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History of

Carroll and Harrison Counties, Ohio

Under the Editorial Supervision of

JUDGE H. J. ECKLEY, for Carroll County

and

JUDGE WM. T. PERRY, for Harrison County

Assisted by a Board of Advisory Editors

ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
CHICAGO AND NEW YORK
1921

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DEDICATION

This Work Is Respectfully Dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

Most of Whom Have Long Since Departed. May the Memory of Those Who Laid Down the Burdens of Life by the Wayside Ever Be Fragrant with the Breath of Summer Flowers for Their Toils and Sacrifices Have Made Carroll and Harrison Counties, Ohio, a Domain of Sunshine and Delights.

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CARROLL COUNTY

History of Carroll County

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL FEATURES

General Geology of Carroll County—Surface Features—Areal Geology—Geology of Various Townships—Useful Clays of Carroll County—Coal Mining of the County.

Surface Features

Within Carroll County lies the divide which separates the waters of the Tuscarawas River system from eastward flowing tributaries of Yellow Creek and Beaver River. It is a high ridge ranging from 1,200 to over 1,350 feet above sea-level. Crossing from Harrison County it trends northwestward across Loudon Township passing through the village of Kilgore at an altitude of 1,300 feet, thence northward across the western third of Lee Township and through the corner of Center Township three miles east of Carrollton, the county seat. Bending around to the east here the water shed passes through the lower edge of Washington Township and into Fox, just west of the village of Scroggsfield. From Mechanicstown the direction is nearly north along the margin of East Township to where it finally passes into Columbiana County near Kensington. Branching off from the main water shed are numerous subsidiary divides which in turn have been dissected by stream erosion into numerous finger-like ridges; the streams cutting their channels for the most part in sandy shales and easily eroded sandstone, have developed rather gently sloping valley walls that lead upward in grassy rounded slopes to the summits of the hills.

Glaciation did not extend into Carroll County and the processes of erosion, uninterrupted for ages, have been so effective that there are few remnants of the plateau that was formerly continuous over the entire region. There are in various parts of the county strong suggestions of a peneplain at an altitude of about 1,240 feet above sea-level. Places where this is well known are Augusta, Augusta Township; Baxter Ridge, Harrison Township; and, less conspicuously at Carrollton. A few points rise above this altitude in the western and northern part of the county, and such as do may be regarded as remnants of a former higher land, most of which was worn away during the reduction of this region by erosion to the 1,240 level. The highest point in the county, lying near the north edge of East Township having an altitude of 1,375 feet, is one of these remnants.

A modern illustration of the formation of a peneplain may be seen close at hand. The tendency of the streams of western Carroll County

is to reduce that region to the level of Tuscarawas River. Already Big Sandy Creek has cut a deep valley a mile wide in places, having an elevation of about a thousand feet above sea-level. The flood plain of the valley may be regarded as the beginning of a peneplain, and should the level of Tuscarawas River remain constant indefinitely, the entire country-side in time might be worn down to about the level of this valley floor. When the ancient plain, having now an elevation of 1,240 feet, was formed in Carroll County, the general altitude was probably only a little above sea-level. Subsequent elevation of the continent has brought the lands up where streams can again do their work, and another cycle of erosion is now well under way.

General Geology

The recent State geological reports give the following: Nearly all the rocks at the surface in Carroll County belong to the Conemaugh formation of the Carboniferous system, but there are, along the valleys in the western and northern part of the county, strata of the Allegheny which underlie the Conemaugh and at the southeastern margin of the county are a few hill-top outcrops of the Pittsburgh coal, which is the upper limit of the Conemaugh. There is a gentle dip to the southeastward, and since the drainage is mostly westward, as one travels in that direction lower and lower strata are found at the surface. The Upper Freeport all in No. 7 coal, marking the lower limit of the Conemaugh formation, is mined at numerous localities, among which are Carrollton, Del Roy, Sherrodsville and Petersburg.

The thickness of the entire Conemaugh in Carroll County is about 435 feet. The Ames limestone, one of the most constant and easily recognized strata in the formation, lies about 180 feet below the Pittsburgh coal and 255 feet above the Upper Freeport. The Cambridge limestone is found about 126 feet beneath the Ames and 140 feet above the Upper Freeport coal.

Areal Geology

The Ohio State Geologist's report for 1912 gives the subjoined account of this topic: The portion of the county treated in this connection will be Loudon, Lee, Fox, Perry, Union, Center and Orange townships. The more northern townships have only the basal beds of the Conemaugh formation. Loudon township—The only outcrops of Pittsburgh coal in Carroll County lie at the southern margin of Loudon Township. A hill-top in the extreme southeastern corner of section 10 has a few square rods of this seam at an altitude of 1,340 feet. There are also a few acres of the same coal in the eastern half of section 34.

In Lee Township are found mines of the Harlem, the Barton and the Mahoning or "Strip Vein" coal, all dug in a small way.

In Fox township most of the rocks at the surface lie in the lower half of the Conemaugh. The Upper Freeport is exposed along Riley Run, in the northeastern part and the "Strip Vein" thirty-five feet higher has long since been opened on almost every farm.

In Perry Township the Barton coal is mined in the hollow just east of Perryville and at other points to the northeast, lies about 45 feet

beneath the Ames limestone. Beneath the coal is the Ewing limestone which is a conglomerate in most places near Perryville.

In Union Township the surface represents the lower two-thirds of the Conemaugh; the Ames limestone lies near the top of the hills and the Upper Freeport coal is dug in the valleys of the north fork of McGuire and Indian Run.

In Center Township the ravines west of Carrollton extend below the base of the Conemaugh formation. The hill-tops in this portion of Center Township are a trifle over 1,100 feet above sea-level and reach the horizon of the Cambridge limestone. Brick company, along the railroad a mile southwest of Carrollton have laid bare a cliff of one hundred feet in height, at the base of which is a vein of Mahoning coal. This lies about thirty-five feet above the Upper Freeport seam mine near here. Then comes seventy-nine feet of bluish-gray sandy shale that has weathered to greenish-gray near the surface. Finally, the section is capped by a sandstone twelve feet thick. This has an irregular conglomeratic base. Here and there in a sandy shale are carbonaceous streaks that have fossil plant impressions. No marine fossils which would indicate the place of the Brush Creek horizon were discovered.

In Orange Township Conotton Creek and its chief tributaries have worn deep valleys which extend below the base of the Conemaugh rocks. The Upper Freeport coal has been mined for many years near Sherrodsville and along McGuire Creek.

Hills in Orange Township over 1,200 feet above sea-level, reach the place of the Ames limestone, but the stratum is rather uncertain. It is also difficult to find outcrops of the Cambridge.

Coal Mining

Harlem coal has its best development in Jefferson, Carroll and Harrison counties. In no place is in more than about thirty inches thick. The best known quality is found in southeastern Carroll County, where it has been mined for many years and has supplied the entire country-side with its fuel.

Of the Barton coal let it be stated that the area in Ohio for this coal is small and its thickness seldom more than two feet. It is mined to a limited amount in the southern part of Carroll County, in Perry Township.

Mahoning coal is doubtless the most valuable coal in the Conemaugh formation. There are large areas of this in Jefferson, Carroll and Columbiana counties.

Coal Production of Carroll County, 1919

Tons Pick Coal	Tons Machine Coal	Tons Stripped Coal	Total Tons
68,768	293,095	None	361,823

The total number of mines reported to the State in 1917 was twenty-two; of these eighteen were slope mines, four were drift mines and no shafts were reported.

The total number of men employed was 777; two fatal accidents; men employed per life lost, 389; tons of coal per life lost, 243,546.

Carroll County Coal Mine Directory

In 1917-18 the following was the mining directory for Carroll County, the name of owner, mine name and nearest postoffice address are here noted:

Company Name	Name of Mine	P. O.
Big Four Clay Company	Big Four Drift	Malvern
C. & B. Clay Company		Malvern
Carroll County Coal Company		Malvern
German & Sons, D. S.	Sherrodsville No. 4	Sherrodsville
Gorrell, John W.		Malvern
Hoover, Fred G.		Malvern
Huff Run Coal Company	Maple Hill	Mineral City
Interstate Mining Company	"Tripp"	Mineral City
James Brothers Coal Company	James	Magnolia
McCartney, E. E.		Magnolia
Magnolia Coal Company	Hickory	Mineral City
Malvern Fire Clay Company	Pipe Run	Malvern
Medal Paving Brick Company	Sandy Valley	Malvern
Metropolitan Paving Brick Company		Minerva
Morgan & Son, Samuel		Sherrodsville
National Fire-proofing Co.	Magnolia	Magnolia
Ohio Mining and Railway Company	Clover Leaf	Mineral City
Preston, H. E.		Leesville
Robinson Clay Product Co.		Malvern
Scourfield & Jenkins	Gamble Mine	Malvern
Stadler Rendering & Fertilizer Co.	Stadler	Sherrodsville
Sterling Coal Company	Sterling	Salineville
Storm-Lewis Coal Company	Kirk	Salineville
Tripp, Charles E.	Bowerston	Bowerston
VanKirk Coal and Mining Company	Kempthorne-Kester	Dell Roy
Whitacre-Greer Fire-proofing Co.	Midway	Waynesburg
Wynn Coal Company, E. P.	Prosser	Del Roy
Yealey, A. E.		Carrollton

Fire Clay Industry

There are seventeen counties in Ohio producing fire-clay and in 1917 their total output was 2,413,380 tons. Carroll County produced at that period 208,788 tons.

One of the greatest industries in Carroll County today is the brick plant of the Deckman-Duty Company, situated near Carrollton. It is on the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad line. They are in the one business of producing a high-grade paving brick or blocks. They have claimed many years ago to have had an annual production of eight and one-half million of their seven-pound block. They had thirteen down-draft kilns, six of which took off, in 1912, each week their valuable "run" of excellent blocks. These brick find ready market in the States of Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and western New York

The description as given by one writer in 1912 was as follows: "The material is taken from an open pit and hauled on cars to the mills. At the hill-top is a coarse-grained sandstone twelve feet thick,

which is stripped. The underlying shale, fifty-four feet thick, is bluish-gray. Irregular streaks having abundant plant impressions are plentiful in the lower portion. The beds in the upper portion show a peculiar cross-bedded structure but there are few layers too sandy to be utilized. The lowest part of the pit from which this material is taken shows the Mahoning coal 'Strip Vein' with a thickness of about one foot, and the Upper Freeport coal, lying forty feet lower, is mined in a neighboring hollow."

The Deckman-Duty Company has been operating at Carrollton for a good many years. This plant is an example of what can be done with shales of the Conemaugh formation.

CHAPTER II

EARLY SETTLEMENT

First Actual Settlers—County Seat Located—Pioneer Burials —Going to Mill—Building the Canal—First White Man's Grave—Various Items of Interest—Style of Living— "Johny Appleseed"—Early State of Society—First Still-House—Early Temperance Days—The Jail—The Courthouse—Population Decreased—Early Railroad Lines.

In his speech before the "Centennial" in Carrollton, William McCoy, a native of the county, gave a greater part of the facts herein stated on the pioneer settlement of this county.

The first approach of a White face near to its border (this county) was in 1761-2 when the Revs. Frederick Post and John Heckewelder —Moravian Missionaries—had penetrated the "wilderness" as far as the Tuscarawas Valley and labored with the Indians at three stations —Shoenburn, Gnadenhutten and Salem, Tuscarawas County.

Tradition informs us that about 1800 one Jesse Palmer, a hunter effected his settlement in Washington Township on the stream now bearing his name, being so called on account of this pioneer being the first to invade the wilds of the country for the purpose of making first settlement, and he chose the banks of this pretty stream for his log cabin. One account fixed Palmer's settlement on a part of section 16, later owned by William Miller, while another version declares it to have been farther up the stream on land later owned by Robert Huston.

About the same date John Jackman settled on land on the Elkhorn in Lee Township, later known as the Oliver Cogsil farm. These two are generally believed to have been the original white settlers within the present Carroll County, but just which one settled first is, and ever will be, a disputed question, but there was but little difference in the dates of their coming to what was then a "green glad solitude."

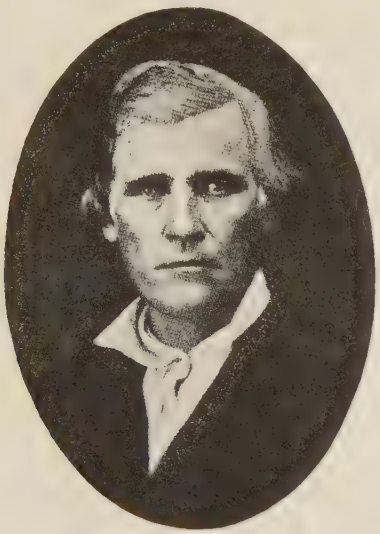
Immediately following came Jacob Gotshall, 1801; Peter Albaugh, 1805; Daniel Shawver, 1807; then Lucas and Solomon Stine in 1808; Adam Simmons, 1809 and others within that decade in the southeastern part of the county. The Downings came in 1805; Richard Vaughn, Moses Porter, 1806; Isaac Craig, Amos Jenney, William Thompson, James Hewitt, 1808; John Reed, Sr., Isaac Miller, 1809, all in Sandy Valley, extending from Pekin to Magnolia. Benjamin Knight, Samuel Dunlap, 1807, on the Conotton, near Leesville and New Hagerstown; also Joseph McCausland, 1807, in Lee Township; Isaac Dwire, John Coakey and William Croxton in 1808, near Carrollton and others along the road leading from Canton to Steubenville; also by Robert George, who settled near Scroggsfield in 1808-09, so that by the close of the first decade of the nineteenth century, considerable settlement had been made along the principal avenue of travel from the Ohio River westward through this county.

September 17, 1808 the town of Pekin in Brown Township, then in Stark County, was laid out by Isaac Craig and Amos Jenney, hence must be the oldest village plat within Carroll County.

During the second decade the settlement within the territory of this county was a little more rapid, and in addition to an enlargement of the few scattered settlements already noticed, others were effected amongst whom were those who settled near Norristown in East Township, by Norris, Baker, Battin and others; also the "New Jersey Settlement" as it was termed, in Monroe Township, by the Davises and others; also the Baxters in Harris Township.

County Seat Located

During the first ten years of settlement the county seat was located for the newly organized county. Peter Bohart who had purchased a quarter section of land on which the greater part of



Peter Bohart, Laid Out Centreville in 1815

Carrollton now stands, settled thereon about 1810 and October 4, 1815 laid out the town of "Centreville" (now Carrollton). The house on the Helfrich corner was built that year by pioneer Bohart.

Leesville was laid out by Thomas Price and Peter Sanders, August 12, 1815.

New Hagerstown was platted March 20, 1816, by Samuel Dunlap, who represented the county in the Ohio Legislature that year.

Millinsburg was platted by William Vaughn, Alexander Lee and David Milligan.

Queensborough was platted by George Peterson March 24, 1817 —both last named towns long since defunct villages.

Augusta was laid out by Jacob Brown, February 28, 1818.

From 1820 to 1830, only towns laid out in the county were Valdarno, between Pekin and Minerva, by J. W. Condy, September 22, 1827—long since obliterated and forgotten. New Harrisburg, by Jacob Harsh, April 21, 1827.

During the first twenty years after the settlement of Carroll County, there were few disturbances of a serious character, although numerous cases of hardship, bravery and courage are related. The Indians committed occasional depredations, but they were generally peaceable.

Pioneer Burials

When Jesse Palmer, the hunter and original settler departed this life his Scroggsfield neighbors gave him the best possible burial that circumstances would at that date permit. No undertaker being near by they provided him with a walnut coffin, made from a native tree, and in the most primitive manner, yet respectable in appearance.

Barn Raisings

In 1810, so sparce was the settlement in Carroll County and near Centreville, that when Isaac Dwire raised a log barn, persons came from six to ten miles around and among them a Mr. Rumple, living east of Harlem, who was accidentally killed at the raising by a falling timber crushing him.

Going to Mill

Before the erection of the Perkins Mill, by Craig and Jenney in 1808—first water mill built in Carroll County—the settlers on the Sandy were under the necessity of carrying their grain to Canton to be made into flour, or perform the tiresome task of producing meal by the hand-mill which was effected by several families.

Building of the Canal

February 1823, "An act to provide for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals" was passed by the Ohio Legislature; and in pursuance of it, the Ohio Canal was located across the State extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio River. January 11, 1828, the Sandy and Beaver Canal Company was incorporated for the building of a canal near Bolivar to the Ohio, at Beaver, Pennsylvania, traversing the Sandy.

The County's First White Man's Grave

The first white man buried, in what is now Carroll County, and of which there is any record, was in 1789. His name was Swearingen, who, with a number of other men, had been hunting for ginseng. Swearingen being ill, had remained in the camp along the banks of the Ohio, near Steubenville. Indians captured him and hurried away with him. Upon returning to their camp his companions discovered his absence and took up the trail. They found him scalped and dead, at the J. B. McCully spring, a mile and a half west of Carrollton. He was buried on top of the hill, just southeast of the spring.

Various Items of Interest

The geological reports for Carroll County show that "In the Sandy Creek Bottoms, not far from Waynesburg, Daniel Wagoner has found two teeth of a Mastodon, of great size, and almost perfect in state of preservation. Together, they weigh fifteen pounds. Also a tooth of large size was found in 1882 by W. H. Morgan, near the Canal at Oneida.

Style of Living

The early settlers were all comparatively poor in this world's goods, but had a mind to do and to dare. Their style of living was, of course, plain and certain articles of food were difficult to obtain, although game and wild meats were plentiful and very cheap. Salt was a very scarce article and had to be brought over the mountains from Pennsylvania on pack-saddles, until Moore's salt works were established in Jefferson County, by the United States Government.

The belief in witches prevailed as late as 1825, when several were shot or burned in effigy.

The great storm of 1830 made a clearing of land more difficult by its uprooting much of the timber throughout this county. Provisions were so cheap that owners of the land were enabled to clear and fence at a cost of less than $10 per acre.

"Johny Appleseed"

Jonathan Chapman traveled over Carroll and Harrison counties and distributed his apple seeds for many of the first orchards here. He was born in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, 1775, and was called a crank, but in his forty-five years' career at distributing apple seeds, he made out to accomplish something worth while throughout the entire Northwest Territory. He usually secured the seeds from about cider presses in Pennsylvania. One orchard in Carroll County is known as having been from his sowing—the one on the old Ward farm one mile southwest from Carrollton. The place was later owned by James Huston. This strange personage died aged seventy-two years. Let this single paragraph stand as his monument in Carroll County, for be it remembered that every county history in this and adjoining states, in the Northwest Territory, where John Appleseed operated, has had from a few lines to many pages concerning this peculiar character, who loved to plant for others, but lived like a recluse and beggar himself.

Early State of Society

Gen. Ephraim Eckley, well-known in Carroll County, as pioneer and statesman, as well as a military man, once wrote the following in substance, concerning early manners and customs in this part of Ohio:

The life of an early pioneer was an unintermitted round of labor. Each day must add unto the aggregate of its predecessor in falling the timber, or pursuing the chase to keep the scanty larder from becoming empty. Their lives were so burdened with labor that their

diversions simple and rustic as they were, were daily toil. A new comer's cabin had to be raised, they gathered from miles around and the hills were made musical with the resounding echoes of their axes, each striving to outdo their fellows in the hospitable effort to give their new neighbor a home. The day is one of such labor as would make their progeny today tremble at its contemplation. But it was only their ordinary daily toil and exercise; ere night brooded over them, the cabin is completed—taken from the stump, as it were, the logs adjusted, the clapboards for the roof put on, the puncheon floor laid, and yet some time spared in shooting at a mark, running races or jumping. The refreshments, hog and hominy, or maybe bear meat, venison or roasted wild turkey, accompanied by the never absent corn-cake, the whole invariably supplemented by the contents of the little brown jug, were served in rudimentary style and dispatched with vigorous appetites. The wives and daughters have followed their husbands and brothers to the new comers clearing, and when too dark to sight along the rifle barrel, the house-warming begins. The fiddler of the country is sufficiently advanced to boast of an instrument, resins his bow and gives a few strokes across the strings, when the merry couple fall in for the dance. The men in their hunting shirts and homespun trousers, stuffed in the tops of their boots of raw-hide; the women in linsey dresses of their own weaving and making, join in the rivalry of the quickest step, the highest jump and the liveliest shuffle. The perfume of honest sweat had not then given way to the delicate rose-water of modern assembly; they threw themselves into the spirit of "Chase the Squirrel," "Peel the Willow" and the like as it was scratched from the fiddle in the corner or sung by the by-standers.

A corn husking, flax pulling, log-rolling were the holiday amusements, which were always crowned by the shooting match or trail of athletic achievements topped off with an all-night dance.

The sparseness of population gave additional impetus to their natural honesty, for if a debt had been dishonored it was speedily called to the attention of all the neighborhood and he who refused prompt payment of his obligation, either in furs, whiskey or powder, the circulating mediums of those days, was sure to be unpleasantly reminded of it. If sickness or other misfortune overtook one, the whole community was converted into a committee to look after them and minister to their wants. There was no room for selfishness in their hearts, but each one took a kindly, active interest in the welfare of his fellows. Then, probably more than ever since, by their lives and their actions, did the people of this community answer and exemplify their answer to the question, "Am I My Brother's Keeper?"

First Still-House

In the spring of 1814, David Eakin moved into Brown Township and settled on the land later owned by Thomas J. McCobb, southeast of Oneida. There was a fine spring here, and a number of neighbors suggested the idea of a distillery as a profitable investment and accordingly a "still-house" was erected the next year. Whiskey was then active in the markets at $1.50 per gallon. Liquors in the early

days of the settlement on this county were a "household necessity" and found everywhere, and kept as an article of entertainment in almost every family. It was always offered when friends or neighbors met. Indeed it was an insult to not "set out the bottle" when friends called.

Early Temperance Days

It is interesting in these days in 1921 when not a full year has passed since we had nation-wide prohibition, to read of the days when our fathers and mothers, too, thought liquors a fit article to grace every sideboard. But there were temperance advocates even way back in the '40s and '50s, who kept everlastingly at their cause until the end was crowned with success, and now the persons who used to say "Prohibition will not prohibit" have had a chance to change their minds.

The original manuscript showing resolutions regarding the question explains itself:

"Agreeable to previous notice, a meeting convened at the house of William Hardesty, Sr., in Troy Village, Brown Township (at early candle-lighting) January 19, A. D. 1838. On motion the house was called to order by appointing Dr. N. Steel, president and George Hardesty, secretary. Whereupon, on motion of Rev. James McKain it was resolved that the meeting consider the propriety of discussing the subject of temperance. Resolved that the chair appoint a committee of five to draw up a pledge. The chair appointed said committee, who retired for a few minutes and reported as follows: 'We, the undersigned, do pledge ourselves and our sacred honors that we will abstain from the use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage and that we will use our influence to discountenance their use among those in our employ, and that we will not traffic in them in any manner nor suffer them to be used in our families, unless in extreme cases of sickness,' which pledge was received by the meeting and signed by a large number of names. They then resolved: That this society be called the 'Brown Township Temperance Society, auxiliary to the Carroll County Temperance Society.'"

On motion the meeting then adjourned to meet at Bethlehem meeting-house on Wednesday evening next at early candle-lighting. (Signed) George Hardesty, secretary, and N. Steel, president.

The Jail

June 8, 1833, the building of the jail was let to Kendall Jackson and was completed and accepted by the county commissioners January 13, 1834. The conclusion of the remarks in the commissioner's journal at that time read: "Ordered by commissioners that John Beatty, sheriff, get possession of the jail immediately, and that he hold it until his successor be elected and qualified into office." This was rather a peculiar entry.

Courthouse

May 1, 1834 the building of the Carroll County courthouse was awarded to James McMullin for the sum of $3,500, but he failing to

enter into contract with the county commissioners, it was re-let to one John M. Lacey at $3,699, but Lacey having failed to complete the building John Rankin completed it for $1,500, but his work proved unsatisfactory and the matter was settled by arbitration December 7, 1836 and the finishing of the work was let to George Y. Hampson, June, 1837 and he completed the structure so long in course of construction, May 2, 1838 at an additional cost of $2,079.64.

Population Decreased

In 1840 Carroll County had a population of 18,108, equal to forty-five persons to every square mile of its area. The active industry of its people was that of farming and felling the huge forests and subduing the lands suitable for argricultural purposes. But the sons of such energetic sires were not contented with the slow progress they were making, trying to make a garden spot out of such a wilderness as "Little Carroll" presented at that time. They pushed on farther toward the setting sun, after first having disposed of their lands here. This caused a perceptible decrease in the population of the county thus early in its history. In 1850 the county had a population of 17,685; in 1860 it was only 15,738; in 1870, 14,490, a decrease of 3,617 during thirty years.

Early Railroad Lines

In 1850, the Sandy and Beaver Canal was completed, but proving a dismal failure it was abandoned in about two years thereafter.

The Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad was built along the Sandy in 1853-54 and about the same time the Carroll County Railroad from Oneida to Carrolltown was completed. The last named railroad was changed to the Ohio & Toledo Company and was a narrow gauge road extended from Oneida to Minerva and from Carrollton to Cannonsburgh, reaching one of the best coal fields within Carroll County.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad by 1876 had reached the southwest portion of the county with its grade, which ran along the valley of the Conotton River.

CHAPTER III

COUNTY ORGANIZATION AND BEGINNINGS

Ancient Ownership of Territory—The Indians Who Once Held It—Part of the Great Northwest Territory—Once Included in Several Other Counties—Its Name—Its County Seat Located—First Official Action—First Officers of the County—Part of the Legislative Act Creating the County.

This county was carved out of the territory of other counties, hereinafter named. Being a sub-division of the State of Ohio, of course it at one date was also a part of the great Northwest Territory. Was first held by the Indian tribes elsewhere named in this work; then was subsequently owned by France and England, before the United States was made a free and independent Republic in its declaration of 1776. The Harrison County section of this work gives much concerning the early owners and the occupancy of this territory of both Indians and Whites, for in fact what applies to one of these two counties virtually applies to the other.

First Official Action

The Centennial Edition of the Carrollton Free Press-Standard, in 1915, gave the following interesting preface to the organization of this county:

The first official action of which there is any record, looking toward the establishment of what was afterward Carroll County, was taken in the House of Representatives Monday, December 14, 1818, when Stephen Ford, representative from Jefferson "Presented a petition of sundry citizens praying that a new county may be established, to be taken from the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas and Jefferson which was read and referred to Messrs. Ford, Hedges and Chapman, with leave to report by Bill or otherwise." It was

"Ordered that Mr. Claypool acquaint the Senate therewith."

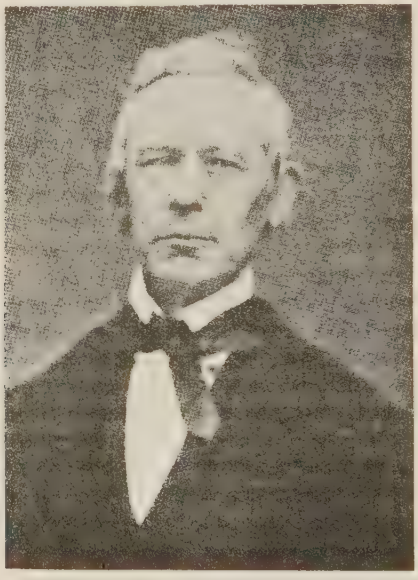
Isaac Atkinson became interested in the establishment of Carroll County and spent several winters at Columbus in behalf of the move, making the trips on horseback. It is stated that it cost him something over $7,000—which in those times was a fortune—to get the bill through. It is related there was much opposition to it in the Senate, and one of the influential members had taken a decided stand against the bill.

Mr. Atkinson who had a line on all of the connections and associates of the Assemblymen, learned that the member's brother-in-law kept a tavern in Columbus. He went to the brother-in-law and asked him to use his influence, recounting in detail the hard fights he had made for years, and then added: "If this bill becomes a law I am going to banquet the members of the Assembly, the State officials and

the prominent men of the State, and it is my intention to give that banquet at your tavern." The tavern-keeper's brother-in-law soon swung into line in support of the measure, and it was greatly through his influence that it was accorded such a large vote in the Senate, and, of course he was at the banquet. The bill became a law on Christmas Day, and Isaac Atkinson, in the role of Santa Claus, put something in the stocking of the community that will never be forgotten.

The following is a part of the law, along with the legislative proceedings pertaining thereto:

SECTION ONE. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF OHIO, That so much of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson as comes within the fol-



ISAAC ATKINSON, FATHER OF CARROLL COUNTY

lowing boundaries, be, and the same is hereby erected into a separate county which shall be known by the name of CARROLL, to-wit: (Here follows the detailed boundaries).

Section 7 of this Act states that "On the first Monday of April next, the legal voters residing within the county of Carroll, shall assemble in their respective townships, at the usual places of holding elections, and shall proceed to elect the different county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election, and until their successors are elected and qualified."

"Section 8. That the court of said county shall be holden at any convenient house in the town of Centreville, until the permanent seat of justice for the said county of Carroll be established.

"Section 9. That the Commissioners shall be appointed agreeable to an Act entitled 'For the establishment of seats of justice' fix

upon a permanent seat of justice for the said county of Carroll, and make report thereof to the court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, agreeably to the provisions of the above recited act; and the Commissioners of aforesaid shall receive a compensation for their services out of the treasury of said county of Carroll. This Act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day in January next.

"DAVID T. DISNEY,
"Speaker of the House of
Representatives.

"SAMUEL R. MILLER,
December 25, 1832. "Speaker of the Senate."

The standing Committees on New Counties had before them the following: First—As to the county of Carroll:—"The proposed county of Carroll is composed of parts of the counties of Columbiana, Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson and is in form nearly square, with a territory of about 403 square miles; said to contain about twenty-one hundred white male inhabitants, over the age of twenty-one years, upward of sixteen hundred of whom presented their petitions to the last General Assembly for the erection of said county."

Centreville named by the petitioners as the county seat, is situated near the center of the territory and nearly equal distanced from New Lisbon, Canton, New Philadelphia and Cadiz and thirty-three miles from Steubenville. It is stated, that should this county be erected its most remote point from the county seat should not exceed twelve or fourteen miles and that as now situated, many of the petitioners reside at a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles from the seats of justice of their respective counties.

After the usual pulling and hauling in the Legislature, Carroll County was finally set off from the other counties as a separate subdivision of the State. The date being December 25, 1832.

FIRST ELECTION

February 22, 1833, an election of county officers was held under the organic act, at which 1,781 votes were cast, and resulted in the election of John Beatty, for sheriff; Thomas McGavran, coroner; John Shober, William Davis and James Ferrall, county commissioners; David Workman, treasurer; George Beatty, auditor; A. Jones, recorder; William Brown, of Washington Township, assessor; Van Brown, surveyor; these all held their respective offices until the general election in October following at which time all but the two county commissioners were re-elected. The prosecuting attorney was Robert McCleve.

The first term of court and the first session of the county commissioners were held in the tavern of David J. Levy, corner Main and Lisbon streets, owned by Peter Bohart. Here they assembled a few times until the commissioners managed to rent temporary quarters in the Lutheran Reformed church—"Jerusalem"—on East Main Street. The jail was finished before the courthouse. David Workman had the treasurer's office at a house where later stood the Racket Store. The

Legislature formed Carroll County from adjoining counties and had appointed Judge John Pearce as the presiding judge, with George Davis, George Reynolds and Robert George as associate judges. Daniel McCook was made clerk of the new county. The law fixed the day for the first election of county officers as February 22, 1833 when the first county officers were elected, as shown elsewhere.

Concerning the County Seat Location

Until 1836 the portions of Carroll County taken from the old counties voted for representatives with the counties from which they were respectively taken. The state was now re-apportioned and Carroll County was allowed one representative of its own. And as an acknowledgment of his untiring services of nearly seven long years in obtaining the county, Isaac Atkinson was elected the first representative to the Ohio Legislature; he having also donated the grounds on which the courthouse and jail were built. Watson Ayers and other citizens of New Harrisburg were striving to have the county seat located there; but Mr. Atkinson succeeded in landing the coveted prize and the name was changed to Carrollton. As an inducement to locating the courthouse in Carrollton, the business men at that time subscribed the greater part of the money from their own private funds, as the commissioner's journal "A" shows. And the record also shows that when the commissioners went to the State Bank at Steubenville to borrow money enough to complete the courthouse and pay the contractor, the bank refused to accept their promise to pay until George W. Butler endorsed the note.

Gen. Ephraim R. Eckley, who was judge before he was general, was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1854 on the whig ticket. That party really died that year and the free-soil party was ushered in. General Eckley was born in 1811; served from 1861 in the Virginia campaign in the Union army under General Rosecrans, later under Gen. W. T. Sherman; had command of the forces at Paducah; April, 1862 elected to Congress, remained till 1869. He used to state that Carroll County's jail was usually empty and from 1842 to 1863, a period of twenty-one years, the county had not supplied a single inmate to the Ohio penitentiary.

The Beginnings

Carroll County was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The county was erected from territory detached from Columbiana County, also parts from the counties of Stark, Tuscarawas, Harrison and Jefferson. It was organized by the Act of December, 25, 1832. The first seat of justice was fixed at Centreville. The Sandusky and Beaver Canal was constructed through Carroll County in 1835 but in 1850 was forever abandoned and railroads since then have taken the place of water routes such as canals in this part of the world. The name of the first county seat—Centreville—was changed later to Carrollton. This place was laid out in 1815 by Peter Bohart, who had reached that section of the country in about 1810, coming from

Pennsylvania. At that time the line between Stark and Columbiana counties ran just to the west of the village. Leesburg was laid out in 1812 by Thomas Price and Peter Sanders. In 1860, this place was the most famous station on the "Underground Railroad." It was also a favorite stopping place for great abolitionists, such as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglas and others.

Daniel McCook, father of one of the famous families of the "Fighting McCooks," was the first clerk of courts in Carroll County after its organization. In one of the two families of McCooks, fifteen commissioned officers and one private soldier served their country in the military service.

Quite an important change in territory was brought about by the Act of December 25, 1832, when certain territory belonging to Columbiana County was attached to Jefferson; and certain other territory belonging to Tuscarawas County was added to Harrison County.

CARROLL COUNTY'S OLD AND NEW COURTHOUSES

CHAPTER IV

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

First Steps After the Organization of Carroll County—Setting the Machinery of a County Government in Motion—Planning for County Buildings—First Term of Court—County Officials List Complete from the First Officers Who Served—Assessed Valuation—Finances—Expenditures—Political Figures—Personal Mention—Interesting Events—Morgan's Raid—Carrollton in 1846—Building of Courthouses and Jails—The Infirmary—Highways.

Without much means with which to begin the operation of a county government, and with settlements far between, no roads, bridges or mills within the newly formed county, matters went slow for a time. The commissioners did the best in their power to set in motion the needful machinery of the county. With the passing of years the county commenced to develop into a prosperous community, and farmers began to accumulate money and were liberal-minded as to the taxes to be levied for schools and county buildings, but were not in any way spend-thrifts by any means and wanted full value received for all they paid out.

At another point in this chapter appears a list of the county officers as far back as possible to obtain a correct list of them. It will be observed that men of sturdy, honest intentions, were usually selected to manage the affairs of the township and county government.

Planning for County Buildings

In the winter of 1833-34 it was deemed best to have a suitable building for the county officers and for court purposes; but it being a new county and without much money in the treasury for any purpose, aside from a small amount for current expenses, citizens of the county raised, by a subscription, a fund of $3,000 and deposited it in Kendall Jackson's safe—a sheet-iron affair—which at that day was counted amply secure. A German architect and builder, Peter Herold, and he with William Johnson made plans and specifications and John M. Lacy of Cadiz was awarded the contract to build. The lot was donated by Hon. Ira Atkinson upon which a brick structure was erected.

The following appeared as a subscription list for raising the funds as above outlined:

Isaac Atkinson, $500; Kendall Jackson, $500; W. D. Jenkins, $500; Robert McEldery and Alex McDowell, $300; Daniel McCook, $300; H. A. Stidger, $100, the remainder being raised from farmers in sums of $100 or less.

First Term of Court

At a meeting of the associate judges of the County of Carroll, convened at the house of David J. Levy, where later stood the Stockton Bank, was held the first session of the court for this county. This house was built of rough logs; was subsequently moved to the east end of town and used by Sheriff John H. Hemming.

The first entry in the court record reads: "At a meeting of the associate judges of county of Carroll, this the 28th day of January, 1833, were present the Hon. George Davis, George Reynolds and Robert George, after being duly qualified to administer justice without respect to persons and to do equal rights to the poor and rich, and faithfully and impartially to discharge and perform all the duties incumbent on them as judges to the best of their ability and understanding, and according to their conception of the laws of the State. They then proceeded to appoint Daniel McCook clerk protempore of the court of Common Pleas, who appeared and took upon himself the oath of office and proceeded to discharge the duties of his appointment, whereupon said McCook proposed as his surety Isaac Atkinson, Alexander McDowell and George McCook, who were accepted and his bond ordered to be deposited with Kendall Jackson, after which court adjourned.

"George Davis,
"Robert George,
"Associate Judges."

The first entry on the county commissioner's book, dated "March Session," 1833, shows the county commissioners to have been: James Ferrell, John Shober and William Davis and clerk McCook was empowered to order a set of county record books.

The officers' private buildings were first used. The first county building erected was the jail, the contract for which structure was awarded to Kendall Jackson, the same being completed July 13, 1834. The county now having a building of its own the court sat in the jail until the courthouse was completed for such purposes.

The first suit determined in the court of Common Pleas was that of Jacob Oswalt, plaintiff, vs. John W. Russell in which a judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $357.90 and costs.

The first criminal case was that of the State of Ohio vs. William Criss, resulting in an acquittal, July term, 1833.

The Present Courthouse and Jail

As before noted, the place of holding early courts in this county was in private buildings and in the county jail after that was erected. Then came the first courthouse built largely by subscription, as has been shown above. Coming down to modern times, the reader is referred to figures on the cost of the present courthouse as recorded by one of the county auditors—L. M. Barrick:

Amount of original contract	$ 90,516.00
Steel prison work	1,030.00
Other items named in detail	13,575.00
Total	$107,534.00

The clock and bell surmounting the courthouse, proper, cost $2,200 and this bill was paid from the general county fund.

The present county jail seems to have been constructed at the same date of the courthouse, in 1885. It stands near the courthouse and is a solid brick-stone structure good for many years to come, with the scarcity of criminals these days in this county.

The county commissioners, at the date of erecting the present beautiful courthouse were as follows: William Davis, Zepheniah Keyes and John D. George. The architect was Frank O. Weary, and the contractor was J. S. Melbourne. The cornerstone was laid May 22, 1885, in a down-pour of rain. The services were conducted by Carroll Lodge No. 124, F. & A. M., presided over by Joseph Goodspeed, of Cincinnati who, was then Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of Ohio.

Several changes and modern-day improvements have been made to this temple of justice. Waterworks, gas and electric lights have been installed many years, however.

County Infirmary

Prior to 1836 Ohio did not provide for her pauper poor, only through the various township organizations. Up to that time no system of Poor Houses, Poor Farms or Infirmaries had obtained. It was in the year 1839 that bids were received for the erection of the buildings for the infirmary in Caroll county. One hundred and twenty-eight acres of land were purchased and improved at an expense of $13,700. This farm was utilized for the maintenance of the unfortunate poor of the county until 1871. At the date last named this place was sold to A. Bothwell, after which the county purchased the George Ebersole farm of 180 acres. Since then the county has cared for their poor in a very satisfactory manner; while it has been expensive it has been humane.

Assessed Valuation by Townships

According to the county auditor's books the assessed valuation of property in Carroll County for the year 1920, by sub-divisions was as follows:

Augusta Township	$ 1,467,010.00
Brown Township	2,846,660.00
Malvern Corporation	880,910.00
Malvern Village School	424,560.00
Minerva Corporation	891,320.00
Minerva Village School	356,270.00
Mapleton Village School	8,420.00

Center Township	$ 644,960.00
Carrollton Corporation	2,926,740.00
Carrollton Village School	213,260.00
East Township	988,700.00
Fox Township	1,425,570.00
Harrison Township	1,163,670.00
Lee Township	970,410.00
Loudon Township	782,580.00
Amsterdam Village School	212,400.00
Monroe Township	1,073,410.00
Dell Roy Corporation	178,830.00
Sherrodsville Corporation	10,660.00
Orange Township	1,459,710.00
Sherrodsville Corporation	158,950.00
Leesville	105,010.00
Perry Township	758,540.00
Rose Township	1,379,050.00
Magnolia Corporation	238,090.00
Magnolia Village School	181,300.00
Union Township	1,035,430.00
Washington Township	919,130.00
Total	$23,701,550.00

County Finances

The following is a consolidated statement of finances in Carroll County for the fiscal year 1920:

General County Funds—

Balance, September 1, 1919	$126,018.40
Receipts for the year	111,635.64
Total	$237,652.04
Expenditures for the year	103,963.93
Balance August 31, 1920	133,688.11

Trust Funds—

Balance September 1, 1919	104,694.61
Receipts for year	259,025.33
Total	$363,719.94
Expenditures for the year	$357,313.31
Balance August 31, 1920	6,406.63
Auditors balance August 31, 1920	140,094.74
Outstanding warrants	7,981.77
Treasurer's balance August 31, 1920	148,076.51

Expenditures for the Year

From August 31, 1919 to August 31, 1920, the expenditures in the county amounted to $821,098.89. The items are as follows:

County Fund	$ 43,484.49
Judicial	874.40
Bridge	6,035.80
Poor	11,320.00
Township	102,383.41
Soldier's Relief	337.00
School	187,115.69
Corporation	39,135.24
Roads	10,425.19
Undivided general tax	329,026.07
Liquors	216.00
Cigarettes	972.46
Inheritance tax	2,927.11
Agricultural	1,173.35
Blind	965.00
Dep. interest	3,241.53
Auditor's fee	5,475.00
Treasurer's fees	5,580.00
Probate judge fees	2,221.54
Clerk's fees	940.00
Sheriff's fees	1,438.40
Recorder's fees	2,369.70
Mother's pensions	2,115.00
County board education	6,255.15
Interest and sinking funds	2,457.50
Brown Township interest and sinking fund	1,413.75
Dog kennel, etc.	4,738.49
Health	1,365.76
Auto license	3,949.98
First C. H. No. 75	17,705.16
First C. H.	19,819.32
Surplus	1.46
State	4,019.00
Total	$821,098.89

County Officials

Owing to the absence of a complete election record for Carroll County it will be impossible to give the list of county officials earlier than 1880 in the order in which they have served. Before giving such list the names that have been preserved in record, as found in paper files, etc., will be given:

In 1858 the various county officials included these: Representative —Hon. J. B. Roach; Probate Judge—John H. Tripp; Clerk of Court —John C. Baxter; Auditor—John I. Blackburn; Treasurer—John Moody; Sheriff—Edwin Ferrell; Recorder—Isaac Ulman; Prosecuting

Attorney—William H. Champer; County Commissioners—Thomas Wier, J. Strayer and J. Gregg; Infirmary Director—William Nevin.

County officers for 1859: Representative—J. B. Roach; Probate Judge—John H. Tripp; Clerk of the Court—John C. Baxter; Auditor—Washington Butler; Treasurer—John L. Hunt; Sheriff—Edwin Ferrell; Recorder—C. H. Miller; Prosecuting Attorney—Robert E. Knight; County Commissioners—Thomas Wier, J. Strayer and J. Gredd; Surveyor—William McCully; Infirmary Directors—Nevin, Rheem and J. Fawcett.

From 1880 to the present date (1921) the county's officials have been:

County Auditors

1884—L. M. Barrick
1887—J. M. Westfall
1890—J. M. Westfall
1893—George S. Tinlin
1896—George S. Tinlin
1899—Robert Brothers
1902—N. L. Marshall
1905—N. L. Marshall
1908—Wm. M. Coleman
1912—V. G. Stoody
1914—V. G. Stoody
1916—M. C. Marshall

Sheriffs

1886—John Campbell
1889—John Campbell
1891—W. F. Butler
1893—W. F. Butler
1895—Simeon Ashbrook
1897—Simeon Ashbrook
1899—John M. Downs
1901—John M. Downs
1903—Tip Queen
1905—Tip Queen
1908—Simeon Ashbrook
1912—George Galbreath
1914—George Galbreath
1916—Frank G. Dotts

Surveyors

1816-22—D. R. Blythe
1882—Eli D. Shaw
1891—J. R. Lane
1894—J. R. Lane
1901—Eli D. Shaw
1905—Eli D. Shaw
1908—R. H. Lee

Common Pleas Judges

1880—Peter A. Laubie
1887—R. Raley
1895—Isaac H. Taylor
1896—Phil M. Smith
1899—Warren W. Hole
1900—R. S. Ambler
1912—Harvey Ake

Probate Judges

1884—James Holder
1886—James C. Ferrall
1890—James C. Ferrall
1893—U. C. DeFord
1896—U. C. DeFord
1899—Robert E. McDonald
1902—Robert E. McDonald
1905—Fred W. McCoy
1907—Fred W. McCoy
1912—James Holder
1916—William Maffett

County Treasurers

1887—John R. Van Fossen
1889—D. O. Rutan
1891—D. O. Rutan
1893—James Denny
1895—James Denny
1897—Oliver Allen
1899—Oliver Allen
1901—Jesse Marshall
1903—Jesse Marshall
1905—L. W. Cooper
1908—L. W. Cooper
1912—Conley Patterson
1914—Wm. Westcott

County Recorders

1882—Milton McQuilkin
1891—Will J. Baxter
1894—C. A. Tope
1897—C. A. Tope
1900—A. R. Roudbush
1903—A. R. Roudbush
1906—Ira M. Downs
1908—Ira M. Downs
1912—Virgil Stockon
1914—L. E. Price
1916—L. E. Price
1918—John Hough
1920—John Hough

Prosecuting Attorneys

1880—H. J. Eckley
1882—I. H. Blythe
1891—R. E. McDonald
1894—E. M. Adair
1897—E. M. Adair
1900—Robert Thompson
1903—Robert Thompson
1906—William Maffett
1912—I. H. Blythe
1914—Fred W. McCoy
1916—Fred W. McCoy
1918—J. C. Oglevee
1920—J. C. Oglevee

Clerk of the Court

1882—H. B. Gregg
1891— Neely
1894—A. H. Myers
1897—A. H. Myers
1900—H. B. Gregg
1906—F. L. Krieg
1908—F. L. Kreig
1914—H. L. Rock
1916—H. L. Rock
T. E. George was appointed upon the death of Mr. Rock in 1918 and is still clerk.

Coroners

1880—David S. Keeles
1882—James Stackhouse
1889—H. D. Dunlap
1891— Dodd
1892—J. R. Williams
1894—J. R. Williams
1896—C. C. Bolen
1898—C. C. Bolen
1900—Dr. H. McGarvey
1902—Dr. H. McGarvey
1903—S. Q. Morrow
1905—J. J. Hathaway
1908—J. J. Hathaway

Infirmary Directors

1880—Charles Johnson
1882—Emmett H. Fletcher
1884—David G. Workman
1887—John Eick
1889—John Eick
1891—C. C. Adams

1892—L. F. Smeltz
1893—William M. Tope
1894—J. D. Weir
1895—Sylvester Tripp
1896—W. M. Tope
1897—James R. Wier
1898—Sylvester Tripp
1899—Thomas Rainsberger
1900—David Blazier
1901—S. L. Anderson
1902—Thomas Rainsberger
1903—David Blazier
1905—J. H. McCort
1906—William M. Smeltz
1908—William M. Smeltz, Jr. (Office now abolished)

County Commissioners

While this may not be a correct list of all county commissioners serving since 1880, it is approximately correct—at least these were all elected whether serving out term or not:

1880—Z. Keyes
1882—William Davis
1884—John D. George
1887—James Murray
1889—James H. Rhinehart
1890—Z. Wathey
1891— Stewart
1892—I. B. Woods
1893—Z. Wathey
1894—B. F. Clark
1895—Ira B. Woods
1896—W. S. Kirkpatrick
1897—Robert F. Clark
1898—William A. Boyd
1899—George Leyde
1900—John Smith
1901—William A. Boyd
1902—William S. Kirkpatrick
1903—W. F. Holmes
1904—T. B. DeFord
1905—J. H. Brooks
1906—W. F. Holmes
1908—J. H. Brooks
1910—Henry Permar, Samuel Shotwell and Conley Patterson
1912—Ferrall and Patterson
1914—Fawcett and Permar
1916—Adams and Wible
1918—A. O. Wible, E. J. Adams and N. E. Slates
1920—N. E. Slates, J. H. Roudebush, James Cameron

Political Figures

Without going into detail as to the various political campaigns in Carroll County, the sub-joined figures will give the reader an idea what the political complexion of the county has been at various periods:

Lincoln and Hamlin carried Carroll County in 1860 by 725 majority.

In 1884, James G. Blaine received 2,314 Republican votes as against 1,665 for Grover Cleveland on the Democratic ticket.

In 1892, Benjamin Harrison received 2,261 Republican votes as against Grover Cleveland's 1,880 Democratic votes.

In 1900, President William McKinley, Republican, received 2,668 votes, while the Democratic candidate, William Jennings Bryan, received 1,720. By years the party vote in Carroll County was:

	Republican	Democratic
1871	1,588	1,218
1872	1,741	1,291
1873	1,547	1,185

	Republican	Democratic
1874	1,576	1,234
1875	1,890	1,453
1876	2,060	1,554
1877	1,888	1,465
1878	1,904	1,354
1879	2,175	1,548
1880	2,886	1,549

County Roads

The Free Press of Carrollton in 1915 had this to say concerning the improvements on public highways in this county:

"Being the county seat, most of the effort for county road paving has been centered around Carrollton, and as a result about five miles lead the town and a main market route has been established to connect the Jefferson County paving at Amsterdam and the Stark County paving at Oneida. The road from Carrollton to the Stark County line parallels the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway. From Amsterdam it runs along Simmons Ridge to Kilgore, and there connects with the Cadiz-Carrollton road thence to Greenhill Church and from there to the Carrollton-Harlem road. All preliminary work has been gone over, and it is very likely that grading on the market route will be commenced next year (1916).

"The paving extends for a trifle over a mile north of Carrollton, passed the fair grounds; over a mile south of town over into Union Township; east of town over two miles toward Harlem Springs."

CHAPTER V

RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Early Railroad History—Old Time Train Order—Railroad Mileage—The Old Canal.

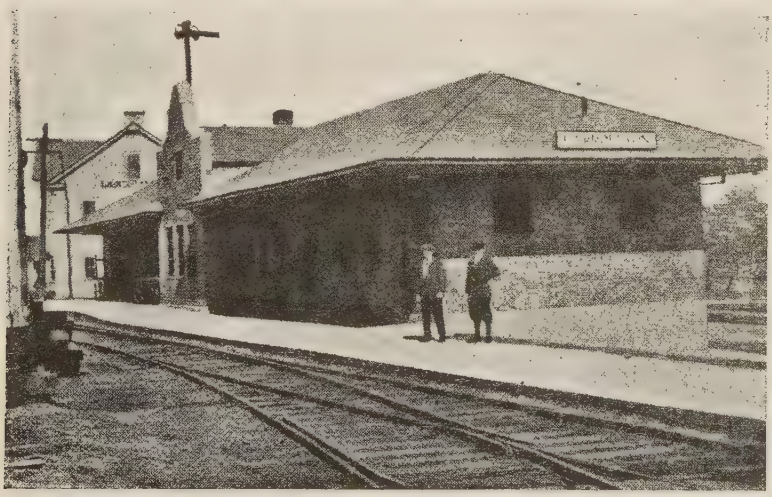
Great has been the changes in transportation and vocal communication since the organization of Carroll County, Ohio. Then the timbers from the forests and the products of the soil were all hauled to market by means of ox and horse team. The "highway" was only a few blazed trees to mark a dim trail. Milling was obtained by the hardest methods for many years after the county was first settled by that noble pioneer band. But with the passing of years and then decades, a system of steam railways was constructed through this and adjoining counties, thus connecting the county with the great, busy and progressive outside world. The history of the county may well be divided into two great eras—the "before the railroads" and "after the railroads came."

Some Early Railroad History

The following interesting chapter on the early railroad operations of this county and especially of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, of today —how and when built and what companies once had charge of it, is well told in the Centennial edition of the Carrollton Free Press-Standard as follows:

The present Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad had its origin in Carrollton, and is the outgrowth of the primitive road organized in 1849 by John Arbuckle, Gen. Henry A. Stidger, Hon. Isaac Atkinson, John Riley, James M. Davis, John B. Moody, and others and was known as the Carroll County Railroad. Town and township bonds and private stock subscription to the amount of forty thousand dollars, put the Carroll County Railroad in operation. The road extended from Carrollton to Oneida, a distance of ten miles, where it connected with the Sand and Beaver Canal and the Sandy Valley branch of the Cleveland & Wellsville Railroad, the Cleveland & Pittsburgh. The first steps toward organizing the road were taken in 1849 and on May 24, 1852, the first train was run into Carrollton. The road was indeed a crude affair. The rails were wooden stringers six inches thick, eight inches wide and in length ranging from eight to sixteen feet. Along the upper side of these was a line of strap-iron half an inch thick and three inches wide, fastened down with spikes driven about five feet apart. The Cleveland & Wellsville road, at first operated the Carroll County road on shares, running from Bayard to Oneida thence to Carrollton and return. Later, when the Cleveland & Wellsville branch along the Sandy Valley was completed, that road discontinued its arrangement with the Carroll County road and

the local company bought an engine in New York—an old one which had been built in England and brought to America for a pattern. This was in 1855. Prosperity, however, failed to follow this stroke of enterprise, and in 1859 the road was sold by the sheriff to John Ebersole, Henry A. Stidger, James Huston, James P. Cummings, Jacob Helfrich and James Cameron. This sale did not however include the locomotive which was the personal property of the president of the road. The new company operated under the name of the "Carrollton & Oneida Railroad." A small amount of rolling stock was purchased, and horse-power was resorted to. The road was operated in this way until 1866, when new blood was infused into the company, a charter taken out and the road repaired and equipped with a locomotive built in Cleveland. The fare at this time between Carrollton and Oneida, was seventy-five cents one way, but the business consisted largely of freight traffic. In 1873, proposals were made by the Ohio & Toledo Railroad Company to extend



WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD DEPOT, CARROLLTON

the track into the new coal fields, equip the road with "T" rails and put on first class rolling stock, with the ultimate purpose of building on to Toledo or some other Lake Erie port, providing the new company were given the old road-bed as it stood and the people of Carrollton subscribe $45,000 in stock. Public meetings were held, and great enthusiasm prevailed, with the result that in 1874, the Carrollton & Oneida Company donated its track and right-of-way to the Ohio & Toledo Company, receiving no return therefor, so far as known, and the people subscribed $32,000 in stock. After many tribulations and failure to collect much of the stock subscription, the Ohio & Toledo, of which Gen. E. R. Eckley, of Carrollton, became president, succeeded in getting a narrow-gauge track in operation between Carrollton and Minerva and extended it south into Dell Roy. In 1877, E. G. Livermore, a New York banker, invested in the road

and put N. A. Smith in charge. Smith put the road in first class condition, extended the tracks to Sherrodsville, and eventually succeeded, after a bitter contest, in ousting the Eckley interests from the management. Thus General Eckley to whose efforts the people of Carrollton owed the fact that at last they had a real railroad, found himself out in the cold and out of pocket. Many law suits against the railroad followed, and on November 27, 1878, under an order of court, the road was sold to the highest bidder, the Cleveland Iron Company buying it in the interest of the Smith party, who extended the line to Canton, under the name of the Youngstown & Conotton Valley, which was later changed to the Conotton Valley. In 1879 the first telegraph line was strung along the road and Will J. Baxter, later probate judge, was installed as the first telegraph operator at the Carrollton station. In 1881, the road, now controlled by Boston capitalists, acquired pieces of track leading from Canton to Zanesville and set out building connecting links. In 1883, the main line was extended to Cleveland and shortly afterward to Coshocton, and on June 25, 1885, the name was changed to Cleveland & Canton. All this time the road was a narrow-gauge, and on Sunday, November 18, 1888, all preparations having been made, the road was changed to standard gauge in one day. The road was extended to Zanesville in 1889, and the name again changed to the Cleveland, Canton & Southern. In 1899 the road became known as the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The present handsome and modern depot at Carrollton, was erected in 1913. The rapid industrial growth of Carrollton has made the building inadequate in handling the business and a new express office is being now erected.

An Old-time Railway Order

There is hanging in the railroad offices an old-time train order used by the train dispatcher of the Cleveland & Canton line, covering a run from Canton to Carrollton and it advises that trains Nos. 33 and 36 will meet and pass at the junction. This message was sent by the operator "Sanderson" and received by William Baxter. On the telegram were the initials of S. D. Maher and the figures 12 which signified in railroad language—"Do you understand?" Just below this is the figure 13 which means "Understand." This is signed by the conductor Morgan and engineer Pettit.

Railroad Mileage

In 1921 the mileage of steam roads within Carroll County is as follows:

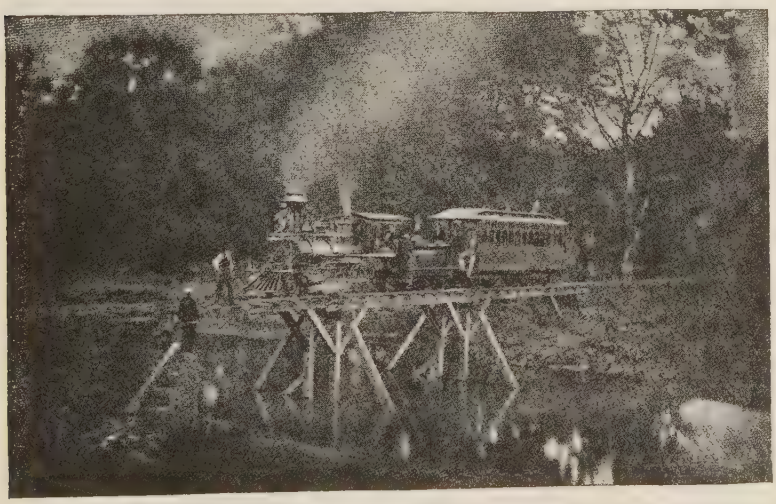
Main track of the Carrollton branch of the Wheeling & Lake Erie--- Assessed at $1,019,170.	27½
Main line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie ---------- Assessed at $499,670.	6¾

Sandysville & Waynesburg branch of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad-- Assessed at $21,360.	1½
Tuscarawas branch of Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad ---------- Assessed at $864,590.	10¾
Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling Railroad ---------- Assessed at $739,960.	16¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad--- Assessed at $123,980.	Three-fourths mile
Total number miles in county---	Sixty-four
Total assessed at ----------	$3,258,670.00

The total number of miles of telegraph lines in the county is 162.
The total number of miles of telephones in the county is 1,417.

Dates of Construction

The Carroll County Railroad Company, built a four by five wood railroad which was completed May 24, 1852 and continued to operate till 1859.



Ohio & Toledo Railroad (1873)

The Carroll & Oneida Railroad, a strap-rail two and a half by three-fourths of an inch thick, was completed in 1859 and run until 1873.

The Ohio & Toledo Railroad, a narrow gauge road with a "T" rail, completed August 1, 1873.

The Youngstown & Conotton Valley, narrow gauge line, finished November 27, 1878.

The Conotton Valley Railroad, a narrow gauge line, completed October 10, 1879.

The Cleveland & Canton Railroad, a narrow gauge line, completed June 24, 1885. The line was changed to standard gauge on Sunday, November 18, 1888.

The Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad, standard gauge line, completed October, 1890.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad completed to Carrollton, July 26, 1899.

The Old Canal

What was known as the Sandy and Beaver Canal extended from the Ohio River through Columbiana, Carroll, Stark and Tuscarawas counties. It was begun in 1825 and was navigable to some extent until 1850, when it was abandoned. The aggregate loss to the stockholders of this enterprise was almost two million dollars. Its principal use was as a feeder for certain mills along its route. It is said that only one boat ever went its entire length, and that by the contractors who were compelled to do this in order to fulfill their contract and receive remuneration.

CHAPTER VI

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

THE CHIEF INDUSTRY—WOOL AND STOCK INTERESTS—"SMALL FARMING"—CORN AND WHEAT IN 1858—STATISTICAL REPORTS OF 1885—WIDE RANGE OF CROPS—COUNTY FARM BUREAU—COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS—PRESENT OFFICERS.

It goes without saying that agriculture and horticulture with all that goes with such vocation, is well known to be the greatest importance of any other branch of industry in the world. Were it not for the products of the soil the human and animal kingdom could not exist. Without human activities there would be no need of other activities. The country builds and supports the city life and without the tiller of the soil earth's teeming millions would not be here to demand all the numerous trades, professions and callings. At first the material must needs come from the growing crops and the world should be looked upon as one great garden upon whose products all beings subsist.

Some soils are better adapted to crops than others. One soil and climate is good for grains and grasses and another for fruits, and others for forests and vines, etc. Ohio has many kinds of farming sections—some counties are superior and some inferior to that found in Carroll County. It is not, however, the countries where the farms count the largest acreage that one must needs look for the most prosperous and thrifty agriculturists, for be it known that a small farm well tilled and cared for through the generations is better than a large tract half cultivated and not kept up with proper fertilizers. The ground wears out same as machinery and all other material things. Its elements should be well replenished by the intelligent farmer. Carroll County has mining and other mineral interests—coal and clay products—but its chief business will ever be the farm life. The field and orchard. The small valleys and productive hillsides have for decades been tilled until the scene today is one of rare rural beauty. Progress is the watchword of the farmers of this county today.

CORN AND WHEAT IN 1858.

		(In Corn)
Loudon township, acres of wheat	1,097	689
Lee township, acres of wheat	1,212	851
Fox township, acres of wheat	1,616	661
East township, acres of wheat	2,118	604
Augusta township, acres of wheat	1,154	697
Washington township, acres of wheat	1,287	527
Center township, acres of wheat	663	324
Perry township, acres of wheat	1,145	781
Union township, acres of wheat	1,078	497

		(In Corn)
Harrison township, acres of wheat ----	1,929	708
Brown township, acres of wheat -----	3,859	1,367
Rose township, acres of wheat -------	2,810	823
Monroe township, acres of wheat ---	1,303	675
Orange township, acres of wheat ----	1,228	776

In 1885 the agricultural reports show: That in Carroll County with its four hundred square miles, sixty-eight thousand one hundred and twenty-one acres were under cultivation; in pasture, 109,-149; woodland, 40,350; lying waste, 273. Produced in wheat, 81,-869 bushels; corn, 514,155; apples, 304,000; sheep, 141,345 head; coal, 216,000 tons.

At the same date (1885) the county had 5,513 school children and 124 teachers. Its mileage of railroad in 1886 was 63.

Crops

There is a wide range of produce which is typical of general farming. In the past in this county, rotation has included corn, wheat, oats, timothy as the chief crops. Very little rye or clover being sown. More recently attention has been directed to placing clover in the rotation list, usually mixed with timothy, however. There has been a decided lack of legumes in the rotations. Here one finds quite a sprinkling of orchards of both apple and peach trees. The rolling nature of the ground gives fine air drainage as well as suitable exposure for the growing of orchards.

In 1919 the crop report shows timothy in the lead with an acreage of 18,838 acres. Wheat was next with 13,803 acres; then came oats, 13,017; corn, 10,783; timothy and clover, 7,113; clover, 3,746; corn ensilage, 1,394; potatoes, 502; alfalfa, 89; barley, 38; sweet clover, 36; soy beans, 15.

In the summer of 1919, county agent Collis Jordan, remarked to members of the Farm Bureau that some of the guide-posts along the road to progress were:

1—Better roads. 2—More and better cattle. 3—Save the manure. 4—Raise more clover. 5—Build a silo. 6—Have more fun.

The County Farm Bureau

The Carroll County Farm Bureau was organized in 1919, with officers and committeemen as follows: Frank Cooper, president, Hibbetts; W. S. Moses, vice-president, Malvern; M. S. Fawcett, secretary and treasurer, Carrollton. Committeemen—Messrs. J. H. Rodebush, Carrollton (live stock); L. W. Ulman, Carrollton (farm managament and orchards); M. O. Leyda, Pattersonville (crops); J. W. Goriell, Malvern (home demonstrations and clubs); I. B. Wagner, Carrollton; T. E. Ebersole, Carrollton (dairying and poultry).

The officers in 1921 are same as the above except that M. O. Snyder, of Pattersonville, is president and T. E. Ebersole is vice-president.

This bureau operates under the supervision and plans of the Co-operative Extension Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and general farm extension work of Ohio State University.

Among the various departments of farm life which this bureau seeks to cultivate and improve upon are these: Shorthorn Breeder's Association, with John C. Long as secretary and J. H. Rodebush as president. They will hold their first annual sale of live stock in the spring of 1921.

In 1920 five poultry culling demonstrations were held in the county. In 1921 they plan sixty poultry culling demonstrations and five permanent demonstrations of special farms for that purpose, where actual records are to be carefully made and preserved.

Another feature in 1921 will be two orchard demonstrations, under the supervision of the College of Agriculture.

Another is the pasture demonstrations. Also several Girls Food Clubs.

The Boy's Calf Club work is another feature being worked out in this county by the Farm Bureau and the county agent. Prizes will be awarded.

County-wide meetings to discuss lime propositions as fertilizers.

There are seventeen granges in Carroll County and they are doing much good. They were the cause of a stock company of 250 farmers being formed to run the milling business and they purchased the mill at Carrollton and are making a success of it.

The farmers are also organized to handle the milk products of the county, and plan selling the surplus in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Canton.

The Wool Grower's Association of the county has purchased and have on hand about sixty-three thousand pounds of wool which they are holding for more suitable prices.

Four Farmer's Institutes will be held this year (1921), at Petersburg, Harlem Springs, Malvern and Augusta.

Carroll County Agricultural Society

Perhaps no better description of the Carroll County Agricultural Societies can be had at this time than to quote liberally from the (1913) "Centennial Edition" of the Free Press-Standard of Carrollton about as follows, with here and there an omission of paragraphs:

Carroll County being favorably located for purely agricultural purposes, was early in line with its agricultural exhibits. The first official notice we find along this line is from an entry on page 18 of the Commissioners Journal "A," kept in the auditor's office at Carrollton, which reads:

"Commissioner's Office, Carroll County,

"Carrollton, June 5, 1833.

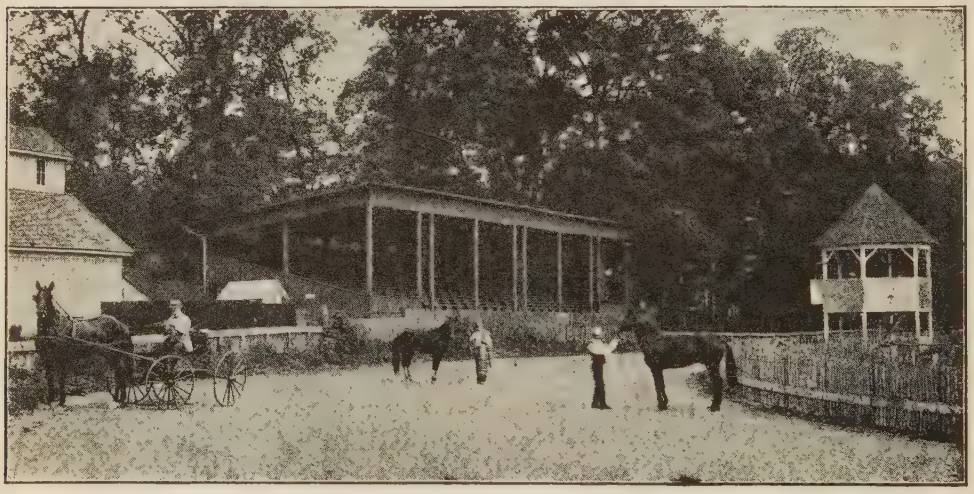
"Ordered that a notice be written and deposited with the editor of the Carrollton Gazette, to be published, notifying the citizens of Carroll county of an agricultural society meeting to be held at the courthouse on Friday, the 28th Inst., as required by law.

"William Davis,
John Shober,
James Ferrall,
Commissioners."

The courthouse referred to was evidently the old Lutheran-Reformed Church building which was leased to the county for public purposes, for it will be recalled that the first real county courthouse was not constructed until 1835—two years later than the aforesaid meeting was to be held.

The First County Fair

However, the first County Agricultural Fair was held in the old brick courthouse upon the square, with George F. Kennedy, H. A. Stidger, E. McGuire, Richard Leggett, Kendall Jackson and others as prime movers. The cross halls through the building were used for exhibiting the samples of wheat, corn, oats, fruit, etc., while the four offices on the first floor were used by the ladies for displaying their quilts, needlework, bread, cakes and jellies, the needle work of course, all being hand-work, for the sewing machine was not invented until 1847, and did not come into common use until twenty years later.



Grand Stand Carroll County Fair Grounds

The numerous horses on exhibition, were hitched to the rail fence of the "post and rail" type standing around the public square; the cattle were turned loose in Atkinson's field east of the courthouse, while the sheep and swine were kept in rail pens about where the new courthouse and jail are now located. It had more the semblance of the modern street fair than the present county exhibit. Few or no cash premiums were given, but most of the prize winners were awarded diplomas, and a few received some article of merchandise presented by the business men of the place. Horse racing for premiums was not indulged in until the Carroll County Agricultural Society was organized under the laws of the State in 1850; grounds leased for ten years from Jacob Helfrich in 1857, and the needed buildings erected thereon. Gen. H. A. Stidger was the first president, who held the office from its permanent organization in 1850 until after the grounds were leased from Mr. Helfrich seven years later.

The old fair grounds consisted of six acres in the rear of McGuire's foundry on North Lisbon Street, and the race course was only a quarter of a mile track, yet some notable riding was done upon this ring, small as it was.

In 1859 Samuel Sterling, Sr., one of the enterprising business men of that day, made a fancy side-saddle as a premium for the best female equestrian. Two of the young ladies who contested for the prize were Miss Lizzie Stemple, who afterwards became the wife of John L. Miller, and a lady from Columbiana County, who had been a bare-back rider in a circus show. The latter came down from Lisbon with her steed prancing for the race and entertained the fair visitors in the forenoon with some maneuvers around the ring. Among the strangers who saw the forenoon performances was Col. John Doyle, who came from Steubenville to Carrollton, with an untrained and spirited four-year-old colt and was the guest of Richard Leggett, proprietor of the Western Exchange Hotel, now the Cummings Trust Company Building. At the dinner table the subject of the forenoon races came up in the conversation, and Colonel Doyle offered the use of his colt to any lady present who would contest for the prize that afternoon. Miss Stemple accepted his offer and the race took place the same day. There being no grand-stand on the old fair grounds, the ring was soon surrounded by a large crowd of spectators who expected to see the practical circus rider outdistance the plain and unassuming country girl—for the lady visitor had delighted a large audience in the morning by some fancy gymnastic gyrations while standing erect upon her trained steed as it loped gracefully, though leisurely, around the ring.

But the audience in the afternoon did not realize their expectations, for when Miss Stemple came into the ring, sitting erect and the young animals head reined back, presenting a beautiful picture, she soon captured the eye of all observers by her graceful position and fearless rapidity. The fourth round was made with Miss Stemple far in the lead, while the crowd went wild with excitement and rent the air with cheer after cheer. Obstructions were then placed across the track, probably at the suggestion of the circus lady, but this was not objected to by the successful lady in the race, and Miss Stemple's horse leaped safely over the obstacles one after another, to the delight of her increasing number of admirers; but the circus lady, by over confidence, lost her balance and was thrown from her horse about ten feet from where it fell. The excited crowd rushed into the ring and the unfortunate rider was taken to the hotel more frightened than injured and the prize saddle was given to Miss Stemple, who used it victoriously at many a succeeding fair. Gen. E. R. Eckley was president of the Agricultural Society that year, and at the suggestion of the Lisbon visitors, selected the judges who gave Miss Stemple the much coveted prize. This race was held on October 6th, and ten days later the news flashed across the country that John Brown had made his famous raid upon Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and it was then recollected that the old hero of Osawatomie had bought wool in Carrollton some three years previous and had there discussed Abolitionism with Thomas Moore, Jacob Millisack and a

Coleman Bugle Band, 1863

few other farmers of the county who were at the county seat on business.

An account of the construction of the Floral Hall reads as follows:

In the construction of Floral Hall, as it was called, and the few other buildings that were erected upon the Helfrich fair grounds, Owen Steen and John Thompson took prominent parts as carpenters. For several years decorating of the hall was left entirely to the taste and judgment of Mr. Steen and many can still remember the drinking fountain constructed by him just inside the entrance to Floral Hall, where curious visitors would tarry for hours to see the spray of water as it came from some mysterious place and fell upon the moss-covered banks of the minature lake filled with gold fish as they darted here and there through the water. His display of relics and curiosities also attracted the attention of many persons from year to year. Upon his return from Nebraska upon one occasion, he brought with him an Indian pony and a beaded suit of Indian clothes with which he dressed Phillip Meister and had him ride the pony around the race track a few times to the delight of all who saw it.

The "Coleman Band," the "Carrollton Saxe Horn Band" and the Hanover Band furnished most of the music for the fairs as long as they were held on the old fair ground; although Professor Alshouse entertained many hundreds of people for many years with his comic and amusing songs, his piano and organ accompaniment, from an elevated platform in the rear of Floral Hall. Among these songs was one called the "Very Unfortunate Man" and another having in the chorus the words "Seymour is a goner, Grant is gwine to occupy de chair."

The Coleman Band was so named because it was composed of the five Coleman brothers, David, Miller, William, John and Willis, together with David' Levi, A. J. Poole and some others. The Saxe Horn Band was composed of M. T. Wiggins, leader; Andrew Birch, Jacob Yealy and others. The leader of this band it will be remembered operated a blacksmith shop, a carriage factory, was engineer, fireman, brakeman, etc., on the Carrollton & Oneida Railroad; made its cars, repaired locomotives, and still had time enough to teach the choir of the Presbyterian Church and never lost a day from Sabbath school. He had too much business for a small place like Carrollton, so moved to Wood County, where he operated a railroad from Bowling Green to Totogany, and died there several years ago.

Many amusing incidents occurred during the ten years occupancy of these old grounds which, if space permitted, would no doubt interest those who participated in them. Hotchkiss the candy man from Hanoverton, John Shook's grocery, Dan Rinehart's matched team of horses, and other peculiar personages, all come vividly to memory as we pen these lines; but we must pass on to 1867, when the ten years' lease expired and it became necessary to procure the new fair grounds.

So in 1868 the Carroll County Agricultural Society bought seven acres of land from Absalom Aller, just north of the Carrollton corporation line and erected a tent thereon for temporary fair purposes. The field from which this seven acre purchase was taken con-

tained twenty-one acres, which left fourteen acres within the fair grounds still owned by the Aller estate, and was rented to the society for four days for each year during the fair, and was rented to other persons by Mr. Aller during the summer months for cow and horse pasture.

William F. Bricker built a floral hall the next year after the society came in possession of the land, and during the progress of the carpenter work some one cut an inch off the ten foot pole and came near spoiling the calculations of the entire building before the shortage was discovered.

In 1880 the society bought five acres of timber land from Isaac Crumrine and had the public road moved to the west of the original survey so as to enclose this five acre purchase within the present fair grounds. This beautiful grove adds greatly to the appearance and comfort of the grounds and makes it one of the best county fair grounds in Ohio. A good brick highway now passes the fair grounds and lands the visitors there in better shape than formerly.

In 1883 the society bought the remaining fourteen acres of the grounds from George H. Aller, making the entire enclosure twenty-six acres. George H. Miller was secretary of the society for several years and was largely instrumental in making the fairs a financial success. From year to year improvements have been made in the way of a large dining hall, an agricultural hall, a grandstand with places for grocery booths below, a check office, a bandstand with room for a grocery below, sheep stables, box-stalls for horses and cattle, the best half mile race track in Eastern Ohio, several wells of good water, etc., until there now remains but little that could be desired for the public comfort and convenience.

The premium list for 1896 stated that "the only objection visitors have to Carroll County fairs was the terrible dust caused by large crowds. We will not have the dust to inhale any more. The town enjoys as good a water work system as any city in Ohio, and it has been extended into the fair grounds."

Again it says that this year's premium list "has been very generally revised and some new features added that is thought will add greatly to the interest of the exhibition. The premiums offered with a view of bringing out a full exhibit in each department. There being no purse offered in the speed program less than a hundred and fifty dollars, assures us we will have full classes and very interesting races."

Present Officers

The 1920-21 officers of the Agricultural Society were as follows: W. H. Thompson, Carrollton, president; L. O. Shaffer, Minerva, vice-president; M. B. Blazer, Carrollton, treasurer; J. R. Booth, Carrollton, secretary; J. M. Ramsey, Mechanicstown, marshal. Executive Committee—M. B. Blazer, M. S. Hoobler, L. E. Price, W. H. Thompson, J. M. Ramsey.

CHAPTER VII

BANKS AND BANKING

A Reason for Banks—Early Methods—First Banking in Carroll County—The Cummings Trust Company—The First National Bank in Carrollton—Bank of Magnolia—The Minerva Banking Company—Summary.

The business of banking in Carroll County, Ohio, like the art itself, has been a development springing out of the needs of accumulating wealth and diversified commerce. The bank does not come to an embryo town fully organized and capitalized with great resources back of it. It does not come in on the first boat or railway train ready to do business. Neither does it build its solid walls in a settlement of cabins, or tents. There must always be before its appearance a showing of a goodly settlement and bright prospects for a business future in the community.

So long as man uses his own wealth he is a capitalist. It is only when he begins to employ money of others and put forth an organized system of credit that he becomes a banker.

The different functions of deposits through banking, discount, exchange and circulation do not arise simultaneously, but are put in operation successively as the operations of business becomes diversified, and its needs pass beyond the facilities employed in ordinary transactions.

The Cummings Trust Company

This financial institution is located at the city of Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, and was organized in 1870 by Cummings & Couch. Its first capital was $20,000, but it has been increased to $100,000 and also has surplus and undivided profits amounting to $200,000. Its present resources and liabilities is $1,900,000.

This bank in the month of October, 1920, showed regular deposits amounting to $1,350,000. The subjoined December 31, 1919 statement issued by this bank explains itself:

Resources

Loans on Real Estate	$ 512,405.79
Loans on Collateral	134,373.87
Other Loans and Discounts	410,403.48
Overdrafts	45.50
U. S. Bonds and Securities	210,000.00
State, County and Municipal Bonds	117,000.00
Other Bonds and Securities	335,370.00
Bank House and lot	11,775.43
Other Real Estate	41,193.42

Due from Reserve Banks	274,927.76
Exchange for Clearing	39.30
Cash in vault	33,978.70
French Treasury Bills	10,000.00
Total	$2,091,517.25

Liabilities

Capital Stock paid in	$ 100,000.00
Surplus Fund	175,000.00
Undivided Profits	500.00
Individual Deposits	640,468.95
Demand Certificates	46,193.11
Dividends unpaid	6,500.00
Time Certificates	969,223.50
Savings Deposits	152,672.69
Customers Subscription to Liberty Loan	959.00
Total	$2,091.517.25

THE CUMMINGS TRUST COMPANY

The newly constructed building in which this Trust Company transacts its business was completed in the winter of 1920-21; is built of stone and cost $90,000.00 including the ground on which it stands.

The present officers are as follows: T. J. Saltsman, president-treasurer; J. C. Ferrall, vice-president; Frank Johnston, vice-president; Oscar Roudebush, assistant secretary; William T. Saltsman, assistant treasurer.

The board of directors are as follows: J. C. Ferrall, T. J. Saltsman, Frank Johnson, John H. Fimple, W. O. De Forde, Dr. A. H. Hise, E. L. Henderson, U. C. De Forde, J. A. Fawcett, Harry McLaughlin, Oscar Roudebush, John A. George, T. L. Simpson, G. J. Butler.

This is the oldest banking institution in Carroll County and through its unusual good management and care of its patrons it has the full confidence of the people within Carroll County and this part of the State.

Founding of this Bank

It is well to acquaint the reader with the manner in which this bank came into existence:

James P. Cummings, one of the founders of the Cummings Trust Company, was born September, 1820, in Archer Township, Harrison County. At the age of seventeen he came to Carrollton and clerked for several years in the store of Isaac Atkinson. He formed a partnership with Willson L. Akers which continued until 1868, when with his brother-in-law, Eli Couch, he went to Columbus where they engaged in the wholesale grocery business. Returning to Carrollton in 1870, they started the bank of Cummings & Couch. Mr. Cummings died July 12, 1912.

In 1870 a private banking house was established at Carrollton by James P. Cummings and his brother-in-law, Eli Couch, under the name of Cummings & Couch, who continued in business until the death of Mr. Couch in 1888, when Mr. Cummings conducted the bank under the name of J. P. Cummings. May 1, 1893, T. J. Saltsman became associated with Mr. Cummings, the firm being styled Cummings & Saltsman and in December, 1894, the bank was organized under the State law as a banking company, taking the name of the J. P. Cummings Banking Company, Mr. Cummings being elected president; T. J. Saltsman, cashier; James B. Fiedler, assistant cashier. These officers with judge U. C. De Ford, George J. Butler, Judge James Holder and Jesse Marshall composed the directors.

The First National Bank in Carrollton

This bank was organized in the city of Carrollton, Ohio, February 26, 1920, and was founded by F. K. Ebersole, P. O. McCully, D. S. German, William M. Shepherd and J. W. Whitecraft.

The capital of this, one of the county's last banking ventures, is $25,000. Its resources and liabilities amount to $375,000. The business of this new bank is transacted in a two-story brick structure, erected at a cost of $12,500.

In the fall of 1920—about six months after this bank opened, it had deposits amounting to $150,000.

The original officers of this National Bank were: William M. Shepherd, president; D. S. German, vice-president; O. C. Gray, cashier. The same are still holding their respective positions except that Harry F. McLaughlin is cashier.

Bank of Magnolia Company

This bank at the village of Magnolia, Carroll County, was organized by R. E. Greer and C. S. Greer in 1899, on a $20,000 capital which has been increased to $25,000. The surplus and undivided profits of this institution amount to $28,000, while its resources and liabilities are shown to be $550,000.

Year after year this financial concern has forged to the front until today it is almost the envy of banking circles in this portion of the state.

Its place of business is their own brick building erected, or rather carried on their books as worth $5,000. It could not be built for that of course today. By competent experts it is claimed to be the best equipped bank in Carroll County today.

It was incorporated as a State bank in May, 1910.

R. E. and C. S. Greer original sole owners, but in 1903 Charles E. Beck purchased the half interest held by C. S. Greer and then the bank was under R. E. Greer and Charles E. Beck until its organization into a State bank, May, 1910.

Officers are: Charles E. Beck, president; W. H. Greer, vice-president; R. E. Greer, secretary; J. S. McClean, cashier; G. R. Mackall, assistant; directors are same as officers, with the name of C. S. Greer added.

The Minerva Banking Company

This bank was organized at the village of Minerva, Ohio, November 4, 1915, by Charles B. Sala, D. W. Zintsmaster, E. V. Newton, R. T. Temple, J. T. De Ford, F. A. Harsh, H. J. Fimple.

Its first capital was $25,000, but at present it carries a capital of $50,000. Present resources and liabilities amount to $365,000, and has surplus and undivided profits in the sum of $7,200.

The business of this concern is transacted in their own bank building which, together with lot, cost $19,000.

The first officers were: C. B. Sala, president; J. T. De Ford, secretary; F. A. Harsh, vice-president; E. V. Newton, cashier.

First board of directors was as follows: C. B. Sala, F. A. Harsh, D. W. Zintsmaster, B. F. Hook, J. T. De Ford, H. J. Fimple, Ferd Zettler.

The 1920 officers of this bank are as follows: President, C. B. Sala; vice-president, F. A. Harsh; 2nd vice-president, Arthur Thoms; secretary, A. G. Beckman; cashier, O. W. Kurtz.

Carroll County Bank Summary—1921

The following shows a list of the banks within Carroll County in 1921 (March); also when organized, their present capital and deposits:

	Organized	Capital and Surplus	Deposits
The Cummings Trust Co., Carrollton	1870	$275,000	$1,808,556.00
The First National Bank, Carrollton	1920	25,000	150,000.00
Bank of Magnolia Co., Magnolia	1899	53,000	467,279.84
Total of County		$353,000	$2,361,556.84

CHAPTER VIII

NEWSPAPERS OF CARROLL COUNTY

Usefulness of the Newspaper Press—Carroll County's First Paper—The Centreville Recorder—Extracts from Its Old Files—The Free Press-Standard and Its Genealogy in Journalism—Early Market Quotations—Carroll Republican—Republican Standard—Jeffersonian—Democratic Crisis—Ohio Picayune—Carroll Democrat—New Era—Citizen Democrat—The Rural Tiara of Harlem Springs—The Chronicle—The Minerva News.

There scarcely need a word be said concerning the great importance of the local newspaper press of any community. The press wields a great power in all enlightened countries. Especially today its power, with that of the associated daily press, really marks the destiny of affairs among the children of men. It is the one great and universal medium by which the world's vast population is brought in touch with one another's affairs and common interests. With modern transmission so finely developed—with the wireless and the electric phone systems, the telephone and telegraph by land and the cable underneath the briny deep, there are but few spots on the globe left where communication cannot be had almost instantly by some one of these methods. Hence the newspaper of our day has access to all sorts of news channels. But why dwell on a topic so well understood, but not always rightfully appreciated by the reading masses.

Coming down to our own time and compiling a history of these two counties of the Buckeye State, it should be stated that Carroll County has never had many local newspapers, from the fact that her towns are small and many of them inland—off of iron highways and good roads. The county seat has been in the newspaper field here for many years, even prior to the county's real organization, for the Free Press appears to have been established in 1832, and has stood the storms of four score and ten years and is today vigorous and fully up-to-date in all of its departments. It was, however, not founded under its present name, but the genealogy of the Free Press-Standard of today runs back in newspaper line to the Centreville Recorder, Vol. I, No. 1 of which was dated September 8, 1832—the earliest publication in what was then in Columbiana County, now within Carroll County.

The Centreville Recorder was published at Centreville, Columbiana County; was a weekly paper having a subscription rate of $2.00 per year. It was a four page five column paper, without column rules. Joshua D. Patton was editor and proprietor. Advertisements of Dr. John S. Hunter; Dr. J. B. Emery; Alfred Dobbins' foundry—nearly opposite the E. R. Eckley home on Liberty Street; W. D. Jenkins' dry goods store: the Ohio Foundry conducted by Peter Campbell, who made stoves, grates, saw mill and wagon-box irons; also an advertise-

ment appeared for the D. Patton & Co. dry goods store; W. D. Jenkins advertises a fresh supply of drugs and medicines; J. Sinclair advertises his seasonable supply of store goods—naming them in detail—and states that he "will receive in payment wheat, pork, hides, feathers, flax, butter, tallow, beeswax, tow-thread, clover and timothy seeds, dried apples, rags, etc. Pork wanted in December." Local news was rarely if ever, printed in the Recorder and in fact, by many later publications in Carrollton. The Recorder, however, printed much advertising which makes interesting reading at this time.

Volume I, No. 21 contains a page and a half "Extract of an Address Recently Delivered by William Johnston Esq. of this place, on the subject of Temperance." And marked "Continued in our next." On the third page appears this editorial: "Next Friday is the day on which our trouble commences; the day on which the proud name of the United States is to be discarded. South Carolina yet appears determined to persist in her rebellion; and the President seems quite as determined to preserve the Union of the States. He has sent a message to Congress instructing them to devise sufficient measures to maintain the dignity of the country and the supremacy of the law. Next week we will give the message." The following county ticket is carried: Sheriff—David J. Levy; Commissioners—William Hodge, James McLaughlin; Treasurer—James Sinclair; Auditor—George Beatty; Recorder—John McCormick; Assessor—William Brown; Surveyor—Van Brown; Coroner—Dr. J. B. Emery. So many candidates have announced their names that the editor was constrained to publish the following: "The election is now at hand, and we deem it due to the citizens of this county to state that no man's name shall be published as a candidate, unless he is a subscriber without being charged $1.00."

Five hundred Jackson Democrats signed a resolution to support the President in his efforts to preserve South Carolina in the Union and thus frustrate the plans of John C. Calhoun, then vice president.

This early paper in 1833, contained these market quotations: Bacon, hams, per pound, 7 cents; shoulders and sides, 6 cents; beans, per bushel, 62 cents; butter, 8 cents; coffee, in bags, 14 to 16 cents; eggs, 6 cents per dozen; flour, (fine) $3.25; superfine, $3.75 per barrel; feathers, 30 cents per pound; flax, scutched, per pound, 6 cents; fish, per barrel, white, $8.00; pickerel, $6.00; mackeral, $12.75; cod fish, 6 cents; wheat, per bushel, 62c; rye, 37 cents; oats, 20 cents; corn, 36 cents; buckwheat, 30 cents; potatoes, 18 cents; Orleans sugar, per pound, 8 cents; country, 6 cents; salt, per barrel, $2.50; yellow wax, per pound, 25 cents; whiskey, per gallon, 23 to 25 cents.

In 1834 the first papers of this county were merged—the Recorder and the Gazette—and the name changed to the Free Press, which was published by Pearce & Christy.

In 1845 this paper was edited by Van Brown and published by T. W. Collier, and they opposed stoutly all opposition to Henry Clay, believing greatly in that American statesman. They wanted him to be President.

The Ohio Legislature passed a law in the winter of 1845-46, providing for the filing of the two newspapers of opposite politics within the county in the auditor's office within each county. This has given

Ohio a wonderful and interesting, as well as authentic history of her counties and her people.

In 1856 the files show that the Free Press was still in charge of Tripp & McCoy, who supported Fremont and Dayton.

In 1858 the names of Jacob Weyand and M. C. Baxter appear as proprietors.

In 1859 this paper gave a graphic account of old John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and later an account of the surrender of Fort Sumter.

Other owners of this newspaper were Robert Crozier in 1852-53, when it was badly run down and was sold for $1,000. It was sold to Allen Green, who was killed by a train at Altoona, Pennsylvania; he sold the Free Press in January, 1854, to John H. Tripp and William McCoy. This continued until 1857 when McCoy sold his interest to M. C. Baxter. Tripp continued with the paper until 1858 when he sold to Jacob Weyand. The next change was when it was sold to Robert McCarty, who came from Leavittsville. He sold in 1861 to R. E. Knight, who after being prosecuting attorney located in Cleveland, and later at Youngstown. In 1861 the paper was bought by Weyand and Edwin Ferrall, who changed the name to the Carroll County Union, with the motto: "We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." In 1862 Mr. Weyand left the office and formed a company, which became a part of the 126th Ohio Regiment of Volunteers. William McCoy bought his interest in the paper.

Under the partnership of Ferrall & McCoy, the paper was known as the Carroll Union Press. This continued until Ferrall's interest was sold to George H. Teter, under the ownership of Teter & McCoy, the name was changed back to that of the Free Press. In 1869 the interest of McCoy was purchased by Samuel J. Cameron, and soon the firm became known as Tripp & Cameron, but they not agreeing, in 1881 Cameron sold to his partner, Mr. Tripp.

The year last named Cameron established the Carroll Republican, the first issue appearing April 21. From that time on it was a factor in the press of this county. Bitter feelings were had between the two papers and even the party was disrupted to a certain extent. Mr. Cameron died in 1894, and three years later the paper was sold to the Kemerer brothers, who had been conducting the Standard at Sherrodsville. The name was then changed to the Republican Standard. Mr. Tripp continued the publication of the Free Press until January, 1903, when it was purchased by Floyd B. Chapman, the "Man of Mystery" who later made good in West Virginia press circles. Chapman placed the paper under the editorial management of David B. Kappes, who commenced February, 1903, and continued until February, 1906, when the paper was taken over by the two Kramerers, and merged with the Republican Standard, under the name of the Free Press-Standard, by which it is now known.

The Free Press-Standard of today is one of the best equipped newspaper and job offices in eastern Ohio. Nothing is lacking in way of up-to-date appliances, in any of the departments required in a modern printery.

The Jeffersonian

This was the first real Democratic paper of Carroll County. It was established by Joseph Cable in July, 1837. In January, 1840 this paper contained the long message of President Martin Van Buren, covering almost three pages of the paper.

The Democratic Crisis

This newspaper, edited by A. W. Morrison and published by I. B. Boyle, was issued in Carrollton April 12, 1844. This paper supported James K. Polk for President. During that campaign this paper has this to say: "On Friday last, the day of the coon fandago in this place, the fearless Democrats of Carroll, raised a towering hickory pole on the public square. It measured 148 feet and 6 inches, and is decorated with flags, streamers, and a splendid rooster, which revolves as a vane. The national flag is twenty-five feet long and nine feet wide. We had good music, too, none of the 'soft breathing of a lady's lute' but the shrill fife and drum. After our pole assumed an upright position, like a thing of life, three hearty cheers were given for Polk and Dallas, Tod and Victory."

Ohio Picayune

This local paper was established July 16, 1846, by Fielding S. Cable. It contained in its first number the proclamation of old Zac Taylor in the army in Monterey, Mexico. Just when or how this paper winked out is not now known to the writer.

The Carroll Democrat

This publication was established June 3, 1843 and was published by John Hudson and edited by Alonzo L. Littell. The "Monroe Doctrine" was clearly set forth by this paper in glowing terms. The tariff was the great issue between the democratic and whig political parties. The Millerites about here were just then beginning to get ready for Christ's second coming.

The New Era.

This short-lived paper commenced its issue at Carrollton August 13, 1849, with Stuart G. McKee as editor.

The Citizen Democrat

This organ of some local faction was launched in January, 1856, by Matthias Atkinson, and it supported Buchanan for President. In 1858 George W. Barlow assumed editorial control of this paper and in 1859 the name was changed to that of the Carroll County Democrat, with Barlow at the helm and assisted by A. W. Morrison.

The Rural Tiara of Harlem Springs

This unique paper was established at Harlem Springs in 1845 by Fielding S. Cable, who after a few weeks turned the plant over to

Robert Craven and William Crow who run a $2,000 lottery along with their newspaper.

So it will be seen that Carroll County and its county seat has had numerous newspapers launched. These have served the purpose, possibly, for which they were established and then went down. With a few exceptions these journals have been creditable efforts and have been liberally patronized.

The Carroll Chronicle

This local newspaper was established in March, 1871, by twenty-five leading and wealthy democrats of Carroll County. There had been no democratic paper in the county for more than ten years. The equipment of the new publication was meagre in the extreme, a hand-press and a few pounds of type completing the equipment. The stockholders of the new enterprise invited J. V. Lawler, at that time employed on the Salem Republican, to confer with them upon the matter, the result being that he was employed as publisher and Prof. D. J. McAdams, superintendent of the Carrollton schools, as editor. In a few months Professor McAdams retired from the editorial chair and was succeeded by Thomas Hays, who divided his time between his law practice and the paper.

In about a year Mr. Hays retired and the paper not prospering the stockholders sold their stock to Mr. Lawler. He assumed the editorial management of the paper, stamped his individuality upon it. It survived the disastrous Greeley campaign panic of 1873. In 1914 he retired from the active newspaper duties and was appointed postmaster at Carrollton, a position he also had held under the administrations of Grover Cleveland. From 1882 to 1914 his brother James F. Lawler was associated with him in publishing and editing the paper.

In 1877 the Chronicle was moved to the Huston building, a brick and stone, three story structure, just then erected, and it has occupied these quarters ever since. In 1898 the building was bought by Mr. Lawler.

In 1892 a cylinder press and a steam engine were installed and the paper increased in size, it being the first newspaper in the county. Later a gas engine was installed. Radical improvements were made in 1916, practically new equipment being bought—a linotype, folder, automatic press, etc. With the advent of the "high tension" line gas was discarded as a motive power to propel the machinery of the plant.

The present publishers—E. F. and J. V. Lawler, Jr., are making a fine local paper. The Chronicle prides itself upon its complete plant for printing newspapers and job work. In 1917 the paper was again enlarged, its present size being a paper of eight pages, each composed of seven 22-inch columns.

The Minerva News

What is styled the Minerva News and Clay City Times, is published at the village of Minerva, a part of which village is within Carroll County while the other portion is in Stark County. This publication was founded about 1884, the outgrowth of probably five or six

other publications. It is impossible at this date to trace the various owners and editors. The last transfer was from H. D. Williams & Sons to the News Publishing Company, Incorporated, E. O. Sala, general manager, October, 1918.

This is a 10-page, 7-column paper, printed every Thursday, at a subscription rate of $3.00 per year. It circulates mostly in a radius of fifteen miles of Minerva. Politically, the News is independent. The paper is published in a leased building and has a complete job department.

The village of Malvern, near by, is supplied with a section of the Minerva News, known as the "Clay City Times," which furnishes all important news for that portion of northern Carroll County.

From the files of the Carrollton Free Press in 1840 the following "locals" are found, and as they have a strange meaning now after eighty years have gone by, they are here inserted as a part of the annals of the county:

"The abolition vote cast in this county, on Tuesday last amounted to about twenty, not one of which was polled for us. We hope the abolitionists will now see they follow a separate organization on their part for political purposes, unless, indeed, whig abolitionists are determined to play into the hands of the Locofocas."

The whig majority in 1840 in Carroll County was eleven.

Among the advertisements in the file in 1840 were these—"25,000 hides wanted by Beatty & Young."

General assortment of merchandise. Cash paid for wheat by W. D. Jenkins.

Silversmith & Clock-making by Frederick Gimbel.

Cash paid for flax seed delivered at the Carrollton steam mill, by Isaac Atkinson.

Matthew Atkinson & Son had a double column ad of merchandise.

Law cards of Van Brown, Attorney; Pearce, Starkweather and Jarvis, Attorneys-at-law.

Eckley & Coffin, Attorneys.

Bolivar Hotel by W. Hodge, opposite the Sandy & Beaver Canal.

Chair and Cabinet-making, by George Arbuckle.

November 10, 1842—President John Tyler issues a proclamation, signed by Daniel Webster, secretary of state.

Joseph McCorkel, of Lee Township, offers a reward for a runaway apprentice and everybody is cautioned not to harbor him.

A camp-meeting will be held by the Methodist Episcopal Church on the land of Mr. Gregg in Perry Township, commencing August 18, 1842.

April 7, 1843, the Eagle House in the north end of New Harrisburg, Carroll County. It was formerly the tavern stand owned by Col. Matron Ayers. Has a bar and keeps the choicest of liquors.

May 21, 1847—The citizens are called to meet at the courthouse to discuss the building of a railroad from Carrollton to the Sandy & Beaver Canal.

The first agricultural fair of Carroll County, held at the courthouse in Carrollton was in October, 1849, George F. Kennedy, secretary.

For Sale—A Book for the times—"Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly."

In July, 1852, the Free Press was mourning over the death of Henry Clay, the great southern statesman.

A double-column notice of a whig mass meeting—old fashioned, was in the Free Press in 1852.

The same year the column rules of the paper were turned as a sign of deep mourning over the death of Daniel Webster.

CHAPTER IX

BENCH AND BAR

General Usefulness of Lawyers—Common Pleas Judges of Carroll County—Members of the Bar—Early and Later Dates—Those Here in 1882 and Afterwards—Personal Sketches of Many Attorneys.

In all civilized portions of the globe there has ever been need of competent, honorable and honest lawyers to aid in bringing about the proper adjustment between men in the commercial dealings one with the other. Men do not look upon all questions alike and it requires one schooled in the laws of the land in which one lives, to bring about and adjust correct settlements. Again in criminal law the prisoner at the bar has the right to a fair trial, to council and all the advantages allowed to those not bound or hindered by the present circumstances, hence the lawyer naturally is sought for in such cases, that justice may come on the one hand and that persecution is not allowed to cripple the interests of the prisoner on the other hand.

Again it is quite necessary to have lawyers to do their part truly and well in the making of laws, and in the execution of the same. Hence our law-making bodies usually have many trained lawyers, who with their knowledge of constitutional law, are necessary in such legislative bodies. In the role of professional men it is a question as to which class serve the greatest number in bringing about the greatest results in the world—the lawyer, the doctor or the minister. Certainly it is that no progressive, enterprising commercial country could long prosper without the profession of a trained attorney-at-law.

The lawyer was early in the field in Carroll County, however his profession was not so prominent in the first decades as it was at a later date in the history of the county. It was not until settlements had become dense and when towns and villages had sprung up, that the business transactions of the pioneers really required the services of a lawyer. Hence it was that many of the first lawyers in these counties followed other occupations, at times, along with the legal profession.

Common Pleas Judges

Carrollton has been honored with five common pleas judges as follows: Hon. John Pearce, first judge after the organization of the county; was editor of the Free Press.

The second judge was Hon. Robert Raley; third judge was Hon. Isaac H. Taylor; fourth judge was Hon. John H. Fimple; fifth judge was Hon. Harvey J. Eckley. The first, third and fifth of these judges were appointed by the Governor of Ohio.

Members of the Bar

Among the earlier members of the bar in Carroll County should be named Judge William Johnston, James Courtright, (1861 was still in practice), and those who carried law cards in the local press of Carrollton in January, 1860, included these—A. W. Morrison, S. M. Crane, H. S. Trainer, E. R. Eckley. In 1859 the files show the names of attorneys B. F. Potts and J. E. Philpot. In 1863 the cards of these appeared in the Free Press—E. R. Eckley, C. A. Shober, McCoy, Tripp & Blackburn, John L. Price, S. M. Crane, Isaac Ulmer.

In 1882, when I. H. Blythe arrived in Carrollton to practice law, (which profession he still follows there), he says he found sixteen lawyers practicing in Carroll County, he making the seventeenth. He recalls such men as follows, as having been here in advance, or coming soon after he did to enter the practice of law: C. A. Shober, Robert Raley, Gen. E. R. Eckley, H. J. Eckley, A. P. Mortland, John H. Tripp, W. L. Handley, Joe Rhue, Thomas J. Hays, William McCoy, I. H. Taylor, James Holder, Will Black, Thomas Watson, G. B. G. Greenwood, William Adair, John Ferrall, Samuel Crane, Emmet E. Adair, C. C. Adams.

Other lawyers of the county have been—John H. Temple, W. C. DeFord, R. E. McDonald, Will Moffett, Fred W. McCoy, J. C. Oglevee.

In passing it may be added that eighteen of the above attorneys are deceased.

From this number of lawyers named as practicing in Carroll County, the following have served as judges: Robert Raley, Court of Common Pleas; H. J. Eckley, Court of Common Pleas; J. H. Taylor, Judge of Court of Common Pleas, and resides in Canton now; C. C. Adams, Probate Judge; John H. Temple, Common Pleas Judge, now of Canton and H. J. Eckley, present Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

Personal Sketches

From various sources the following notes have been received and placed in paragraphs, for future reference, concerning many members of the Carroll County Bar:

Judge Robert Raley, died suddenly in the autumn of 1889. He was one of the most estimable and distinguished members of the Ohio Bar. He was born in Hanover, Columbiana County, October, 1837, son of John Raley, born 1796, died May, 1868. Was reared to agricultural pursuits; left the farm to attend school; taught school; was a land surveyor; when nineteen years of age he lost his arm in a threshing machine; then studied law and in 1863 located at Carrollton and entered the law office of Judge John H. Tripp, as a law partner; was soon elected prosecuting attorney of Carroll County, serving ten years. Was a wonderful success in temperance work, and through his efforts every saloon in the county was finally closed. In 1867 he became the partner of the firm of Shober & Raley. He had one side or the other of nearly every case tried in the courts of the county for a number of years. In 1886 Governor Foraker appointed him to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of William R. Day, Canton, of the Court of

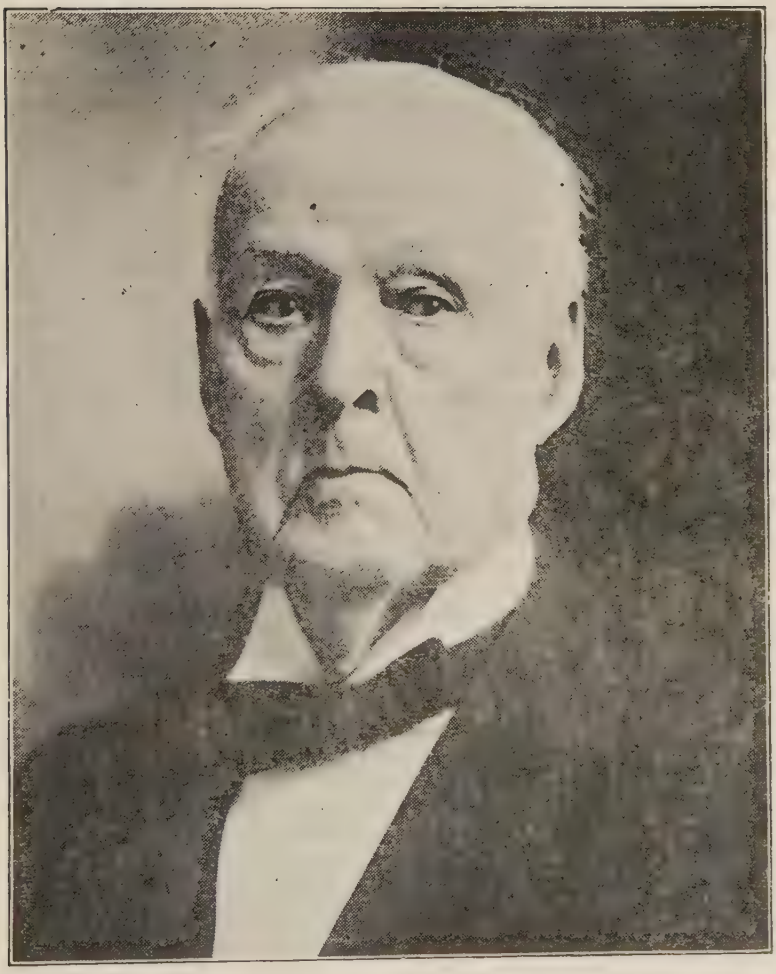
Common Pleas. Was then elected for five years. He married in 1867 to Margarette M. Sloan. This union resulted in the birth of six children. The wife died in 1908 and the judge fell from an apple tree Thanksgiving Day, 1899 and died the same evening. His was the largest funeral in Carrollton since the days of the Civil War. A kindly character—a self-made man—a faithful husband and a kind parent—an eminent jurist, careful in the preparation of all his cases. Of such an one the world has all too few to honor the bench and bar.

John H. Fimple, of the old law firm of Fimple, Holder & DeFord of Carrollton, a native of the county, born in 1859, in Augusta Township, on his parents farm. The parents are long since deceased. The subject attended the district schools and aided on his father's farm; attended high school at Malvern and Minerva; also the Northwestern Normal school, graduating at Ada; also attended Mount Union college, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1882. For a time he taught school and later taught a part of the year to obtain means with which to pursue his studies in college. In 1884 he entered the law office of Judge Robert Raley. He was elected a state's representative on the republican ticket from Carroll County. He was admitted to the bar in 1886 and became a law partner with his preceptor, Judge Raley. He was an active worker in the cause of temperance, when such a stand was not as popular as today. He was the author of the "Fimple Local Option" bill. He was re-elected in 1887. Benjamin Harrison appointed him special examiner of land titles and contests in the general land office at Washington, D. C. He was a radical protectionist; in church faith a Presbyterian and was a Knight Templar in Mason circles.

Thomas J. Hays, Carrollton, born May 25, 1834, in Franklin Township, Columbiana County, Ohio, of Scotch-Irish descent, the first members coming to America in 1819, lived three years in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, then moved to Columbiana County, took up government land and became early pioneers. The subject's father died in 1846 and the mother in 1877; there were eight children.

Thomas, of this sketch, was the sixth child in the family, followed farm life till eighteen years of age, then taught school for ten winters, by which he obtained money with which to attend school; he attended at New Lisbon three years; a short course at Mount Union college; while he taught he also read law under able tutorage like Judge John Clarke, of New Lisbon. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1862 and in 1867 to the United States courts. He came to Carrollton in 1863 to begin law practice. Politically, he was a democrat; was mayor of Carrollton; in 1863 he married in Columbiana County, Miss Martha J. Williams, by whom four children were born. In church faith he was a Presbyterian. He died June, 1911, and his wife died in 1913.

Wallace L. Handley, Carrollton, born in Green Township, Harrison County, Ohio, 1856, a son of David Handley and wife. He followed farm life and attended the common schools until twelve years old, when the family moved to Urichsville and there he attended school. Next they moved to Hopedale, where he attended the Normal College and also read law under special charge of Cyrus McNeely, founder of the college at Hopedale. In 1877 he moved to Carrollton and studied law with S. M. Crane, was admitted to the bar in 1881 and at once



Gen. Ephraim R. Eckley

commenced practice in Carrollton. Politically, a Republican. When he arrived at Carrollton there were already seventeen lawyers, but he remained and soon had a very large, paying legal practice and was known later to be one of the foremost men in the county. His works in promoting enterprises for Carrollton were numerous. For many years he was the attorney for the various railroads in the county. It was he who fostered and aided the pottery and rubber factories here and in the end won out financially.

James Holder, of the law firm of Fimple, Holder & DeFord, Carrollton, was a native of this county, born in Lee Township in 1844, of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. The father was Jesse Holder, of Pennsylvania. The son grew to manhood in Lee Township, this county, attended common schools and in 1862 enlisted as a soldier in the Civil War conflict as a member of Company D, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At Jackson, Mississippi, he was wounded in May, 1863, when he lost his right arm by a cannon shot. He was captured by the Rebels, sent to Atlanta, thence to Libby Prison, at Richmond, Virginia. He was sent to Annapolis and paroled. He came home and attended Harlem Springs College and taught school two years. In 1866 he was elected county recorder of Carroll County, served nine years, at the same time read law and commenced to practice. In 1884 he was elected probate judge, then practiced law again and became a member of the firm as above noted. He died May 19, 1914 and his wife departed this life August 7, 1916.

General E. R. Eckley, a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born December 9, 1811, helped to clear up the forests in his native county, clerked for a time, taught school in the fall of 1833, and read law under Judge Johnson. In 1834 went to Mansfield and was made "Master" in a receivership that engaged him more than a year. He then followed land surveying with a party of government surveyors in Indiana, but the fever and ague drove the party home after a few months stay. He went to Richland County, Ohio and surveyed out the lots of Crestline. In the fall of 1836 he came to Carrollton; was admitted to the bar in 1837 and practiced law until the Civil War came on. In 1843 he was elected state senator and re-elected in 1845 and again in 1849. He ran for lieutenant governor in 1851 on the whig ticket, but was defeated. In 1853 elected to the House of Representatives in the Ohio Legislature, and was voted for by the whigs for the United States Senate, by the Ohio Legislature. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia and voted for Gen. John C. Fremont as President. In 1860 was a delegate to the Lincoln campaign convention in Chicago, but was unable to attend.

When the Civil War came on General Eckley was appointed a lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteers regiment and the following December promoted to colonel of the Eightieth Ohio regiment. In the fall of 1863 he was elected to a seat in Congress, served six years and was one of the twenty-two members who opposed immediately giving the Rebels their full rights of citizenship.

He was married to Martha L. Brown, and they had five children. He died March 27, 1908; his wife died May 4, 1898.

John H. Tripp, born in 1820 on a farm in Washington County, Pennsylvania, on the Washington pike. He was the son of William Tripp the eldest of a family of eight children. The parents moved to Carroll County in 1834. He received a common school education at subscription and select schools. In the fall of 1838, aged eighteen years, he attended the select school of Professor Grewell; then taught and commenced to read law under Gen. E. C. Eckley. In the winter of 1841-42 kept the North Union School. In 1843 on an examination of a committee of nine appointed by the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar, at Steubenville. He was a law partner one year with General Eckley, and in December, 1844 was married to Charlotte Gantz; they had a son and a daughter; the son was finally postmaster at Carrollton. In the winter of 1845 Tripp was elected prosecuting attorney, serving two terms. In 1850 he was elected representative to the State Legislature, with General Eckley in the State Senate. January, 1853, William McCoy (later judge) and Mr. Tripp purchased the Free Press at Carrollton, and continued as its owners until 1857 when they sold to Jacob Weyand. In 1861 Tripp, out of the office, returned to his law practice, with B. F. Potts. In 1862 Tripp was appointed by Governor Tod as draft-master for Carroll County. He was a law partner of I. H. Taylor in 1869, and was appointed clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas in 1876. He again entered the newspaper business in 1876, purchasing a half interest in the Free Press. In 1877 H. J. Eckley entered his office as a law partner and he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1879. In 1881 Tripp bought the other half of the newspaper and conducted it several years. In 1887 he was a partner of R. E. McDonald. He died March 17, 1913.

Hon. William Adair, born March, 1835, (son of William Adair); educated in the village schools; learned the wagon-maker's trade, worked at it nine years; read law and was admitted to the bar in 1862; he read under Robert G. Knight. In 1869 was a member of the Ohio Legislature, also in 1871-73; a member of the constitutional convention. Was author of the quite celebrated "Adair Law," the original civil damage liquor law, holding owners of saloon buildings responsible for damages arising from the business to life and property loss. He voted for the Fifteenth United States Amendment; was one of the original directors of the several Carroll County railway enterprises. Read law under his father; was admitted at Leesville in 1890.

Judge C. C. Adams, born in Carroll County, Ohio, in 1826, son of John and Betsy Adams, was reared to farm work, attended the subscription school, and when seventeen years of age learned the trade of a blacksmith which he followed for twenty years. In 1847 he married Ellen Lewton by whom he had a large family. He had a half section of farm land in this county and was a large stock-raiser and handled fine grades of sheep. Politically, he was a Republican and in church faith he was a United Presbyterian. He studied law and in 1858 was admitted to the bar and was still in the practice of his profession in 1891; in 1876 he was elected probate judge of Carroll County and re-elected two terms. He died in the fall of 1894.

Robert E. McDonald was born January, 1862, in Brown Township, near Malvern, a son of Junkin S. and Elizabeth McDonald.

Orphaned at the age of ten, he commenced life's battle for himself by working on the farm in the summer and choring while attending the district schools during the winter.

At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, and taught in the districts of Brown and Augusta townships for eight years. In the meantime he attended several select schools at Malvern and elsewhere and took a correspondence school course. In the spring of 1884 he entered the law office of McCoy & Taylor and began the study of law, and two years later matriculated in the Ohio Northern University at Ada, where, in addition to the study of law, he pursued his academic course. He graduated from the law department of the institution and was admitted to the bar in June, 1887.

He was elected dean of the law department of the Ohio Northern University, a position he held until the middle of September, 1887, when he resigned, came to Carrollton and entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of the late John H. Tripp. A year later he was elected prosecutor, serving two full terms. He formed a partnership with I. H. Blythe, lasting from 1889 to 1894, when he and Hon. John H. Fimple became associated. The latter partnership continued until 1900. Mr. McDonald was elected probate judge in 1899 and after serving six years in that capacity he became a partner of J. C. Oglevee.

Judge Harvey J. Eckley, son of Gen. E. C. Eckley, was born October 29, 1845, at Carrollton where he received his primary education. Later he attended Harlem Springs College, then entered Washington-Jefferson College from which he graduated with class honors in 1868. He then entered the law office of his father and after four years was admitted to the bar. He became a partner of his father which partnership existed so long as his father practiced. Then young Eckley practiced law alone three years, after which he was associated with Judge John H. Tripp. This firm dissolved in 1880. Other partnership relations of Judge Eckley was his partnership with Judge J. U. DeFord and Judge J. H. Fimple, the firm of Fimple & Eckley being dissolved when Mr. Fimple became Common Pleas Judge in 1911.

In 1878 Mr. Eckley was elected prosecuting attorney, served two terms. In 1891 he was elected senator and had many duties to perform as such. Upon the resignation of Judge Fimple, Judge Eckley was appointed in his stead and is still serving in the capacity of common pleas judge.

Irving H. Blythe, one of the oldest legal practitioners in Carroll County, of today, was born April 17, 1857 in Brown Township near Malvern. When a small boy he attended the district school, later attended the Malvern village school. After a three years' course in Wooster University, he entered Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1878. His legal education was obtained in the famous University of Michigan—Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1881. He located in Carrollton January 15, 1882 and at once entered upon what has been a very successful career.

Mr. Blythe was mayor of Carrollton eight years. He first served when the town installed its splendid waterworks system in 1895, and

gave much time and attention to its construction. During the second series of his mayorship he had the paving council on his hands, and the interests of the citizens were given his careful attention. He was prosecutor of Carroll County from 1883 until 1889 and in 1910 was elected again, serving until 1915, having been re-elected in 1912. He was a member of the school board several years and was also a justice of the peace a number of years. Outside of Judge Eckley, now on the bench, he is the oldest member of the Carroll County Bar Association. Politically Mr. Blythe is an earnest, active Republican.

CHAPTER X

PHYSICIANS

NEED OF MEDICAL MEN—EARLY PHYSICIANS—PROGRESS OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—LISTS OF EARLY AND LATER PHYSICIANS —THOSE IN PRACTICE AT THE PRESENT TIME—PERSONAL SKETCHES OF NUMEROUS DOCTORS OF THE COUNTY.

The science of medicine, founded away back in the days of Galen, possibly long before, has slowly made its way throught the centuries until the Twentieth Century of the Christian Era, where it stands second to no other one of the great sciences—the physician, the minister of the Gospel, the trained lawyer and the journalistic writer—are all now side by side in importance to thinking, reasoning humanity.

Perhaps the medical science has made greater advancement in the last century than in all the centuries before. The work of the trained physician and surgeon has come to be very marked—their performances are indeed wonderful and gratifying, for be it remembered however strong and robust one may be today, ere long the brow will become fevered and the heart and lungs fail to do their office work. In health it is an easy matter to speak lightly of the physician, but when confined to ones bed by illness, it is but natural that the good doctor be quickly summoned, that life and strength may be speedily restored.

While there has come to be a legion of medical schools, yet all are working honestly to control disease among the masses. In the very early days in this county there were "botanic doctors" and "cold water doctors," and doctors who bled a sick person for almost every known ailment, there has ever been the "regular" physician who being a graduate of some reputable medical college, has been on hand in almost every community to ward off diseases after a scientific and successful manner. Properly speaking, today, nearly all "schools" of medicine are coming to take on really the Eclectic plan—using what seems to be best suited regardless of any special school, hence better results are being obtained as the years go by.

EARLY PHYSICIANS

Just who was the first phyisician to practice within what is now Carroll County is not to be determined, as no record of such things has been kept. The newspaper files show that in 1844 Dr. A. R. Chrisholm was practicing in Carrollton and Dr. William H. Poole and Dr. Vincent Trego (botanic) in 1858. But as early as 1842 a card appears in the Free Press of Dr. John S. Hunter and in 1850 William H. Poole's card appears among the county seat doctors.

Many of these pioneer physicians rode on horseback over the rough timbered country, crossing unbridged streams by day and by

night, in the heat of summer and howling blasts of winter. They usually carried their saddle-bags over their trusty horse's back and in that medicine chest were carried all that medical skill thought useful at that date to administer to the sick ones in Carroll and adjoining counties. These remedies were not easily swallowed, if they were to be taken internally, but were sickening to the taste. Today the various syrups and tablet form of administering medicines is much more pleasant to the patient.

Some of the first doctors here rode a regular circuit, same as did the preachers of those pioneer times. These circuits included probably more than a hundred miles, in which distance the family doctor had possibly a score of patients awaiting his arrival. When the roads had been made more passable then doctors had two-horse buggies to travel in. All this has changed in the last third of a century for now the doctor is usually called over the telephone and he responds by taking his automobile, be it a "tin Lizzie" or whatever make it may be, and within an hour can generally get to any point within the county.

Some Personal Notes

While it is not possible, in this connection, to give the reader a lengthy biography of the various physicians who have cared for the sick in Carroll County during the last century, we are permitted through the medium of scrap-books, newspaper files and the memories of some of the older physicians still living within the county, to give the subjoined short note-sketches on many who have practiced medicine here.

Personal Mention

The following brief notes have been secured on the lives and practice of numerous Carroll County physicians; the list, however, is not considered in any way complete, but covers many of the physicians who were well known to the various families within the county, at different dates in its history.

Dr Samuel Black, born February 7, 1813, died July 30, 1897, was a leading physician and prominent farmer of Monroe Township. He was born near Brandywine, New Jersey, at Du Pont's Mills. The father, Andrew Black, was born in Ireland, 1774, came to America in 1800, worked in a woolen mill in Delaware, came to Ohio and took up government land in Carroll County; he died in 1862; was politically a Whig, then a Republican. Doctor Samuel, the subject, commenced reading medicine at the age of twenty-four years with Doctor Stockon, of New Hagerstown, Ohio, and in 1841 commenced to practice his profession in Putnam County, Ohio, but shortly moved to New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, settling in Monroe Township, where he farmed. He married Miss Sarah Davis in 1842. His wife was reared and lived in the Catholic faith. Politically, the Doctor was a Democrat. They had seven children. He had a son, Luke M. Black, who practiced many years with him.

Dr. John B. France, Harlem Springs, this county, was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1820, son of Rev. John and

Anna (McClymonds) France, both natives of Scotland. The grandfather was a minister of the Associate Seceders Church. Doctor John B., of this notice, passed his youth in Butler County, Pennsylvania, receiving a primary education and also took advanced studies. At the age of twenty-eight, he commenced the study of medicine and graduated at Cleveland Medical College, settled down in practice at Harlem Springs, this county, where he remained true to his chosen profession for more than forty years. He married in 1852 to Margaret H. Dorman, sister of his preceptor. In politics and religion the doctor was independent, leaning towards the Presbyterian faith in church matters. He died December 6, 1900.

Dr. David B. Sherrod (deceased) was of the William Sherrod family of Maryland. William was of a large family whose ancestors came to America from England. For generations they were farmers. Dr. David B. (subject) was one of twelve children and he was born January 22, 1813. He came with his father's family to Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, remained a few years and in 1815 came to Carroll County, where the father entered land near the present village of Sherrodsville. He was an excellent farmer. Politically, he was a Democrat. Both he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. He died in 1843.

Dr. David B. Sherrod attended the Hagerstown Academy after which he entered the office of Doctor Cummings, at Leesville, this county and there studied medicine a number of years and subsequently attended a course of lectures at the Cincinnati Medical College, receiving his degree of M. D. in 1844. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine in his own township, where he built up a large practice and was accounted one of the leading doctors in his section of the country and was frequently called in consultation by others from a long distance. He was public spirited, was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church; politically, he affiliated with the Democratic party, in which he became quite a leader. He married Sarah A. Hedges, of Virginia. The doctor and his wife had four children, two dying in infancy. Doctor Sherrod died in Orange Township, this county, December 17, 1889.

Dr. H. D. Dunlap, well known physician in the vicinity of Sherrodsville, this county, was born March 3, 1856, in Center Township. The grandfather, John Dunlap, was born in Pennsylvania and was reared to farm labor. He came to Harrison Township, Carroll County, at a very early day and was a pioneer of pioneers. He worked hard, endured many hardships and died at an old age. D. V. Dunlap, the father of Dr. H. D. Dunlap, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, and spent his entire life here, being one of the most successful farmers in his county. He married Sarah A. Best, by whom eight children were born. The family were all of the Presbyterian faith and politically, voted the Republican ticket.

Dr. H. D. attended the common schools in his native county and later took up the study of medicine at Cleveland College from which he left in 1881. He commenced practice in Sherrodsville and was counted a good doctor. In 1878 he married Rebecca D., daughter of John Meiser, of Harrison County, by whom one child was born, Della.

Doctor and Mrs. Dunlap were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sherrodsville. The doctor was a well-read physician and known as the friend of all within the radius of his circle. He passed from earth January, 1894.

Dr. John B. Moody, physician and farmer, a long resident of Lee Township, was born in Beaver County, Pennsylvania, in 1810, a grandson of James, a native of Ireland. He farmed in Pennsylvania and moved to Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1812, entering land and cleared up the same with his own hands. He was an early member of the Seceder branch of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a Whig. He died in 1847.

David Moody, son of the above and father of the subject of this notice, was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania; learned the tanner's trade which he followed all his life. He married in Pennsylvania, Mary Boyd, whose father was a Revolutionary War soldier and an Irishman. In 1817 Mr. Moody moved to Ohio, settling in Harrison County, but later Carroll County, the location being in Lee Township. He found all wild and untamed with, wolves all about the neighborhood. He died in April, 1850; the wife died in 1835 and both were buried in the Carrollton cemetery. They were Presbyterians and he was a Whig politically. They had five children. Dr. John B. was born in 1810 in Pennsylvania and educated at the common school in Carroll County, Ohio, and under private tutor. When eighteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Doctor McElroy, then under Doctor Keeler, a German physician for three years, at the end of which time he was licensed to practice and continued until his death, February 7, 1908. He also looked after his farming interests while he kept up his medical practice. He resided near Harlem Springs, Lee Township. Politically, he was a Whig and a Republican; was justice of the peace twenty years and often held local offices. Indeed, he was a self-made man and highly successful in his undertakings. In the eighties, he owned at one time over one thousand acres of land, all accumulated by his own efforts.

Dr. Enoch C. Ross, of Brown Township, was born October 3, 1846, a grandson of Enoch Ross, of Pennsylvania, and the son of Samuel I. Ross, born in Greene County, Pennsylvania, who came with his parents to Ohio when two years old. He grew to man's estate and married Miss Stansburg and they were the parents of five children, including Enoch C. of this memoir. In 1842, Samuel I. Ross moved to Malvern, this county, and there opened a hotel, known far and near as a "Home" for travelers and settlers. He lived there almost fifty years, forty of which he was a justice of the peace in Malvern. He died January 17, 1890.

Dr. E. C. Ross was educated in the village schools of Malvern and in 1861 entered Hiram College, remained until May, 1863, then enlisted in Company "K" One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio National Guards as a "hundred day" man. He took part in all the campaigns and battles of his regiment and at the end of the Civil War returned to Hiram College, resumed his studies until 1866, when he commenced studying medicine under Dr. J. H. Tressell, of Alliance, Ohio, and

later attended lectures at the Hudson Medical College (now Cleveland Medical College) and graduated in 1870. He then commenced his medical practice at Malvern, where he also conducted a drug store in company with his son.

He was united in marriage December, 1869, to Cordelia Paessler, by whom two children were born, Iverson H. and Harwood C. Ross.

Doctor Ross was a large stockholder in the Malvern Clay Company of which industry he was one of the promoters. Politically, he was a Republican and from 1880-4 was a member of the Ohio House and nominated for State Senator, but declined the honor by withdrawing his name. After a useful and successful career, the doctor passed from earth's shining circle in the summer of 1905.

Dr. L. D. Stockon, one of Carroll County's ablest physicians, was born in New Hagerstown, Carroll County, Ohio, November 4, 1838, a son of Dr. Samuel M. and Caroline (Winchell) Stockon. The family were English, the great-grandparents of the doctor having come from that country.

Samuel M. Stockon, subject's father, at the age of sixteen years, commenced the study of medicine in Hartford, Connecticut; graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College and practiced medicine in Connecticut. In 1833 he married Caroline A. Winchell and removed to Brimfield, Ohio, practiced two years; moved to New Hagerstown, Carroll County and in 1858, moved to Carrollton. Besides medicine, the doctor also carried on banking at Carrollton, which business he established there in 1876 (private). He died July 30, 1888. He was the father of seven children, including Dr. L. D. Stockon.

Dr. L. D. Stockon was educated at the common schools of his native town and also attended Scio College and Hopedale. He began the study of medicine in 1859 under his father; settled in Carrollton in general medical practice and also conducted a drug store two years. He was married in 1860 to Juliet R. Thomas. The doctor and wife had six children, including Irene, wife of Dr. J. R. Williams, now of Carrollton.

Doctor Stockon was politically, a Democrat, and was an honored member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His wife died October 8, 1906 and he died October 29, 1906, of heart trouble.

Doctor Stockon was president of the Carrollton Savings & Trust Company and was reputed to have been the wealthiest man in Carroll County at the time of his death. Locally, he also held a large block of stock in the Mitzel Rubber Company and a 240 acre well improved farm were among his possessions in this county, and in Kansas City he held other valuable properties.

Dr. Hiram G. Tope, one of Carroll County's former physicians, resident of Perry Township for a quarter of a century, was born July 1, 1839 and died December 25, 1900. He was in ancestral line from Germany; he settled in Maryland, where George Tope, the great-great-grandfather was born. He came to Ohio and located in what is now Carroll County, where he built the first mill of the county, known as "Tope's Mill." This was in Union Township.

The grandfather, George Tope, was born in 1782 and died in 1832 in Carroll County. He was an early day pioneer and had four sons and two daughters.

Henry Tope, the father, was by trade a gunsmith. He was born in Carroll County in 1813 and died at Peru, Illinois, in 1849. He married in 1836, Catherine Croghan, by whom four children were born, including Hiram G. Both parents died of cholera.

Dr. Hiram G. Tope lived in Peru, Illinois, six years, until the death of his parents, then returned to Carroll County to his grandparents. He attended the public schools; when aged nineteen years commenced to study medicine and continued four years at Columbus, teaching school at intervals. He graduated and went to the western part of Ohio, practiced medicine one year, then located at Perryville, this county. In 1862, during the Civil War period, he enlisted in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment as a hospital steward, served two years as assistant surgeon. His regiment was in many battles and skirmishes, some of the greatest engagements being the lot of his company.

He was married in 1862 to Mary A. Shultz, by whom two children were born, Cadmus A. and Ulysses I.

Dr. William Tripp, one of the highly esteemed and successful physicians of Carroll County, and a specialist, was born in Cannonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania. His father was a farmer and in 1834 removed the family to Carroll County, Ohio. The doctor was one of nine children in his parents' family—five took part in the Civil War. The parents were both dead prior to 1895.

Doctor Tripp attended the old McCormack Academy, Carrollton, then a like institution in Columbiana County. When sixteen years of age he began the study of medicine with Doctor Hunter, of Carrollton; when seventeen years old he commenced to teach school winters in order to get means with which to pursue his medical studies. In 1851, when he was twenty-five years old, he graduated from Cleveland Medical College, in the mean time practiced medicine to some extent. He finally took up his practice at Bolivar, Ohio, continued there thirteen years. In 1862 was commissioned by Governor Tod as surgeon of Camp Mingo, Ohio, to examine men for enlistment. In the spring of 1863 he purchased a drug store in Carrollton and moved to that town. In 1864 Governor Tod appointed him as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Ohio Regiment for three years and sent him to Camp Cleveland. He remained in the United States service until July, 1865. After his return he went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, was there a short time then returned to Carrollton, where he entered into the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was elected county treasurer and re-elected in 1879.

He was married in 1849 to Miss Deborah Smith; in 1852 to Mrs. Mahala E. Soper and after her death he married Miss Sarah M. Smith. The doctor and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics he was a Republican. He worked his own way up by hard knocks and achieved an enviable success. He died in April, 1896, aged seventy-four years.

Dr. William H. Walker, born in Fox Township, Carroll County, December 24, 1855. Hamilton Walker, his grandfather was born in Ireland; emigrated from that country to America at an early day; located in Pennsylvania; married an American-born lady. He was a chair-maker and he with his wife settled in the wilds of Jefferson County, Ohio. There Hamilton Walker, Jr., was born in 1823; he was reared on a farm, attended the rude schools of that day and in 1845 married Miss Mary Coventry and to this union was born three children, including Dr. W. H. Walker who was compelled to work his own way through life as best he could. He attended school at Mechanicstown and obtained a musical education. He married Frances De Ford in 1882. Two children were the result of this marriage. Finally, Mr. Walker left his farm to study medicine at Cleveland, Ohio, where he graduated after three years, March, 1891.

The doctor was identified with the United Presbyterian Church and politically he supported the Republican party. He and his son are now practicing in Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. J. H. Trussell was one of the early physicians of the Sandy Valley. He practiced medicine in Malvern many years. He left for Alliance, Ohio, about 1870-75. He was a surgeon of more than ordinary ability for those times and was railroad surgeon in Alliance for many years. He died some years ago and has a son practicing in Alliance at this date.

Dr. Joseph T. McLean, a nephew of Dr. S. M. Stockon, with whom he studied along with L. D. Stockon and practiced with them after graduation in New York in 1876-77 then went to New Philadelphia, Ohio, and after some years there he went to New York City and engaged in exporting business in about 1882, and died in February, 1920.

Dr. Jasper Tope, a native of Union Township, was a student with Doctor Stockon and practiced in his home locality, beginning about the end of the Civil War. He still lives in Algonquin, aged eighty-seven. He was a non-graduate and his practice was confined near to his home.

Doctor Custer, of Scio, was a student of Doctor Stockon in Hagerstown. He died in Scio about 1885.

Dr. James Long, of Union Township, studied medicine with Doctor Stockon and began practice in New Harrisburg in the sixties. He came to Carrollton about one year before his death which occurred September, 1883, aged forty years.

Dr. Thomas P. Crawford left here twenty odd years ago and probably now resides some other point in Ohio. He graduated from Wooster Medical College in 1877.

Dr. C. V. McMillen lived and practiced one mile from Carrollton on the Oneida road but left and went to Iowa about 1863.

Dr. John S. Hunter practiced at Carrollton in the fifties and left for Newton, Iowa, about 1858. He came to this county among, if not as the first physician—he was here in practice in 1830-31 certainly.

Dr. W. O. Skeeles came to Carrollton from Tuscarawas County about 1876, associated with Doctor Tripp and later practiced alone. He married a daughter of General Eckley; practiced here in Carroll-

ton for years and later went to Ashland, Ohio, and died in 1920. He graduated from Wooster University Medical College in 1875.

Dr. Allen Still, of Amsterdam, practiced there several years. He was a student of Doctor Black's and his home was in Union Township. He had a fair practice in and near Amsterdam. His work was limited to the eastern part of Carroll County.

Dr. S. B. Leckner, of Dell Roy, studied with Dr. McElroy and for a time practiced with Dr. S. B. Black; in 1863 he located in Dell Roy and died in 1920, aged eighty-four years. He was a non-graduate. His widow lives in Dell Roy yet.

Dr. Ezra E. Tope was a native of Union Township, this county, and practiced mostly in Leesville and later Scio where he died about 1916. He graduated from Sterling in 1880.

Dr. John H. Stephenson was a physician for years in Leesville; was a student under Dr. C. V. McMillen. He died in 1891; graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1845. His widow died February, 1821.

Dr. C. S. Clark was a student of Dr. J. H. Stephenson's and practiced for years in Leesville and the last few years was in Canton. He died in either 1919 or 1920; was a graduate of the University of Maryland in 1887. His widow still resides in Canton, Ohio.

Dr. D. Arter practiced in this county and went to Canton, Ohio, about 1865, where he died in 1915 and his wife in 1918.

Dr. William H. Poole came here from Jefferson County, Ohio, about 1875, practiced a number of years and moved to Brilliant, where he died in 1889. He never kept a horse—was a very large man but not tall; his practice was never large. He died aged seventy-one years.

Dr. William R. Spratt, still living at Malvern, Ohio, practiced there over fifty years. At one time he had a large practice. He is now about eighty-five years old. His son is present postmaster there. He was a graduate of Sterling Medical College in about 1865.

Dr. J. Maffett, aged eighty-eight years, living in Malvern where he has been fully fifty years, has always had a limited practice.

Dr. Jason Roach practiced for years in the village of Augusta, but later removed to Alliance, Ohio, where he died some fifteen years ago. He has a son practicing medicine in Alliance at this date.

Doctor McCollough practiced here in 1870 and moved to Steubenville where he died; his son is still in practice at that place.

Dr. C. H. Ross practiced in Dell Roy prior to 1890 for probably ten years. He moved to Alliance where he still lives; graduate of Columbus Medical College.

Doctor Welch practiced in Carrollton and Mechanicsville about 1870; later moved to Waynesburg, Ohio, and then to Cadiz, where he died a few years ago.

Doctor Schultz practiced in Kilgore for several years prior to 1881; later he moved to Steubenville, Ohio, where he died within the last few years.

Dr. Andrew P. Albough succeeded Doctor Shultz at Kilgore; he was a graduate of Miami Medical College in 1887 and settled at Kilgore; after years he moved to Tarpon Springs, Florida. He was born in Loudon Township this county.

Dr. H. A. Harding, also a native of Loudon Township, this county, followed Doctor Albough at Kilgore; practiced there until about 1912; is now at Amsterdam, Ohio; his father lives near Kilgore. Doctor Harding was a graduate of Sterling Medical College in 1898.

Dr. Charles Wesley Baker followed Harding at Kilgore and practiced there until his death in 1920. He and his wife and Governor Hanly were riding in an automobile and were struck by a train at Philadelphia Roads and all were dead inside of seven hours. He was a graduate of Sterling in 1898.

Dr. George S. Patterson, living at his old home at Pattersonville, Ohio, practicing medicine and has been for many years. He has very poor health. He graduated at the old Western Reserve College in 1893. His brother-in-law practiced in Augusta for many years and then moved to East Liverpool. The name is Dr. Joseph Laughlin, a graduate of Sterling Medical College in 1897.

Dr. William A. Leeper has been at Augusta for years and still in practice there. He is a graduate of the University of New York, 1886.

Dr. D. L. Everhart practiced at New Harrisburg for years, but is now at Malvern, Ohio. He graduated in 1894 at the University of Baltimore.

Dr. Katheran Rebecca Moses, a graduate from a medical school in 1900, is the only lady graduate from Carroll County. Practiced mostly at the asylum at Newburg, Ohio.

Dr. P. M. Bell, at Sherrodsville, is a graduate of Toledo Medical College, 1899, has been in practice at Sherrodsville about a dozen years.

Dr. J. D. Aldridge practiced in Sherrodsville for years; he died about 1915. He was a graduate of Sterling Medical College, 1883; he built a hospital there with outside aid which he later abandoned, as it was not a financial success.

Dr. John Rhiel practiced at Augusta for years; later was at Malvern his native town, but is now in practice at Canton, Ohio. He graduated from Louisville Medical College in 1891.

Dr. B. B. Bock practiced at Harlem Springs for several years, then at Carrollton until 1919; he is still practicing in Canton, Ohio. Graduate of Western Reserve Medical College 1902.

Dr. A. H. Hise came to Carrollton from Bucyrus, Ohio, about 1890—only attends to office work; is with Doctor Zeigler.

Dr. C. R. Zeigler came to Carrollton about 1882 and has been a busy practitioner all these years. He graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1874.

Dr. C. C. Bolton graduated at the College of Medicine in 1891; practiced at Sherrodsville many years but later went to another part of the State.

Dr. John Richard Williams, of Carrollton, has the largest country practice of any doctor in Carroll County, as well as the most extensive in the State, considering the condition of the roads over which he has had to travel. It is stated upon authority that he travels about one thousand miles per month.

Doctor Williams was born in Carrollton, Carroll County, Ohio, February 18, 1858, a son of Major Robert F. Williams, a native of

Washington Township, this county, born in 1833. Doctor Williams commenced attending the common schools and Carrollton High School, clerked in a store three years; was with a civil engineering corps three years in railroad construction; taught school 1876-7; began the study of medicine in the spring of 1878, under Dr. L. D. Stockon, of Carrollton. Doctor Williams graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1881.

Possessed of a robust, vigorous constitution the doctor has been able to attend to a large and ever increasing practice, both in town and country. Hundreds of thousands of miles have been traveled over the none too good roads in Carroll and adjoining counties in the last third of a century by this faithful physician in his practice. (See biographical sketch).

Other physicians of the county include Dr. J. J. Hathaway, who has practiced in Carrollton for about ten years; he is a graduate of Western Reserve Medical College with the class of 1903.

Dr. R. T. Shipley came to Carrollton in 1916; was in France during the World War, returned in 1920 and went to Canton, Ohio, where he is now in practice. He graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1910.

Dr. William S. Thompson, a native of Lee Township, this county, graduated from Sterling Medical College in 1896; practiced at Harlem Springs five years and then went to Gerard where he died in a few years.

Recent Physicians of the County

From a list compiled in 1918-19, by Dr. J. R. Williams, the following active practicing physicians appear for Carroll County:

Drs. J. R. Williams, C. W. Baker, P. M. Bell, D. L. Everhart, Giles, J. J. Hathaway, A. H. Hise, William A. Leeper, J. Maffett, Doctor Buck, Doctor Patterson, Doctor Rhiel, R. T. Shipley, W. R. Spratt, Dr. U. I. Tope, Jasper Tope, and C. R. Zeigler.

CHAPTER XI

MILITARY HISTORY

War of 1812—War with Mexico—The Civil War, 1861-65—Spanish-American War—The Great World War, 1914-18—Carroll County's Part in these Great Conflicts—Men Furnished and Money Expended—Men Sacrificed—Government Bonds Purchased—War Savings Stamps Bought—Armistice Day Celebrations—War Board—Finances.

Carroll County has ever proven herself loyal and true in times of wars in which the Nation has been called upon to participate. The cemeteries of the county contain the graves of a number of those who fought in the Revolutionary conflict, as shown below. The War of 1812 had a number who bore well their part in that second war with the Mother country, and they too now sleep the sleep that "knows no waking and dream of battle fields no more."

The first great conflict in which this county was called upon to take an active part was the Rebellion of States (Civil War, 1861-65) in which this with all other Ohio counties gave freely of her brave sons and hard-earned treasure, but all for the sake of the final triumph of freedom and union of States. It is not practicable to try to here give a roster of the hundreds of brave men who enlisted from Carroll County to go to the South land and fight out the question of States Rights and incidentally the right to hold slaves on this soil, but suffice to state that each township came to the front with men whenever the call was made by President Abraham Lincoln.

The county records and paper files disclose the fact that in February, 1863, before the war was really half over, there were seven hundred and seventy-one names of soldiers who had received their bounties in this county. The Journals of the County Commissioners show that during the "War Years" many thousand dollars were paid out for the relief of "war widows" and their families, as well as for direct bounties to encourage the men to enlist and not in the end have to be drafted into service.

The First Call for Men

When Fort Sumter was first fired on by the Rebel hordes, Carrollton was not backward, neither most of the townships within the county, in their speedy response to Lincoln's call for 75,000 men, as will be seen by the roster of the honored dead that now rest in Woodland Cemetery.

Parts of companies and regiments for the Union army were recruited here for the Second, Eleventh, Thirty-second, Eighties, Hundred and Fourth, and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiments Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The Carrollton Academy closed its door

on account of so many of its young men volunteering for the Northern army; mechanics left their benches and forges and farmers left their furrows in order to don the blue clothing with brass buttons Attorney B. F. Potts organized a company for the Thirty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was later appointed its colonel as was also E. R. Eckley, made colonel for the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the Eightieth Regiment were Capt. David Skeels, later major, and then breveted lieutenant-colonel, who lived to be almost a hundred years of age. John H. Tripp was appointed draftsmaster and a draft was ordered for Carrollton but the quota was complete before any Carrollton names were drawn from the wheel.

Enlistments by Townships—1862

Before the Civil struggle was nearly half over Carroll County, by townships had furnished almost four hundred soldiers, as here indicated:

Augusta township	24	Loudon township	20
Brown township	61	Monroe township	18
Centre township	38	Orange township	35
East township	15	Perry township	21
Fox township	39	Rose township	20
Harrison township	20	Union township	17
Lee township	36	Washington township	21

The local newspaper in June, 1862, when Lincoln called for 300,000 more men, had a five stanza poem (original) the last one of which read:

"We are coming Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more
From Mississippi's winding stream and from New England's shore,
We leave our ploughs and workshops, our wives and children dear.
With hearts too full for utterance, with but a silent tear;
We dare not look behind us, but steadily before—
We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more."

Captain Beatty's Company Accepted

The first company of men recruited for the Civil War from Carroll County was that formed by Captain Beatty. The local newspaper of Carrollton of May, 1861, contained the following facts:

"The first company of Carroll County Guards have been quartered since Monday on the fair grounds, cooking their own meals and making their own beds consisting of straw, buffalo robes, blankets, etc., kindly furnished by the people of the town and surrounding country. Good order prevails, and we venture to say that when they are marched into Camp Dennison, a more respectable, brave and patriotic set of men cannot be found there.

"Come ye men—ye young men and join the battle for the Union and your country's rights. Be ye not backward. Let us send a full company from Little Carroll and show our neighbors that if we are small we have our own proportion of patriotism."

"The First Uniforms—A movement is on foot to uniform the men with red shirts, so they will make a respectable appearance upon

leaving. Let this be done—it costs but little. The ladies (God bless them) have tendered their services to make them all up in a half day."

"A Flag Presentation—About nine a. m. before leaving for camp, the company was marched up in front of the courthouse where they halted, and where the ceremony of the presentation of the flag by the ladies was performed. Gen. E. R. Eckley opened the ceremony most beautifully and touchingly and at its conclusion Mrs. Moody and Mrs. Wilson, in behalf of the ladies of Carrollton, bore the flag forward and presented it to the company, who by Lieutenant Pearce, accepted it in the following beautiful, pathetic and patriotic remarks:

"Ladies: On behalf of the Carroll Guards, I, as their representative, accept this beautiful flag. Of the motives which prompted you to present this emblem of the free need not be spoken of by me, more than to say it emerged from patriotic hearts and that they were conceived in patriotic minds. Although this may seem as merely a token of the personal respect that you have for us, that are about to depart from you; yet it is but a manifestation of that love of country, and that generous flow of patriotic blood that you have inherited. Yes, ladies, we take this with us to the field of freedom's battle, against tyranny and oppression and we pledge you our honor as soldiers, that we will sacrifice every drop of blood in our veins, before a rebel foe shall erase a star or pollute a stripe that you have placed thereon. Accept our kindest and most heart-felt thanks for the noble generosity manifested. Believe us ready and willing to die under its ample folds in defense of our dearest rights for what nobler death than that dying for the glorious Stars and Stripes—emblematic as it is of the Union and the Constitution. And ladies, while we are undergoing privations and toil of a soldier life, perhaps in an enemy's country, we ask no better encouragement to lead us on to victory than the sight of this gorgeous ensign. And when we turn our eyes and behold the beautiful stars there emblazoned, we cannot help but think of you, the fair and generous donors. Your untiring labors in our behalf have endeared you to us. For while we have had but a glimmer of success you flew to our rescue and gave us your kind words, causing noble men to leave their families and the comforts of home and join the army of freedom. We are now about to leave you, we know not where we will go or be assigned, neither do we know whether a man of us may return to once more behold you; but we hope to return again with this flag, bearing upon it the trophies and mementoes of a glorious victory; when freedom will be proclaimed throughout the whole land and the glorious and immortal stars and stripes will wave over the South, as they now wave in the loyal Northland. We bid you an affectionate farewell and feel satisfied that we carry away with us your prayers for our success in this good fight for liberty and Union. This flag you have given us, we will carry to the battle field—it shall accompany us everywhere we go, and we solemnly swear that we will never disgrace it."

The company then took their leave of many friends, and you may be assured, that there was "no lack of weeping" nor "dearth of tears." The company then set out for Bowersville, on the S. & I. R. R. via Leavittsville, where a most sumptuous dinner was spread and

the soldiers received with every evidence of welcome that the coldest heart could wish. After dinner they proceeded to Leesville, where another ovation awaited them and there they were quartered for the night. On Tuesday a. m., at an early hour, they were marching to Bowersville, where they took the train for "camp."

Graves of the Soldier Dead

Grandview Cemetery, at Carrollton, holds the remains of many soldiers. The name on one Revolutionary soldier buried there is Samuel Bushong, 1776. The following are the soldiers of the War of 1812 with Great Britain who are here buried: Samuel McCutcheon, Joseph Worstel, Thomas Lyons, William Mills, George W. Butler, Thomas Swearingen, William Brown, Charles Runion, John Beabout, David J. Levy, William Tripp, James Moore, Philip Ward, James Hazlett, Robert Gould, Peter Smith, and George Harvey of the service of the War with Mexico, 1848.

In 1915 there were buried in this cemetery over ninety Civil War soldiers and there are many more at this date.

It should be added that Thomas Poole (1812), Peter Smith (1812), Jacob Eddleman (Mexican War) and John M. Gould (Mexican War) were volunteers, but not having been mustered into actual service their names do not appear on the foregoing lists.

Another Sacrifice

William Campbell, of Brown Township, this county, joined the Second Ohio Regiment and was detailed in Civil War days in the ill-fated expedition that went South under the command of Gen. O. M. Mitchell. Young Campbell was captured by the rebels and hung at Richmond, Virginia, after months of starvation in Libby Prison.

(For a list of the soldiers who gave their lives for Democracy in the last great World War, the reader is referred to the "Supreme Sacrifice" list of names under the head of World War in this military chapter.)

Respect for the Soldier Dead

The Carroll County records of the county commissioners in September, 1884, show as follows:

"Ordered that three suitable men be appointed in each township in Carroll County, whose duty it shall be to look after and cause to be buried in a decent and respectable manner, in any cemetery or burial place within this State, other than those exclusively used for the burial of the pauper dead, at an expense not to exceed thirty-five ($35) dollars, the body of any soldier, sailor or marine, having at any time served in the Union army or navy of the United States, who shall hereafter die, not leaving means sufficient to defray the necessary funeral expenses. The committee by townships, for Carroll County was:

Loudon Township—Morris James, Clark Slates and John H. Smith.

Lee Township—John Richards, David Nevin and Joseph Talbot.

Fox Township—S. T. McFadden, David Hunter and John Clark.

East Township—John B. Vanfassen, Albert Winder and Abraham Battin.

Augusta Township—James G. Watson, Dr. J. B. Roach and Thomas Crawford.

Washington Township—H. Turnipseed, Levi Westfall and David Campbell.

Centre Township—Luther M. Barrick, James Halder and Dr. William Tripp.

Perry Township—Jesse Catrel, Jason Kirby and Thomas Capper.

Union Township—James Capper, Sylvester Tripp and James Shotwell.

Harrison Township—Isaac B. Woods, Thomas J. Elder and Francis Leeper.

Brown Township—Frederick Buel, Jacob M. Westfall and Adam Fishel.

Rose Township—George Beatty, William Broom and Milton S. Faber.

Monroe Township—Charles C. Henning, W. H. Buchanan and Samuel Gonzales.

Orange Township—David T. Watt, Luther Pearch and John Sneary.

Knights of the Golden Circle

This was a secret society formed by those in the United States who bitterly opposed the abolition of slaves. While the principles of this diabolical society dated as far back as 1834, it was not called by this name until 1854-55 and it had great influence in the Charleston and Baltimore political conventions. The Breckenridge vote in Carroll County and the membership of the Knights of the Golden Circle were about one and the same. The organization was broken up here by Thomas L. Patton, who was commissioned by Governor Tod as a recruiting officer for the army. He, although himself a Democrat, found that the Knights of the Golden Circle were discouraging volunteers and interfering with his business as a recruiting officer and proceeded to break up the Carroll County "Castles," as well as to check treasonable utterances, also to intercept disloyal printed mail matter going through the Carrollton postoffice. We here quote from the well-known writer, Peter M. Herold, who says concerning this subject:

"About this time a Sunday school picnic was being held in a grove east of Carrollton and Dr. Clement Vallandingham McMillen was one of the orators of the day, but the learned doctor had not gone far in his eloquent address until Lieutenant Patton took him by the throat and led him from the platform, and as the doctor afterwards said "abridged his freedom of speech." Had not the crowd interfered, the doctor would have been placed under military arrest.

"During those years there were taken at the Carrollton postoffice several copies of the *'New York Day Book and Caucasian'* which were not thought to be very loyal to the interests of the Union cause,

so Patton proceeded to collect a list of the subscriber's names, keeping watch as to their future conduct and finally unearthed a county organization of the real Knights of the Golden Circle, which met at nights in an unoccupied house and in the grave-yard.

"Among the meeting places disturbed by Patton was a solemn conclave held by star light in the old Green Hill grave-yard, in Lee Township and another meeting held in the Champer grave-yard, on a hill in the southwest section of Center Township.

"One day as Gabriel Tope, of Moorehead Township was coming out of the Carrollton postoffice with a package of *"Day Books"* for distribution among the subscribers in his neighborhood, Lieutenant Patton took the package of papers from Mr. Tope and cremated them upon the public square to the satisfaction of all, who felt indignant at the supposed disloyal sentiment which said papers contained. Michael McGuire afterwards lifted the Monroe Township package of such papers from the postoffice undisturbed. Those were the days when the war spirit ran high and many rash acts were committed under the guise of "loyalty." Patton was afterwards elected a Justice of the Peace in Monroe Township on the Democratic ticket and said that Gabe Tope voted for him.

"I have (in 1893) the names of thirty-seven members of the Carroll County Knights of the Golden Circle, divided among the townshps as follows: Lee, 5; East, 1; Perry, 1; Union, 1; Center, 9; Brown, 3; Monroe, 6; Orange, 1; Fox, 2; Harrison, 5; Rose, 3; and in confirmation of the fact that at least three of them were members of the order, two soldiers of the Eleventh Regiment of Ohio Volunteers told me that they saw these three names printed on grain sacks that were captured from the rebels after the battle of Chickamauga, Georgia, September 19, and 20, 1863, together with the following letter dated September, 1860:"

Corresponding Secretary, Jefferson Castle, K. G. C.—

Dear Sir—I have taken the pains to count noses in this district, especially in this county, and I can set you down, at the least calculation, 2,000 fighting men, who will at a moment's notice in case of need, march to the standard of the Southern Rights; and it is highly probable that the whole of Indiana, south of the National road, will secede and unite its fortunes with the South when Lincoln is elected.

Ever yours,

W.

The "Fighting McCooks"

The Ohio McCooks acquired a wide-spread reputation during the Civil war as the "fighting McCooks." There were two families embraced in the McCooks of this county—one line springing from Major Daniel McCook (head of the Tribe of Dan) and the other line from Dr. John McCook. Of the former family there were engaged in military service the father, Major Daniel McCook, surgeon Latimer A. McCook, Gen. George W. McCook, Major-Gen. Robert L. McCook, Major-Gen. A. McDowell McCook, Gen. Daniel McCook, Jr.,

Major-Gen. Edwin Stanton McCook, private Charles Morris McCook, Col. John J. McCook—ten in all. Another son, Midshipman J. James McCook, died in the naval service before the Civil war.

Of the other branch of this family, the offspring of Dr. John McCook, there were five in military service. These were Major-Gen. Edward M. McCook, Gen. Anson McCook, Chaplain Henry C. McCook, Commander Roderick S. McCook, U. S. N. and Lieut. John J. McCook.

This makes a total in the two families of fifteen, every son of both families commissioned officers except Charles, who was killed in the first battle of Bull Run, and who declined a commission preferring rather to be a private soldier.

It would take a large volume to relate the full history of the career of these McCook men during the Rebellion from 1861 to 1866. No braver and manly men ever donned the United States military uniform.

Recruits for Spanish-American War

There were one hundred and ten names recruited for this war from Carroll County to fill the quota of only eighty-four asked by the government. These enlisted under Captain James R. Neely:

Z. F. Awell, J. H. Hemming, Frank Hagerman, Bert Potts, Grant Myers, Marion Hardesty, James V. Herold, Guy Trushel, Newton Windle, Charles Maple, M. L. Wagner, Frank Mizer, Arthur A. Rutan, Frank McCort, H. R. Kremer, Vernon Brown, O. C. Rutledge, Fred McCully, June H. Pedler, J. E. Huston, W. H. Hadley, William A. Kears, R. W. Campbell, H. C. Porter, H. A. Long, John Hardsock, Ross S. Otto, Ned W. Otto, W. A. Brooks, P. H. Capper, T. L. Wilson, J. C. McCully, Elmer S. Heidy, H. B. Spies, Samuel Jacobs, Harry Belknap, Richard Yost, Fred W. Garrett, Everett Johnson, Otto Pearch, T. Brochmansky, Charles Gamble, Verdes Herron, Irvin Pearch, Louis L. Reamer, John Nelson, W. E. Wilson, Aug. Leidekie, J. S. Atkins, Frank J. Eckley, Edgar A. Bendedum, Bert Rippeth, F. R. McGaha, Alonzo B. Gartrell, Dr. Forest Price, S. A. Dayhuff, John Shaffer, John Gray, William Grissinger, John Smith, Ed P. Magee, James P. Scott, Geral F. Adams, Ray Adams, D. G. Orin, J. C. Orin, J. B. Mores, R. W. Wetzel, F. E. Huff, C. R. Wetzel, George C. Woods, S. M. Crawford, Frank Dennis, Charles R. Mills, Frank Price, A. L. Curry, J. W. Smith, Samuel W. Wyandt, W. R. Free, John N. Hanum, Henry G. Mathias, E. M. Marriner, Albert Senfts, Wilson Maures, Ben Tuck, Milton Moreledge, James Tuck, Samuel Parker, Thurman Muffley, Adam De Walt, Charles E. Bortz, Ed Hiner, Williard M. Burget, J. P. McFadden, Clude Blazy, James Melly, Jesse Black, John H. Madison, Martin Morrow, C. A. Montosth, Thomas McMillen, Herbert Dearborn, G. C. Vardyke, E. G. McMillen, Charles E. Adair, R. G. Harris, H. H. Protzman, Jerry P. West, Willie Parker, Bert Arnold.

The two heroes who died from among this list from Carroll County in the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were: Frank Hagerman and Frank Eckley.

The World War—1914-18.

The greatest strife which the world ever saw in way of a war was that brought on by the nations of Europe in 1914 and which in 1917 the United States was drawn into as a matter of humanity and national duty. The causes that led up to that conflict—their name is Legion—will be placed in a summary form in the military chapter of the Harrison County divison of this work. It is a comprehensive, chronological statement which only needs to be referred to in order to enlighten the reader of this division of this county work, as to why they were called upon to send so many men "over seas" in 1917-18. (See Harrison County Division of this work.)

Having now laid the ground work—the reader will now see how necessary it became that the United States send her quota of soldiers to assist their European allies in destroying the diabolical work of the once powerful and proud German Empire. In common with other counties of Ohio Carroll had to organize its War Board to look after the selection of soldiers suitable to become soldiers. The selection (wisely made) consisted of William F. Specht, of the village of Watheys, chairman; Dr. B. B. Buck, of Carrollton, Ross A. McLaughlin (a short time) and succeeded by L. T. Simpson, Carrollton.

Postmaster Lawler, Carrollton, had charge of the sale of the War Savings Stamps, while the Liberty and Victory Loans for the county were in charge of committees of which Thomas H. Saltsman, Carrollton, was chairman.

When the glad day arrived and the Armistice had been proclaimed a fact, the footings were compiled and it was found that Carroll County had purchased over one million dollars worth of War Bonds, within the trade radius of Carrollton, while many of the villages and trading centers situated along the lines between Carroll and adjacent counties had bought probably as much more in amount, but which, in the nature of things could not be credited to this county. It mattered not for in each and every "Drive" for bond sales Carroll County went "over the top." As an example of how freely these patriotic people gave their quotas the reader is referred to the following township list of the Fourth Drive (October, 1918) when the county went $36,200 more than her quota called for.

	(Subscribed)		(Subscribed)
Augusta Township	$ 25,000	Leesville Village	2,800
Brown Township	750	Sherrodsville Village	1,300
East Township	10,050	Perry Township	18,200
Fox Township	14,750	Rose Township	200
Harrison Township	23,150	Union Township	36,250
Lee Township	39,950	Washington Township	24,250
Loudon Township	28,300	Center Township	8,950
Monroe Township	26,400	Carrollton Village	111,150
Dell Roy Village	9,350		
Orange Township	7,100	Total	$387,900

Total amount asked in the quota ---------- $350,850

To show that this liberality was duly appreciated by the commonwealth it only need be observed that a tablet was placed in the corridor of the courthouse which has this inscription cast in bold relief letters: (It is 12 by 16 inches square.)

"In recognition of the patriotism of the
People of Carroll County who over-subscribed their War Savings quota in
1918, this Tablet is gratefully
erected by the Ohio War
Savings Committee."

Peace Demonstrations

Throughout Carroll County the news of the armistice was hailed with great delight and demonstrations were had here and there in the various villages. At Malvern, at the first, or false alarm (before the signing had actually been decided upon), the demonstration was indeed great for so small a village. A fine program was carried out and the street parade was a fine display of what a patriotic people can do when thus wrought up over signal victory. In the parade was the Italian band from Dover, two drum corps, the school children, the employes of the several large brick-making plants, girls represented Red Cross nurses, etc. The line included horsemen and footmen—men, women and children. Flags were in evidence by the various societies and bodies of those of the parade.

At Carrollton

At the county seat the demonstrations both at the false and actual alarm—the final intelligence that the armistice had really been consummated—was of great interest and excitement. News reached the place at four-thirty in the morning and soon all were out of bed and preparing for "the day of their lives" as might truly be said, for such a war and such an ending the world has never seen before and all pray that it may never see such a conflict again. There was no attempt at any formal demonstration that day, that was to come later. Before six o'clock in the morning a procession had formed and was on the march. At every street crossing the parade was swelled in numbers. Nearly everyone had a flag, some had drums, others horns and some carried tin-pans which were pounded incessantly, but as was remarked by the Free Press "their music was divine."

Men and women on their way to work turned aside from their path of duty and joined in the victory march. Banners soon began to appear in the line—"What's the Matter with Pershing?" "It's Over Over There," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Uncle Sam Turned the Trick," "Pottsdam on the Bum," and a "Good Job Well Done," were some of the inscriptions seen on the flying banners quickly improvised. The factory flags were taken from their poles and carried by a cordon of hands. The County Service Flag, bearing a star for each Carroll County soldier who helped vanquish the enemy, was carried by loving hands. Up and down the street they went shouting the battle cry of freedom. Some fell by the wayside from mere

exhaustion, but still the ranks multiplied. Finally after two and a half hours marching the impromptu parade surged into Central Park where cheers were given for the downfall of Kaiserism—and the joyful celebrants went home to breakfast.

As early as six a. m. business men commenced to plan for a genuine monstrous celebration in the evening. P. H. Kemerer was chosen president. Mayor J. B. Fiedler and John Stewart were elected to handle the parade, while committees were appointed as follows: Augusta Township, Judge John H. Fimple; Brown Township, Robert Brothers; Fox Township, Mervin Marshall; Harrison and Monroe Townships, Bert Lowe; Perry Township with Union, C. A. Tope; Orange, J. M. Price; Washington Township, Chalmers Figley; Loudon Township, George S. Tinline; Lee Township, G. C. Rankin.

The school children section under Professors Bell and Wagner and C. E. Thomas.

Bands and Drum Corps, Ira S. Moody. Each of the Pottery Companies and the Rubber Works plant had representatives on the committees.

The day was spent all over town in decorating its houses. Business stood adjourned for the day. Stores run out of flags till there was no more flags or bunting within the village to sell or give out.

At 6:15 in the evening the real parade began to move. It was reviewed by four thousand people around the public square and along East and West Main streets. Near a hundred decorated automobiles were in line. All was bustle and noise. During the din and confusion Rev. K. J. Stewart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, who had a son that was that very hour in France in the United States Expeditionary force, offered prayer. Judge John H. Fimple made a telling speech. He said: "This is one of the three greatest days in history—the other two being the birth of Christ and the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The false belief of 'Me and Gott' has been destroyed and the arch enemy of democracy has been eliminated. Radical racial prejudices have been wiped out and religious differences are giving way to a broad and united Christian spirit. We are now looking forward to a common brotherhood of man and a United Church of God."

This was a day and evening long to be remembered by all present.

Roster of World War Soldiers

As near as can now be ascertained the following is a complete list of the soldiers in the late World war who claimed Carroll County as their residence. This roster also contains a few of the notations found in the official and semi-official reports:

A

Howard Adams, Carrollton, U. S. Navy, Santiago, Dominicon Republic.

Harold Albright, Carrollton, U. S. Navy, Key West, Florida.

Robert Adkins, Malvern, Sixth Company, 4, Training, Camp Sherman.

Capt. John T. Allison, Mechanicstown, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Jerome B. Amos, Loudon Township, Engineer's Division, Camp Devens, Massachusetts.

Harry Armstrong, Carrollton, Company A, Engineers, American Expeditionary Forces, France.

John C. Adams, Scroggsfield, Baker's and Cook's School, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

B

Raymond Bond, Carrollton, Company B, Fourteenth, Camp Lewis, Washington, D. C.

Homer Burris, Lee Township, U. S. Barracks, Columbus, Ohio.

Willard J. Bracklin, Dell Roy, Company G, Three Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Infantry, Eighty-Fourth Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Marshall R. Bothwell, Carrollton, Seventh Company, 2d Tr. 158, Department Brig., Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Earl S. Bracklin, Carrollton, Tr. Dept. University, Company A, Valparaiso, Indiana.

William F. Burwell, Brown Township, Fifty-Sixth Company, Fourteenth Division, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brig., Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Frank Black, Brown Township, One Hundred and Eighty-Eighth Aero Squad, A. E. F., London, S. W. England.

Harrison S. Bucher, Brown Township, One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Aero Squad, London, S. W., England.

Floyd C. Baxter, Augusta Township, Twenty-Third Balloon Company, U. S. Balloon School, Camp Abraham Eustis, Lehall, Virginia.

L. C. Baxter, Carrollton, Washington, D. C.

Otto B. Burrier, Loudon Township, Eighty-Third Division, Company B, A. E. F.

Will C. Bracklin, Dell Roy, Department University, Toledo, Ohio.

Earl S. Brockin, Carrollton, University.

Charles H. Butlerm, Jr., Carrollton, Fourth F. A. Casual Det. G., Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.

John Benedum, Jr., Sherrodsville, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Tr. Bn., One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Clifford A. Belknap, Sherrodsville, M. G. C., Three Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Infantry, A. E. F.

Mervin Brackin, Union Township, Company D, Fifty-First Infantry, A. E. F.

Earl G. Blazer, Washington Township, Fourth Casual Company, Second Provincial Regiment Ordnance Training, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Milton J. Baxter, Malvern, Three Hundred and Fiftieth Aero Squad, Hempstead, Long Island.

E. J. Beckley, Kilgore, Three Hundred and Twenty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Morris Brice, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Eighth M. S. T., A. E. F.

Donald Boggs, Harrison Township, Four Hundred and Sixty-Second Aero Squad, A. E. F., France.

Frank Buchanan, Amsterdam, Twenty-Second Company, Sixth Tr. Bn., One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Department Brigade, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

John Buck, Carrollton, Company F, One Hundred and Ninth Ammunition Train, Camp Cody, New Mexico.

John C. Brackin, Union Township, Aviation No. 1, Hempstead, Long Island, New York.

Austin Belknap, Sherrodsville, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Infantry, A. E. F.

G. D. Benedum, Leesville, Company B, Third Regiment, Camp Dewey, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Harry A. Brooks, Union Township, Company G, A. E. F.

William Baxter, Malvern, Aero Squad, A. E. F., France.

Robert W. Brothers, Minerva, Four Hundred and Eighth, A. E. F.

C

Ralph Close, Carrollton, Camp Jackson, South Carolina.

Alexander Cassidy, Dell Roy, Company G, Three Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Infantry, Eighty-Fourth Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

John W. Carroll, Sherrodsville, Company B, Six Hundred and Third Engineers, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Clair Close, Dell Roy, Twenty-Second Company, Sixth Tn. Bn., One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

James D. Cummings, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Vern Cassidy, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Victor L. Cooper, Rose Township, Company B., Three Hundred and Twenty-Third Machine Gun, A. E. F.

Frank Chipu Kaiser, Orange Township, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Lester S. Caldwell, Malvern, Camp Pike, Replacement Department, Merritt, New Jersey.

A. E. Clow, Atwood, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F.

Fred Creager, Carrollton, Company B, B. J. Guards, Newport, Rhode Island.

Brig.-Gen. Robert Crozier, Carrollton, C. of O., Washington, D. C.

Homer E. Crouse, Lee Township, Company D, Three Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Infantry, A. E. F.

John A. Crowl, Oneida, Company E, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Ralph Coleman, Perry Township, Section A, Medical Department, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Alex Cogsil, Kilgore, Section A, Medical Department, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Luther J. Clark, Mechanicstown, Two Hundred and Fiftieth Aero Squad, Fairfield, Ohio.

Corp. Homer E. Coffy, Orange Township, Eleventh Infantry, Company L, A. E. F.

Oscar L. Cox, Leesville, Company L, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Corp. Joe J. Culver, Sherrodsville, Company F, One Hundred and Forty-Sixth Infantry, A. E. F.

Clarence R. Carpenter, Harrison Township, Battalion A, Sixty-First Artillery, C. A. C., Camp Eustis, Virginia.

Theodore Casey, Fox Township, Paris Island, South Carolina.

Doyle Casey, Fox Township, Troop F, Seventh Cavalry, Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas.

John B. Caputo, Carrollton, Supply Company, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

John Champer, Carrollton, Company E, Nineteenth Infantry, Camp Stanley, Leon Springs, Texas.

D

Joseph S. Dewell, Carrollton, Fifth Company, Second Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth Department Brigade, Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Carl C. Dumbleton, Brown Township, Brick Laying Company C, Care U. S. Aero Service, 35 Eaton Building, London, England.

Lorenzo Dray, Carrollton, Hut 29, Camp Forest, Georgia.

J. L. Daveris, Sherrodsville, Company C, Fifty-First Engineers, A. E. F.

Charles W. Daveris, Sherrodsville, Sixty-Fifth Company, Sixth Infantry, Replacement Regiment, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Everett Devore, Harrison Township, Forty-Ninth Company, Fifth Infantry Regiment, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Donald Dewell, Carrollton, Company E, Three Hundred and Thirty-First Infantry, A. E. F.

Serg. Harry Deets, Carrollton, Eighty-Ninth Company, U. S. M. C. Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

James Dale, Malvern, Company 3, C. A. C. Battalion H, A. E. F., France.

Lester Dewell, Carrollton, Company L, Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Chalmer Dunlap, Carrollton, U. S. S. Oklahoma, New York.

E

Paul Elliott, Monroe Township, Headquarters Company, Three Hundred and Thirty-Third Regiment, Camden, New Jersey.

Ward A. Eberhart, Malvern, Company 19, Aero Squad, A. E. F., France.

F

Lewis Ferguson, Minerva, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Jesse Fulton, Fox Township, Sixteen Company, Fourth Training Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Samuel Ferguson, Carrollton, Company Nine, Three Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Infantry, Eighty-Fourth Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Jess Finnicum, Harlem Springs, Company G, Three Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Infantry, Eighty-Fourth Division, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

John B. M. Fawcett, Union Township, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

H. C. Finefrock, Rose Township, Company E, Four Hundred and Seventeenth Tel. Battalion, Camp Alfred, Vail, New Jersey.

Jack Fishel, Carrollton, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Sergt. Robert H. Finefrock, Rose Township, Company H, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

G

Victor C. Gorsman, Brown Township, Company C, Six Hundred and Third Engineers, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Otis German, Sherrodsville, Three Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Company Regiment, Camp Farragut, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Corp. John W. George, Fox Township, Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Fifty-Seventh Infantry, Camp Kearney, California.

Harry E. Gould, Carrollton, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

H. Glenn Griffin, Leavittsville, Thirty-Fifth P. O. D. Company, A. E. F., St. Stewart, Virginia.

Howard Guess, Harlem Springs, Emergency Fleet, Detroit, Michigan.

Warren Guess, Harlem Springs, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Carl Guess, Harlem Springs, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Charles C. Gamble, Dell Roy, Fortieth Company, Tenth Training Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Wayne M. George, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Second Machine Gun Battery, A. E. F.

Robert E. Gould, Carrollton, Section G, Squadron Eight Hundred and Seventy-Two, Aviation Mechanics Training School, St. Paul, Minnesota.

W. Bryan Gordon, Carrollton, U. S. S. Pennsylvania, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

George Grunder, Brown Township, Three Hundred and Forty-Eighth Machine Gun, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.

Charles D. Graham, Scroggsfield, A. E. F., France.

Charles A. Gottsman, Rose Township, A. E. F., France.

James Gottsman, Rose Township, A. E. F., France.

Lawson J. Guess, Lee Township, Four Hundred and Fifty-Second Truck Company, Fort Myer, Virginia.

Ward W. Guess, Lee Township, Cook and Baker School, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

James Gantz, Carrollton, Company, One Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers, A. E. F., France.

Harry Gottschall, Carrollton, Newport, Rhode Island.

H

Charles J. Hawk, Carrollton, Fifty-Fourth Company, A. E. F.

William I. Hahn, Malvern, Headquarters Company, Three Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Harry Hahn, Malvern, Company E, Thirty-Fourth Engineers, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Charles Helfrich, Carrollton, Seaman Guard, Camp Boone, Great Lakes, Illinois.

Verne Heidy, Perry Township, Fourth Company, First Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Wilbur D. Hunter, Dell Roy, Battery C, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth, A. E. F., France.

Corp. C. L. Hess, Carrollton, Company C, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, A. E. F.

Harry W. P. Hewitt, Washington Township, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Regiment M. M. Casualty, Camp Green, Charlotte, South Carolina.

Elbert Herron, Sherrodsville, Company K, Forty-Seventh Infantry, Fourth Division, A. E. F.

George Henderson, Carrollton, Company B, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Machine Gun Battery, A. E. F.

J. W. Helfrich, Carrollton, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

John O. Hardesty, Union Township, Field Signal Battery Company C, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Fred Henderson, Carrollton, Sixteenth Cavalry, San Benito, Texas.

Charles Huston, Carrollton, R. I., C. C., S. U. S.

Scott Hill, Carrollton, U. S. S. North Carolina.

Sergt. Harry C. Herold, Carrollton, Troop B, Douglas, Arizona.

Clark Hauze, Magnolia, A. E. F., France.

John Heidg, Carrollton, Company L, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, A. E. F.

Homer Hull, Fox Township, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-Fifth U. S. Infantry, Rainbow Division, A. E. F., France.

James Henry, Sherrodsville, No. 49, Company Five, Reg. U. S. Marines, A. E. F.

J. W. Heightfield, Harrison Township, U. S. S. Dixie, New York City.

Sergt. James Hirst, Fox Township, Baking Company, Camp Travis, Texas.

Foster J. Herron, Sherrodsville, Band Company, Camp Greenleaf, Georgia.

I

Ross Iker, Dell Roy, A. E. F., France.

J

Wilford J. Janson, Rose Township, Battery C, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Field Artillery, A. E. F., France.

John W. Jory, Mechanicstown, Company Sixteen, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Frank Johnston, Carrollton, Medical Department, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, A. E. F., Italy.

Sam Jackman, Carrollton, Three Hundred and Eighth Sanitary Train, Three Hundred and Thirty-First Field Hospital, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

K

Emmet O. Kincade, Monroe Township, Company B, Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, A. E. F., France.

Commander Frank Karns, Carrollton, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Abraham Kandel, Minerva, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F.

Sergt. Archie E. Krope, Washington Township, Supply Company, Three Hundred and Eighty-Second Infantry, Eighty-Third Division, A. E. F.

William Kean, Scroggsfield, Company D, Forty-Eighth Infantry, Hill Branch, Newport News, Virginia.

L

Will Lytle, Carrollton, Fourth Company, Sixteenth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Eighty-Fifth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Frank Lawrence, Lee Township, Company C, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, A. E. F., France.

Loren Lotz, Harrison Township, Cruiser Pittsburgh, New York City.

Harrison Leggett, Hibbitts, Company C, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

John O. Lee, Lee Township, E. O. C. N. A., Supply School, Ordnance Training Company D, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

Wilbur Lawrence, Lee Township, Company H, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Howard Lucas, Carrollton, Fourth Balloon Company, A. E. F., France.

Lawson Long, Carrollton, Company E, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Lieut. John Lawler, Carrollton, Company B, Battery, Three Hundred and Eighth Regiment Engineers, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

W. J. Lawrence, Carrollton, Four Hundred and Sixty-Second Aero Squad, A. E. F., France.

Earl Long, Carrollton, Radio U. S. S. Sup., New York City.

M

Olan D. Masters, New Harrisburg, Company D, Third Regiment, Camp Dewey, Great Lakes, Illinois.

John R. McLain, Sherrodsville, Company L, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, American Rest, England.

M. S. Moses, Malvern, Three Hundred and Twenty-Third Company, Eighth U. S. Naval Station, Great Lakes, Illinois.

John Nelson Mowls, Rose Township, Medical Camp Detachment, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Grover C. Mag, Rose Township, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

James Malloy, Sherrodsville, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Daniel McKelvey, Sherrodsville, Twenty-First Company, Casual Department, Sixth Training, Camp Gordon.

Jo S. Malor, Rose Township, Twenty-Third Infantry, A. E. F., France.

C. V. Marshall, Harlem Springs, A. E. F., France.

Chester G. McGhee, Oneida, Company K. Sixth Infantry, A. E. F.

Corp. John McConnell, Carrollton, Company F, A. E. F.

Corp. Robert E. Marshall, Dell Roy, One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth A. S. S. C., A. E. F., London, England.

Harry McLaughlin, Carrollton, Medical Hospital Unit, Eighty-Third Division, Sanitary Train, A. E. F.

Joseph McAvoy, Carrollton, Company B, One Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers, A. E. F., France.

Harry L. Miller, Carrollton, Company E, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Frank Miller, Carrollton, Twenty-Seventh Balloon, Aviation, Waco, Texas.

John McFadden, Carrollton, Four Hundred and Sixty-Second Aero Squad, A. E. F., France.

Raymond W. Magee, Ordnance Department Company, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment, A. E. F., France.

Cecil Marshall, Carrollton, Seven Hundred and Sixth, Erie, Pennsylvania.

William Myers, Washington Township, Ambulance Company, Three Hundred and Twenty-Ninth, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

William M. Miller, Leesville, U. S. M. C., Quantico, Virginia.

Will A. Moore, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battalion, Eighty-Third Division, A. E. F.

Paul P. Manley, Carrollton, Fifth Company, Cape May, New Jersey.

Charles Maughinman, Sherrodsville, Company L, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Infantry, A. E. F.

Russell P. McCrary, Leesville, Third Provincial Company, Thirty-Second Engineers, Camp Grant, Illinois.

Roy McKnight, Minerva, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Troy McKnight, Minerva, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Lester Moates, Minerva, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

H. Morkel, Minerva, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

George Moore, Malvern, Company Three, C. A. C., Battery H, A. E. F., France.

Clayton Menard, Minerva, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Lloyd C. Moreland, Carrollton, Company B, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battery, Eighty-Third Division, A. E. F., France.

C. E. Mills, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battery, Eighty-Third Division, A. E. F.

Ralph R. McMillen, Lee Township, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F. France.

John Magee, Lee Township, Company E, Twenty-First Infantry, Forest, Georgia.

N

Wallace Nelson, Mechanicstown, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Hospital No. 2, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Leroy C. Newell, Carrollton, Company C, Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, A. E. F.

Claude Nihart, Augusta Township, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Infantry, A. E. F., France.

James A. Nape, Carrollton, Three Hundred and Forty-Eighth Infantry, Supply Company, Little Rock, Arkansas.

O

James W. Oler, Scroggsfield, Hostler, Camp Lee, Petersburg, Virginia.

Sergt. James R. Orwick, Lee Township, Mechanican Training School, Signal Corps, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Sergt. Max Ostrosky, Carrollton, Company C, Two Hundred and Nineteenth Signal Battery, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

P

Emmet S. Prine, Sherrodsville, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Ross Pearch, Sherrodsville, Company Six, Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, A. E. F.

Daniel A. Protzman, Leesville, Medical Department, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Sergt. Arthur J. Peterson, Sherrodsville, Company L, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Infantry, A. E. F.

James H. Potts, Harlem Springs, Company L, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Q

Sergt. Samuel D. Queen, Carrollton, Company G, Eighty-Seventh Division, A. E. F.

R

Harry L. Reich, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Seventh M. C. Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Harry Robertson, Brown Township, Supply Company, One Hundred and Fortieth Regiment Field Artillery, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana.

Newton E. Robinson, Second Company, Train Battalion, Section M., 42, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Edgar W. Russell, Dell Roy, Three Hundred and Ninth Ambulance Train, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Charles Rainsberger, Dell Roy, Company D, Three Hundred and Eighth Engineers, A. E. F., France.

Thomas Rowley, Jr., Sherrodsville, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

David A. Robinson, Scroggsfield, Fourth Company, Sixth Replacement Regiment, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Roy J. Rutledge, Carrollton, One Hundred and Thirteenth Company, Paris Island, South Carolina.

Charles Reigle, Harrison Township, Thirty-Second Company, Eighth Battalion, Third Regiment, Camp Gordon, Georgia.

John F. Rea, Brown Township, Line 30, Trades Division, Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Earl G. Robertson, Malvern, Company C, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battery, A. E. F.

James V. Rinehart, Ross Township, Company Eight E, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

John E. Ridgely, Carrollton, Car Detachment, A. S. S. C., Vancouver, Washington.

Sergt. Roy W. Rutledge, Union Township, Four Hundred and Sixty-Second Air Service, France.

Corp. James Rutledge, Carrollton, Company E, Sixty-First Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Charles Richards, Malvern, A. E. F., France.

David Richard, Carrollton, Company E, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment, A. E. F., France.

Corp. Frank R. Reeds, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Eighth M. S. T., A. E. F.

Clarence Randall, Sherrodsville, Company C, Nineteenth Engineers, R. W. A., A. E. F., France.

George Rawley, Sherrodsville, Company C L, One Hundred and Forty-Seventh Infantry, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Wilbur L. Russell, Dell Roy, Company L, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F.

Harry Richards, Malvern, Company E, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Orlo W. Roof, Atwood, Forty-Second Company, Gaum, M. I.

Custer Roof, Loudon Township, Company L, One Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Eighty-Third Division, A. E. F.

S

George Stoltz, Malvern, Company C, A. E. F., France.

G. R. Snee, Dell Roy, Company C, Division Battery No. 2, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Harry Ray Swann, Carrollton, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Y. M. C. A. Building, Accotink, Virginia.

F. H. Shotwell, Carrollton, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

G. S. Shotwell, Carrollton, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Jesse O. Simmons, Harlem Springs, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

H. Dwight Shotwell, Monroe Township, Fifteenth Company, Camp Gordgon, Georgia, and Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

J. V. Shotwell, Monroe Township, Forty-Ninth Company, Thirteenth Training Battalion, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Lieut. A. C. Scott, Leesville, Kelly Field, H. 1, San Antonio, Texas.

Roy B. Smeltz, Carrollton, Truck Company No. 4, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Thomas R. Scott, Carrollton, U. S. S. Mount Vernon.

Paul Shean, Lee Township, Casual Company, Thirty-Seventh Engineers, Fort Meyer, Virginia.

Corp, Bryce Scott, Harrison Township, Four Hundred and Sixty-Second Aero Squadron, A. E. F., France.

Harry H. Shane, Scroggsfield, One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Aerial Company, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

John F. Swann, Carrollton, A. E. F., France.

Capt. R. T. Shipley, Carrollton, Three Hundred and Sixty-Ninth School of Training, Three Hundred and Sixty-Sixth Field Hospital, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

McKinley Sharp, Fox Township, Battery B, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Artillery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Lieut. Walter Stewart, Carrollton, Company D, One Hundred and Forty-Fifth Regiment, Camp Lee, Virginia.

Corp. Morris S. Shotwell, Monroe Township, One Hundred and Twelfth Engineers Department, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Marion L. Slater, Dell Roy, Battery, One Hundred and Thirty-Fourth Field Artillery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Owen Scott, Harrison Township, Fort Humphreys, Virginia.

Corp. Jesse H. Suttors, Harrison Township, Company E, Three Hundred and Eighty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Winnifred D. Smith, Monroe Township, Field Hospital, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Section W. 62, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

T

Corp. Bert Tinlin, Loudon Township, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

James L. True, Sherrodsville, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Ira J. Taylor, Harrison Township, Sixteenth Company, Fourth Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Lawrence G. Tohey, Sherrodsville, Fourth Company Engineers, Camp Leach, Washington, D. C.

David V. Trushel, Harlem Springs, Company G, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, A. E. F.

George Toalston, East Township, Company B, Three Hundred and Eight Vet. Corps, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Oscar Thompson, Augusta Township, Twelfth Company, Third Training Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Eighth Department Brigade, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Thomas L. Thompson, Oneida, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Ralph Thompson, Oneida, Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth U. S. Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Fred Thompson, Oneida, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-Sixth U. S. Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Ronald Tripp, Orange Township, Company L, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Regiment, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Clyde Tressell, Oneida, Company A, One Hundred and Thirty-Sixth Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Olin F. Thorley, Dell Roy, A. E. F., via New York.

J. M. Tate, Orange Township, Medical Department, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

V

Harold Vasbinder, Carrollton, Camp McArthur, Texas.

Reuben Vaughn, Sherrodsville, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

W

Harry D. Winters, Carrollton, Fifth Company, Second Battalion, One Hundred and Fifty-Ninth D. B., Camp Taylor, Kentucky.

Emerson Woods, Carrollton, Company G, Fifty-Second Infantry, A. E. F.

Ver C. Wallace, Perry Township, Company B, Twenty-Seventh Machine Gun Battery, Camp Sheridan, Alabama.

Roy B. Wyart, Training Department, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Walter W. Weigand, Malvern, Eighth Brick Laying Company, London, England.

Sergt. John D. Williams, Jr., Sherrodsville, Fifty-Third Company, Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Donald F. White, Washington Township, Company L, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F., France.

John Bricker Wilson, Carrollton, Fort Ward, Washington.

Frederick E. West, West Atwood, Company C, Three Hundred and Twenty- Fourth Machine Gun Battery, Eighty-Third Division, A. E. F., France.

Harry Wettach, Carrollton, Company E, Three Hundred and Twenty-Ninth Infantry, A. E. F.

Charles Watson, East Township, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Ordnance Department, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Thomas O. Wagner, Carrollton, Company A, Three Hundred and Twenty-Fourth Machine Gun Battery, A. E. F.

James W. West, Carrollton, First Training Brigade, Section H, Line 338, Kelly Field No. 1, San Antonio, Texas.

Col. R. C. Williams, Carrollton, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Ray West, Carrollton, Three Hundred and Sixty-Eighth Engineers Train, Camp Merritt, New Jersey.

Frank Wagner, Malvern, Fort Royal, Paris Island, South Carolina.

Wayne Wiggins, Fox Township, A. E. F., France.

Harvey West, Carrollton, A. E. F., France.

Captain James Whitcraft, Carrollton, Base Hospital, Camp Devons, Massachusetts.

James Foster White, Lee Township, Fiftieth Aero Squad, New York City.

John Walters, Carrollton, Company L, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Otto M. Wagoner, Union Township, Company E, Eleventh Infantry, A. E. F., France.

Clyde Willis, Malvern, Company E, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

Daniel I. Wanner, Dell Roy, Medical Detachment, Three Hundred and Thirty-Second Infantry, A. E. F.

Ed Werner, Carrollton, Three Hundred and Twenty-Eighth Infantry, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas.

"The Supreme Sacrifice"

During the last great World War, the above term was given to the soldiers who gave up life while in the service of this country—usually spoken of as "The Roll of Honor." Such a list of soldiers from Carroll County who gave up life that Liberty "might not perish from the earth," is as follows:

Chester West, Carrollton, died in France, August 26, 1917.

John B. Huff, Malvern, died in Portsmouth, Virginia, October 27, 1917.

R. H. Griffin, Leavittsville, died at sea, February 4, 1918.

John Pelozzi, Malvern, died at Camp Sherman, May 15, 1919.

Herman E. Rennie, Malvern, killed in action, France, August 7, 1918.

Roy L. Weldon, Malvern, killed in action, France, October 3, 1918.

Thomas Hull, Mechanicstown, died at Camp Sherman, October 5, 1918.

Will Yodger, Mechanicstown, died at Camp Sherman, October 9, 1918.

James C. Gotchall, Perry Township, died at Camp Sherman, October 10, 1918.

Frank M. Miller, Carrollton, died at Fort Riley, Kansas, October 14, 1918.

Charles H. Caldwell, Sherrodsville, died at sea, October 12, 1918.

John Stewart, Carrollton, died at Camp Bell, Virginia, October 20, 1918.

William Lawrence, Lee Township, died in France, 1918.

County Draft Board Complimented

Executive Mansion, December 11, 1918.

Members Carroll County Draft Board,

Sirs:—Direction having come from the Provost Marshall General, for the discontinuance of the war work of the selective service boards in the very near future, let me at this time take occasion to thank you for the service so capably and generously rendered by you.

To express the appreciation of the nation and the State, as well as my personal gratitude, is the very least which can be done in recognition of your services in the cause which is being brought to a glorious end.

Your share in the work was a noble one, you have given your time and ability and which brings to you real honor. I am only hopeful that some way may be found for giving you more recognition, but in the meantime I ask you to accept this note of thanks.

We in Ohio are proud of the record made in the work of the draft which has been completed without a tinge of selfishness or hint of scandal in any quarter.

Again extending to you our heartfelt thanks and with every good wish, I am, very truly yours,

James M. Cox,
Governor.

CHAPTER XII.

CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

RELIGIOUS ELEMENT—FIRST CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS — UNITED PRESBYTERIANS—THE PRESBYTERIANS—CHRISTIAN CHURCHES—CATHOLIC CHURCHES—METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES—THE REFORMED CHURCH—THE TABERNACLE—OTHER SOCIETIES—A CHURCH SURVEY.

At Carrollton the early settlers of this neighborhood were not unmindful of the church and the school, for many years before there was need of a court of law, "the altar and the school appeared, these sacred pillars of our trust, and they shall be perpetuated when we are sleeping in the dust." The first church in Centreville (Carrollton) was a Methodist Episcopal meeting-house built of logs and stood where the two-story brick church was afterwards erected at the west end of Main street. This log structure answered all church purposes until after the formation of Carroll County, and while the brick church was being erected, services were held in the jury room of the old courthouse. Daniel Ward, Huston Duffield, Isaac Jackson, Joseph G. Kennedy, John G. Fisher, and others with their families composed the "pillars of the church." Daniel Ward furnished the coal free for the church as well as for the widows of the village while he lived.

About the same time the Presbyterians erected a log church near the present site of the Sinclair monument in Grand View cemetery. This was the nucleus for the first and present burial ground, donated by Peter Bohart, the proprietor of the town. The Presbyterians afterwards built a frame church upon the site of the present brick church on Lisbon street.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Carrollton United Presbyterian Church was organized by Rev. William Sorimer in 1840. It now enjoys a membership of 200. The Sunday school has an attendance of 150. Its efficient superintendent is T. E. George.

The present church building is a brick structure valued at $15,000. The parsonage was built in 1912 and cost $4,000.

Of the original or charter members of this church let it be said that the following comprise the list: James W. McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, William McLaughlin, Mitchell McLaughlin, Robert McLaughlin, John McLaughlin, Robert McLaughlin, Jr., Margaret McLaughlin, Ann Palmer, Rachel Palmer, William Gallbreath, Mrs. Gallbreath, William Baxter, Mrs. Baxter, Elizabeth Baxter.

The following pastors have served this congregation in the order here given: Revs. William Sorimer, James Golden, J. W. Martin, A. J. Allen, N. E. Wade, J. W. Best, J. G. Madge, P. E. Simpson,

and the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Adams, D. D., who came in 1912 and in 1920 is still faithfully serving. During the present pastor's administration the church has increased in membership from 50 to 200.

Other churches of this faith in Carroll County are at Scroggsfield and Glade Run.

Carrollton Christian Church

The information blank received by the author failed to note the date of the formation of this church. The charter members, however, are given as follows: J. J. Maffett, William Maffett, Anna Maffett, Katherine Maffett. N. L. Marshall, Elmer Marshall, Jesse Marshall, Katherine Marshall, Etta Marshall, Clayton Marshall, Cecil Marshall, Ralph Blackburn, Ella Blackburn, George Dunn, Elizabeth Dunn, Lola Dunlap, Daniel Mizer, Mary Ann Mizer, W. A. Ray, Mrs. W. A. Ray, S. A. Ray, Alice Ray, Mina Ray, Lloyd Hanna, Mrs. Lloyd Hanna, Lawson Ray, Isaiah Ray, Dora Ray, Robert Roudebush, Junius Roudebush, Margaret Roudebush, Zelma Roudebush, Oscar Roudebush, Ollie Roudebush, Sarah J. Rutledge, Lula Rutledge, Margaret Stewart, Katherine Weir, Jennie Weir, Frank Roudebush, Dora Roudebush, Olive Gregory.

The present total membership of this church is 120. The Sunday School superintendent is now V. J. Hopkins and the average attendance is about eighty.

The following pastors have served in the order here given: Rev. J. A. Brown, five years; Rev. J. L. Normant, one year; Rev. S. P. Moody, two years. Taking the dates just given it would appear that this church was formed about 1913.

A brick church edifice was built in 1913 at a cost of $12,000. The society also owns its own brick parsonage.

Other churches of this denomination within Carroll County are at Augusta and Malvern. The pastor of the latter church lives at Bethany, West Virginia, while the pastor of Augusta resides at Mount Olivet.

Malvern Christian Church

This church is an old one—organized about ——, or a little earlier—and its charter members included these persons: H. E. Oldaker, J. A. Parker, M. L. Normant. The present total membership is 130, with a Sunday School attendance of sixty.

In 1871 a frame house of worship was erected at a cost of $4,000.

This denomination has churches at Carrollton, Augusta, Mount Olivet and Harrisburg.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church—Carrollton

Intimately connected with the history of Carroll County is the early history of the Lutheran church. In the church belonging to the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, known as Jerusalem church, which stood on the site of the beautiful residence afterward built by A. E. Albright on East Main street, a committee of the State Legislature met and laid out Carroll County; so the congregation antedates

the erection of the county. About the time Centreville was laid out in 1815, the pioneers of Lutheranism began to cluster around a missionary, Rev. J. Stauch, of New Lisbon. In 1813 a church conference met with Pastor Stauch. From these and other facts, it is safe to state the beginning of the congregation dates from 1815. How long it was from this beginning, until a regular organization was effected there is no way of determining, except that it was prior to 1817, when the Lutheran congregation sent a petition to the Conference, meeting at New Philadelphia, asking for a pastor. The Rev. John Reinhart, who commenced his work in Columbiana County, in 1805, was assigned for the field, which embraced two or three counties. He remained until 1822. These five years were of great importance to Lutheranism west of the mountains.

After a service of five years Pastor Reinhart was called to another field of labor, and Rev. J. Wagenhals accepted a call extended by the parish, laboring here until 1828. At a meeting of the Synod in 1826 at New Philadelphia, Jacob Stemple was lay delegate.

Early in 1829, D. Rothacker, was called as pastor, and July 1, 1829, after his ordination was installed as pastor of the charge, then consisting of eight or ten congregations. Among the lay delegates from this charge appear the following; Jacob Stemple, George Abrahams, Samuel Rothacker and Jacob Helfrich. In 1837 the eastern district—a District Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church—met for its third annual meeting at Carrollton. Trinity church remained a member of the district until 1853, when it joined the first English district—another District Synod of the joint Synod of Ohio. In this district it has been ever since, except for a short time prior to 1863, when the first English district had ceased for a while. Pastor Rothacker and his charge were faithful to the church, giving some substantial evidences of their stalwart professions. In 1841 an agent for the seminary at Columbus worked two months in this territory, collecting $2,160, though money was then scarce. Carrollton did her full share in raising this sum, besides helping in synodical work of missions, education, etc.

During this period the present church was erected. A congregational meeting was held February 19, 1847, with Jacob Stemple presiding and John Cline acting secretary, at which it was "resolved to proceed immediately to build a new Evangelical Lutheran Church in Carrollton", and the council gave the lawful notice and "proceed to elect proper officers and incorporate". At a meeting held March 5, 1847, with C. F. Best chairman and Jacob Stemple secretary, the following officers were elected: Trustees, Jacob Stemple, John Cline and Jacob Helfrich; clerk, D. Rothacker; treasurer, George Abrahams. These officers incorporated the church with the name of "The Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Trinity Church". Being legally organized, the Trinity congregation lost no time in proceeding to build a home of their own. For over forty years they had either no church home or one partly belonging to another body, for the Lutherans and Reformed congregations had built a church jointly. On March 30, 1847, the trustees contracted with Jacob Best for brickwork, Jacob Cable for carpenter work, besides Elias Gates for plaster-

ing. The congregation owned two lots; one was purchased from Christian and Elizabeth Kintner for $50, the other from William and Hannah Elson for $75, on which to build their church. The building was dedicated in June, 1848, the total cost amounting to $1,718, the members furnishing material in addition to this. Of the membership, the voting men, those over twenty-one years of age, were about thirty.

Pastor Rothacker remained until 1851 and was called to the West, having served this congregation twenty-two years.

In 1851 Rev. W. Albaugh became pastor. Two years later he was succeeded by Rev. George Gaumer, who in 1856, was followed by Rev. H. S. Lazar, who served four years, after which the church was without a pastor for near three years. During this period a Sunday School was organized by John Smeltz, who met death in the Civil war; Andrew Birch and Jacob Helfrich were superintendents a number of years.

In 1863, having been held together by the Sunday School and an occasional supply, Rev. E. Cronenwett, a graduate of the seminary at Columbus, was called. Under his pastorate the charge was enlarged by several new stations.

Pastor E. Smith was called in 1865, as a co-laborer with Reverend Cronenwett. Two years later the field, continuing to grow, was divided into two charges, Rev. E. Cronenwett removing to Waynesburg, while pastor Smith remained at Carrollton. He served there till the fall of 1870.

In 1870 a call was extended to Rev. H. M. Hockman who was the first exclusively English pastor of Trinity congregation. He remained until 1883, when he was succeeded by Rev. G. M. Schmucker, whose pastorate covered five years, which time the charge consisted of four congregations.

In 1888 Rev. A. F. Rohr took charge of the parish and continued until 1892. G. F. Mong served until 1895. In 1896 Rev. W. E. Arnholt took charge of Trinity congregation. Later the same summer Emanuel congregation at Kilgore and St. Johns, Perry Township, extended a call and the three congregations now compose the present parish. During the pastorate of Reverend Arnholt the semicentennial of the building of the present church was celebrated, June 4, and from Mr. Arnholt's address this history of the congregation was gleaned.

The Lutheran parsonage on East North street was built by C. M. Birch in 1900 under the pastorate of W. E. Arnholt, who left here in the spring of 1903. He was succeeded by Rev. Fred W. Rohlfing, Sandusky, one of the most able theological scholars and ministers in the church. He came in November, 1903 and under him the church increased in membership attendance and finances. He remained until March, 1906, when he was called to Baltimore, Maryland.

Following him came Rev. R. E. Reed, who remained a short time, leaving in November, 1907.

W. S. Langhans, a Capital University student, preached after the departure of Reverend Reed and was given a call and he accepted. After his ordination in June, 1908, he was installed pastor, serving

until May, 1910, when he resigned and went to Jewett. For a few months then the church was supplied by L. F. Myers, Canton. Then Rev. J. H. Lutz accepted a call and became pastor in November, 1910. Under him the church prospered, its membership being about 275.

The church has consecrated some of her sons to the preaching of the Gospel, among them being F. E. Harsh, George Umbach, Andrew Birch, George and J. H. Wannamacher, also W. E. Harsh. Reverend Lutz removed to Marion, Indiana, November, 1917, and Rev. C. H. Herrnstein of Sandusky, took charge as pastor September, 1918, and is the present pastor, who also serves the church at Kilgore and St. Johns in Perry township, Carroll County.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church—Minerva

While a part of this town is within Carroll County, this church which stands on the Stark County side of the county line will here be named. It was organized many years ago. Their parsonage which they came to hold in 1913, stands on Plain street, therefore is within Carroll County. It is valued at $5,000. The church is in a flourishing condition and its worthy pastor is Rev. Charles Upton Larrick.

Presbyterian Churches

The Carrollton Presbyterian Church at Carrollton, Ohio, was organized by Rev. Joshua Beir, a missionary, December 31, 1821. The charter members were as follows: Samuel Dunlap and Margaret his wife; Daniel Van Horn, Jane Peterson, John and Isabella Call, Hannah Stevens, were all received by letter at the date of organization. The following were received upon examination: William Morton, James Peterson, Andrew Clark, and Catherine Clark, his wife, William Dunlap, John Kirkwood, Annie Dunlap and Samuel Dunlap.

Samuel Dunlap and Daniel Van Horn were elected to the eldership.

The present total membership is three hundred and thirty-five. The total of Sunday School attendance is two hundred, with Joseph Kerr and S. F. Deets as superintendents.

The present church edifice was erected in 1893-94 at a cost of $10,000, the same being a substantial brick structure.

In 1916 a parsonage was erected of wood material at a cost of $4,750.

The following is a list of the pastors who have served this congregation: James Robertson, 1825-32; James Smith, 1832-41; W. T. Adams, 1842-48; A. Swaney, 1848-57; William Eaton, 1857-64; William Dalzell (S. S.) 1864-65; J. K. Andrews, 1866-69; S. Conn (S. S.) 1869-71; M. A. Parkinson, 1871-74; J. D. Shanks, 1876-79; W. S. Kirkwood (S. S.) 1880-81; R. R. Gailey 1882-86; J. H. Hawk, 1887-93; W. M. Eaton (S. S.), 1894-99; J. F. Shepherd, 1899-04; W. S. Kregar, 1904-1910; Eric J. Black, 1911-13; Kensey J. Stewart, 1913 and still serving as pastor.

This denomination has churches in Carroll County at the following places: Harlem Springs, K. J. Stewart, pastor; Dell Roy; New Harrisburg, Rev. J. H. Ischey, pastor; Dell Roy, Ohio; Still Fork

Church, Augusta; Corinth Church, Mechanicstown, Rev. M. G. Hanna, pastor; Bethlehem Church, Malvern, Rev. John McGuinness, Ph. D., pastor, Youngstown, Ohio; Kilgore Church, Rev. Thomas Younger pastor, Amsterdam, Ohio.

Amsterdam Presbyterian Church

This church is situated in Carroll County just over the Jefferson County line at the village of Amsterdam. It was organized November 7, 1834, by Rev. Joseph Smith, of Carrollton, by order of the Presbytery at Steubenville. The charter members were ten in number including William Knox, a ruling elder. The congregation was supplied by licentiates and stated supplies until 1842, when W. T. Adams was ordained pastor. Among those who supplied before 1841 were Samuel Moody and John Knox.

There is a good membership today and a Sunday School with an attendance of one hundred; LeRoy Allen is present superintendent.

The pastors have included these: Revs. W. T. Adams, John Watson, Israel Price, 1854-72; Robert Kerr, William Eaton, Thomas S. Park, Samuel L. Dickey, 1882-92; John D. Owens, Albert McClain, Reverend Finley, R. L. Houston, Glenroie McQueen, D. D.; George W. Applegate, Thomas Younger, present pastor.

The first church building was a brick structure which was destroyed by fire; it was replaced by a wooden building which served until the present edifice was erected in 1910, dedicated February 25, 1911; its cost was $4,000; it is also a frame structure.

Other Presbyterian Churches in County

Blanks were sent to other churches of this denomination without reply. These include the work at Harlem Springs, under Rev. K. J. Stewart. Still Fork Church at Augusta, under Rev. M. G. Hanna; Corinth Church, Mechanicstown, under Reverend Hanna; Bethlehem Church, Malvern, under Rev. John McGuinness, Youngstown, Ohio.

Carrollton Methodist Episcopal Church

From the "Centennial issue" of the Free Press Standard, of Carrollton, much of the following historical data has been obtained, hence may be relied upon as correct:

"One winter's evening, in 1816, about a dozen "Wesleyites" as they were pleased to call themselves, met at the home of Alexander Leslie on East Main street, a log house which then occupied the lot now covered by Croxton's garage, and organized themselves into a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Centereville, Columbiana County, Ohio. Meetings were held at the homes of the members from time to time, as the itinerant preacher with saddle-bags, Bible and hymn-book could reach his appointments. The congregation was nominally in Steubenville circuit of the Ohio Conference and as this "Circuit" comprised about two hundred miles with only two pastors, services in Centreville were rather uncertain.

The early "Circuit Riders" for this circuit in 1816, William Dixon and Burroughs Westlake. In 1817, Samuel Hamilton, William

Knox and Calvin Rutter; in 1818-19, Cornelius Springer; in 1820, Curtis Goddard and Cornelius Springer.

About the year 1820 the Centreville congregation acquired the tract of land on West Main Street on which for more than eighty years their churches have stood, and is now occupied by the residence of F. M. Albright. Upon this lot a two-story log "meeting-house" was built, the upper room being used for church purposes and the lower for a school room. Continuing the pastors on this circuit: In 1821, John Waterman, Josiah Carr and Josiah Foster; in 1822, D. Young, Burroughs Westlake and James McMahon; in 1823 Henry B. Bacon, William Cunningham; in 1824, William Stephens, Edward Taylor and Ezra Brown.

In 1826 the Pittsburg Conference was formed and Steubenville district was transferred to it. In 1827 the Leesburg circuit of West Wheeling district was formed and Centreville became a part of this circuit and remained so until 1841, when Carrollton charge, with half a dozen churches to supply, was established and pastor resident supplied. The next ministers in 1826, Ashley Poole and Thomas Taylor; in 1827, William Knox and P. McGowan; in 1828, no pastors for the Leesburg circuit appear in the minutes, but the membership is stated to be 602 whites and four colored.

In 1829 Leesburg circuit was transferred to Canton district, Pittsburg Conference, with William Swazey as presiding elder and William Knox as pastor: in 1830, John Graham and John Maffitt pastors; in 1831, John Graham and Thomas Thompson, pastors; Joshua Monroe was then presiding elder; in 1832, John Maffitt and William C. Henderson, pastors. In 1833 the church was again placed in the Steubenville district and still remaining in the Leesburg circuit with Wesley Browning as presiding elder and David C. Merriman as pastor in charge.

In 1834, David C. and J. C. Merriman were pastors; in 1835-6-7, P. Green, James Blake and D. Goddard; in 1838, Joshua Monroe was presiding elder and John W. Minor and Thomas Thompson pastors of the circuit. In 1839, Simon Elliott was presiding elder and Patrick K. McCue and Thomas Thompson pastors.

In 1841 the congregation demolished their log church and school house and built a one story brick church and established a parsonage here, the house later used by Probate Judge Maffett, on West Canal Street. This brick building served as a church until 1853, when under the pastorate of Rev. D. P. Mitchell the large old brick church in which the congregation worshiped for more than fifty years was built. Reverend Mitchell designed and was architect of the church. Armstrong Bothwell did the stone work on the building and William and George Woodward made the brick and laid them in the wall. This church was dedicated in 1854 under Rev. Mitchell's pastorate.

The interval from 1843 to 1852 is difficult to arrange as to pastors in their order, but the late J. P. Cummings has stated that the pastors were: Reverends Montgomery, McConnell, Rater and Dr. D. L. Dempsey. Reverend Mitchell was succeeded by Reverend Langdon and he by John Hare after whom came Rev. John Grant. Sheridan Baker, D. D., was in charge in 1861 and afterwards became presiding

elder as also did D. L. Dempsey. After him came Rev. T. J. Higgins who was pastor when President Lincoln was assassinated. He preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion.

Reverend Higgins was succeeded by Rev. John R. Roller, in 1867-8-9, under whose pastorate in the winter of 1868-9 what is yet known as "the big revival" was held. The pastors following Roller in chronological order as can best be ascertained from the minutes of the conference are Richard Cartright, 1870-71-72; W. L. Dixon, 1873-4-5; Joseph Gledhill, 1876-80.

In 1876 the East Ohio Conference was formed from parts of the old Pittsburgh and the Erie Conferences lying within the State of Ohio, and the time of conference changed from spring to fall. Rev. S. Y. Kennedy followed Rev. Joseph Gledhill in 1879; John D. Vail in 1881-82; Benjamin Excell in 1883-84; John I. Wilson in 1885-87; J. H. Starlett in 1888-90; H. M. Rader 1891-95; J. W. Moore in 1896-8; A. W. Gruber, 1899-1901; during his pastorate the present church was built upon the corner of South Lisbon and Liberty streets and a comfortable parsonage was built upon the adjoining lot, once owned by the late David J. Levy.

The next pastors were: Revs. T. I. McRea, 1902-07; G. W. Harshman, 1908-11; S. A. Peregoy, 1912; Parren U. Hawkins, 1913-14; Jason B. Manley, 1915-17; Rev. John H. Butler, 1917, and present pastor.

The presiding elders (or district superintendents) since Reverend Roller's pastorate have been: D. L. Dempsey, 1864-67; William Cox, 1868; John Williams, 1869; A. H. Thomas, 1870; William Hunter, 1871-72 (S. H. Nesbit filling part of the year); William Cox, 1873-74; S. F. Minor, 1875-78; B. F. Brooke, 1879-80-81-82; W. H. Wilson, 1883-86; J. W. Toland, 1887-92; Earl D. Holtz, 1893-98; G. W. Smith, 1898-1904; J. C. Smith, 1905-10; W. B. Winters, 1911-15.

Prior to 1870, the Carrollton circuit embraced the charges at Baxter's Ridge, Pleasant Hill and Greenhill, but Carrollton was made a "station" in 1913 with but one appointment, so that the pastor has but one place to preach.

Among the pioneer members of this church were Richard Elson, Charles Fawcett, Norval Brown, Jonathan Long, James McComb, Alexander Leslie (father of Centerville's first postmaster), Fleming Dempster, and others whose names are recorded upon marble slabs in our old cemetery, while others located elsewhere "out west" and are forgotten. The present total membership of this church (in 1921) is 648.

The Tabernacle

The Tabernacle which stands on the east side of Cross Street was erected in the year 1905, as a result of a large tent meeting held that season under direction of "Dick" and "Tillie" Albright, as Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Albright were affectionately called by their associates, in evangelistic work. It is really a Holiness society, but it is claimed to be inter-denominational and any person from churches of any religious faith may here worship and find a home.

The Carrollton Reformed Church

This church is co-extensive with that of the village itself. The brick church which formerly stood upon the A. E. Albright lots on East Main Street, appears to have been jointly owned and occupied by the Lutherans and Reformed congregations.

In 1832, a committee from the Ohio Legislature met in this brick church (then called Jerusalem Church) and heard suggestions which eventually ended in the organization of Carroll County. After the formation of this county, Jerusalem Church was rented for $35 per year to the county commissioners for court purposes until the old brick court house was erected.

"Circuit Riders" filled the Jerusalem pulpit for several years, among them being Reverend Herbruck, who preached in Canton for fifty-one years and walked to Carrollton to preach for this congregation, as this was many years prior to the advent of the railroads. Rev. John Hillingas, a young preacher, came here and filled the Reformed pulpit until he died.

In April, 1844, Rev. A. Stump was called to preach for the Reformed congregation in the Carrollton charge. This was the first regularly called minister of this church. Under the pastorate of Reverend Stump the cornerstone for a new frame church on East Canal Street was laid June 16, 1847, and in June, 1849, the building was dedicated. So popular was the pastor that the building was called "The Stump Church". He was succeeded in 1851 by Rev. N. E. Gilds whose first record of infant baptism was for November 30, 1851, when Nicholas Harsh, L. F. Aller, Hannah L. Harsh and Rebecca Ann Roberts were baptized by the pastor, N. E. Gilds.

Rev. C. H. Reiter then took up the work in November, 1854, and remained until 1858, after which Rev. J. M. Lefever was called and filled the appointments from May 21, 1859, until 1865, when Rev. J. H. Winters was called and remained two years. On November 23, 1867, Rev. M. A. Miller supplied this charge with Rev. J. R. Coffman as an occasional assistant. Reverend Miller had the charge from 1870 to 1881 and was followed by his son, Albert Miller, who after March 10, 1883, was followed by Rev. I. S. Hahn. During Reverend Hahn's pastorate the present frame house of worship on East Main Street was erected and was dedicated on July 20, 1890.

Reverend Hahn resigned December 13, 1890, to accept a call from Goshen, Indiana, and was followed by Rev. S. Z. Beam, who was pastor until May, 1896, and was succeeded by Rev. G. H. Souder, who remained until October 27, 1900.

Rev. Israel Rothenberger accepted a call February 18, 1901, and resigned January 16, 1902; Rev. S. V. Rohrbaugh took up the work May 17, 1902, he in turn being followed by Rev. C. R. Hartman and Rev. J. D. Neff, who was the last minister prior to Rev. J. W. Geier who came October 1, 1911, and he was followed October 1, 1918, by Rev. G. H. Souder, present pastor. He also has charge of the church at Hibbetts, one of the oldest churches in Carroll County.

The church building was greatly improved under Reverend Geier in 1913 and re-dedicated October 14th of that year. The membership was at that date 225. The Sunday school has a membership of 256.

Catholic Churches

The Catholic Church at Sherrodsville, dedicated to St. Francis of Assisi, is located on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad in Carroll County. At present about twenty-five families belong to this parish which years ago was a large congregation and in a flourishing condition. Coal miners' strikes and a large fire have been responsible for the gradual decline of the beautiful mining town.

Rev. H. B. Dues, pastor of Dover, came to Sherrodsville in 1883, in order to organize a parish. Holy Mass had been said in the house of John Sweeney at Hazelton, a mining camp, and a sewing machine served as an altar.

Father Dues sent his assistant, Rev. Walter Ross, to take care of the parish and after a short time Father Ross was appointed pastor of Sherrodsville, Bolivar and Marges. Father Ross built the first church, which was blown down by a terrific wind storm. Later on it was rebuilt. Father Ross was succeeded by Father Lane, who in turn was shortly succeeded by Rev. John Meade, who rebuilt the church.

Rev. Peter Kemper, O. M. Capuchin and Rev. Bernard Kuhlman, O. M. Capuchin were the next pastors of Sherrodsville. The latter remained in charge about four years, during which time he purchased nine acres of land for a new cemetery.

Rev. B. Vogel was pastor from 1904 to 1906. Rev. J. Ph. Vonville, from 1906 to 1907. The latter was in turn succeeded by Rev. B. Vogel (second term), Rev. John Burns and Rev. John A. Mattes, the latter being in charge from 1908 to 1912.

At this time the Capuchin Fathers of Dover, Tuscarawas County, were asked to take charge of Sherrodsville. Rev. Alphonse Hillenbrand was pastor from 1912 to August, 1918, and was followed by Rev. Theodore Schillo, who remained pastor until February, 1920. The present pastor is the Rev. Father Severin, O. M..Cap., who like his predecessors since 1904 has also charge of St. Elizabeth's Church, Roswell, Tuscarawas County.

The present church committee is: Louis Daverio, Henry Malloy, Thomas Rawley, George Ledger and Henry Brooks.

St. Francis Xavier Church

This is a Catholic Church located at the enterprising village of Malvern, Ohio. It was organized in 1858 by the following families: the Riley, Friedman, Gloefer, Stolz, Auseon, Weisboern, Prendergast, Oakes, Diehl, Ebner, Mayer, Laubacher, Klise, Gang, Locker.

The present membership in this congregation is two hundred members and divided up into forty different families. The parochial school has a membership of fifty. Rev. Father A. Dengler in charge.

The following is a list of the pastors serving this parish, in about the order given: Rev. Fathers Heimo, Weynans, Goetz, Weisenberger, Fischer, Wiseman, Powers, Fladung, Vogel, Teipe, Trogus, Walsh and Adolph Dengler, present pastor.

A beautiful and very substantial edifice was constructed in 1882 and rebuilt in 1884. It is a brick building, costing $20,000. This

church is under direction of the Diocese of Columbus, Ohio, and is an ideal parish—zealous and practical membership.

A Church Survey

In 1919 the various religious denominations in Carroll County made a complete survey of the various church and denominational interests. For such work they secured the services of Rev. K. J. Stewart of Carrollton. From his lengthy report the following facts have been taken:

He found sixty churches within this county. Three were Roman Catholic in their denominational faith; the others represented nine denominations of Protestant faith—Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, United Presbyterian, Reformed church, Disciples church, Methodist Protestant, United Brethren, Lutheran and Friends, or "Quakers".

Of these churches nineteen are in towns or villages and twenty-five are scattered throughout the rural districts. Ten churches (16 per cent) have either passed away or are in a dying condition today.

The entire membership was 6,550. Sixty per cent of the population of the county held no church membership. Six churches of the county have a membership of two hundred or more; nineteen churches had a membership of fifty or more, but less than 100; seven rank below fifty in membership. Fourteen are reported as declining in membership twenty-three per cent.

One town of 2,500 has six churches, all increasing in membership, about 400 to the church. One town has 1,000 population and five churches, two of which are decreasing in numbers.

Another town of four hundred has three churches on the decline. Only one church in the county is equipped with any modern appliances or efficient for Sunday school work.

There are twenty-seven Protestant ministers in the county and three Roman Catholic priests. Of these seventeen reside in the county and thirteen come from outside points. Three pastors have four churches; six pastors serve three churches each; sixteen have two charges each; five are pastors of single churches.

Of the fourteen townships in Carroll County, six have no resident pastors. Two of the smaller Protestant churches close together are served by two preachers who travel from the same point thirty-five miles outside the county. Another declining church is served by a preacher who travels forty-five or fifty miles to preach to his people.

One town of 600 population has five churches—one Catholic and four Protestant—only one resident pastor.

Too many different denominations seem to retard the church work. Less creeds and church polity and more concentrated effort is what is here needed at this date.

CHAPTER XIII

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Various Secret Societies and Lodges Within Carroll County—The Masonic Order—Odd Fellows—Knights of Pythias Woodmen—Maccabees—Eastern Star—Rebekah Lodges.

The most ancient of all fraternal secret societies on the globe today is that of Free Masonry which dates back as early as the building of the Temple by King Solomon. Modern Masonry is said to have had its beginning in 1646 with Elias Ashmole, who separated speculative from operative masonry and systematized its mysteries. In 1666 after the great fire in London, Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, was chosen Grand Master of the order. In 1733 a lodge was opened at Boston, Massachusetts, which was followed by the organizing of lodges in the various American colonies and George Washington was long known as a Master Mason in a lodge in Virginia. In no country in the world has this order flourished as it has in the United States.

Carroll Lodge No. 124

Carroll Lodge No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons, was organized in 1844, in Carrollton before the completion of the old courthouse. Daniel McCook was elected its first worshipful master and Henry A. Stidger secretary. His record shows that he used blue ink, as was his custom in his own business records. Lodge meetings were held at various places until the completion of the Stidger Building, when the lodge was permanently located upon the third floor and continued there until a lease was taken upon an upstairs room in the U. C. Sterling Building.

The present total membership of this Masonic lodge is one hundred and sixty-two. They occupy a leased hall.

The present elective officers are: W. O. Bettridge, worshipful master; J. L. Heiniger, senior warden; Case Blausenhauser, junior warden; William F. Saltsman, treasurer; V. G. Stoody, secretary; R. A. McDonald, senior deacon; Edgar Hoopes, junior deacon.

There is also a chapter in a flourishing condition at Carrollton—see below. Leesville and Augusta also have blue lodges in Carroll County.

Orange Lodge No. 406, Leesville.

This Free and Accepted Masonic Lodge was organized October 21, 1868. The first members and officers were as follows: John B. Penn, worshipful master; William Adair, senior warden; Abraham Baker, junior warden; W. Price, John R. Deal, John Gamble, James Spence, Isaac Price.

The present total membership of this lodge is one hundred and twenty-five.

The present (1921) elective officers are as follows: H. L. Wright, worshipful master; W. L. Spence, senior warden; D. J. Shiltz, junior warden; R. P. McCreary, secretary; Edwin Cairnes, treasurer; L. V. Pearch, senior deacon; John Storrie, junior deacon; James Stafford, tyler.

The lodge here owns its own hall.

Augusta F. & A. M., Lodge No. 504

This Blue lodge was organized October 21, 1875. The present total membership is fifty-seven. The charter members and first elective officers included these (record not at hand): G. P. Davis, worshipful master; T. B. Roach, senior warden; Jonathan Woodward, junior warden; T. B. Culp, J. A. Crook, H. A. Iden, Andrew Kennedy, and O. P. DeFord.

The present elective officers are: O. F. Milner, worshipful master; G. A. Guthrie, senior warden; J. A. Snively, junior warden; G W. Manfull, treasurer; R. G. Manfull, secretary; O. C. Shaffer, senior deacon; J. A. Guthrie, junior deacon; G. N. Grimes, tyler.

The lodge here owns its hall which at present is being remodeled hence another is being occupied.

Minerva Chapter, Royal Arch Masons

Chapter No. 123 R. A. M., known as Minerva, as it was established here, but subsequently removed to Carrollton, has a membership of two hundred and four members, was chartered September 14, 1870. The present (1921—A. I. 2451) are as follows: Companion R. A. McLaughlin, exalted high priest; Companion John L. Heiniger, exalted king; Companion W. O. Betteridge, scribe; Companion Homer R. Gould, royal arch captain; Companion L. C. Newell, grand master 3d veil; Companion John T. Gould, grand master 2d veil; Companion H. S. Vasbinder, grand master 1st veil; Companion V. S. Stoody, secretary; Companion William T. Saltsman, treasurer; Companion R. H. Lee, guard.

Since 1885 the Exalted High Priests have been as follows:

1885 —D. W. Wells.
1887 —John I. Wilson.
1888 —Dr. William Tripp.
1889 —Isaac H. Taylor.
1890-92 —William McCoy.
1893-95 —Irving H. Blythe.
1896 —Union C. DeFord.
1897-98 —Daniel Getzman.
1899-1901 —William F. Butler.
1902-03 —H. J. Eckley.
1904-05 —Charles Miller.
1906 —Allen P. Getzman.
1907 —H. S. Butler.
1900-09-12—D. D. McClimans.
1910 —R. E. McDonald.
1911 —R. H. Lee.
1913-14-15—A. A. Rutan.
1916 —Tip Queen.
1917 —J. C. Butler.
1918 —Sam Poole.
1919-20 —E. L. Henderson.

Carroll Chapter Order of Eastern Star

This chapter of the Eastern Star which is No. 315, was organized at Carrollton, Carroll County, July 15, 1909, by Robert T. Izant, grand worthy patron. The charter members were as follows, as reported by Joseph C. Butler: Mr. Irving H. Blythe, Mrs. Margaret Blythe, Mrs. Amanda Butler, Mrs. Mary A. Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler, Mrs. Cora Butler, Mr. Joseph C. Butler, Miss Cree Butler, Mrs. Sarah Cameron, Mrs. Grace Downs, Mr. Ira M. Downs, Mrs. Anna McEckley, Mrs. Grace C. Ebersole, Mrs. Olie Green, Mrs. E. W. Green, Mrs. Isabelle Hathaway, Dr. James J. Hathaway, Mrs. Ida Huston, Mrs. Emma Kennedy, Mrs. Grace Keats, Mrs. Mary Lee, Mr. Richard H. Lee, Mrs. Leona McDonald, Mr. Robert E. McDonald, Mrs. Lucretia M. Clemans, Mrs. Nora McCully, Mrs. Mary J. McCartney (Holmes), Helen Ruton (McKalep), Miss Sara O. Rutan, Mrs. Ellen Santhany, Mr. Eugene J. Santhany, Mrs. Emma W. Sterling, Mrs. Hattie Stoody, Mrs. Elizabeth Swann, Miss Grace Whitcraft (DeFord).

In the month of December, 1920, this chapter enjoyed a membership of one hundred and twenty-one. There are other chapters within this county at the villages of Augusta and Leesville.

The first elective officers of the Carroll chapter were as follows: Anna M. Eckley, worthy matron; Joseph C. Butler, worthy patron; Leona McDonald, associate matron; Mary M. Butler, secretary; Grace Downs, treasurer; Grace Whitcraft DeFord, conductress; Miss Cree Butler, assistant conductress.

The elective officers installed for the ensuing year are: Iona Albaugh, worthy matron; James I. Lore, worthy patron; Elizabeth Jones, associate matron; Mrs. Cree B. Poole, secretary; Ida F. Huston, treasurer; Emma Stoody, conductress; Mollie Heiniger, associate conductress. These officers were duly installed December 16, 1920, for the activities of 1921.

Chapter Order Eastern Star No. 412, Augusta

This chapter was organized March 15, 1919, with charter members as follows: Mabel Leyda, Elizabeth Dickson, Carrie Dager, Vesta Brice, Mary Manfull, J. F. Brice, Carrie Mills, Alvada Guthrie, A. M. Grimes, Ina Crawford, Laura Guthrie, Sanford Leyda, George Guthrie, D. V. Manfull, John Guthrie, Anna Hole, Ina Milner, Leona Brice, Edith Hannum, Martha Edgar, L. M. Hole, Samuel Leiper, Dr. W. A. Leiper, L. M. Hole.

The total membership of the chapter in February, 1921, was thirty-seven.

The present elective officers are as follows: Mrs. Mary Manfull, worthy matron; Samuel H. Leiper, worthy patron; Mrs. Ina Crawford, associate matron; Mrs. Ava Grimes, secretary; Laura Manfull, treasurer; Vesta Brice, conductress; Ina Milner, associate conductress; Elizabeth Dickson, chaplain; Carrie Dager, marshal; Edna Belle Hoobler, pianist; Florence Figley, Adah; Alvada Guthrie, Esther; Alvada Guthrie, Ruth; Mabel Leyda, Martha; Laura Guthrie, Electa; Anna Hole, warder; G. M. Grimes, sentinel.

Orange Chapter No. 302, Order Eastern Star

This chapter is situated at the village of Leesville and was organized January 19, 1909, and now has a membership of one hundred and seventeen. The present elective officers are as follows: Florence McKean, worthy matron; James O. Pearch, worthy patron; Agnes Lyons, associate matron; Alice Price, secretary; Gertrude Quinn, treasurer; Gwennie Scourfield, conductress; Myrtabel Sparks, associate conductress; Sarah Scott, chaplain; Ellen Clark, marshal; Carrie E. Adair, Adah; Margaret Shearer, Ruth; Hazel Thompson, Esther; Annie Elliott, Martha; Adda Cairnes, Electa; Jennie Mehaffey, warder; James C. Lyons, sentinel.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Carrollton

Tripp Lodge No. 491 is located at Carrollton. It was organized May 10, 1871. The charter members were inclusive of these: William Tripp, Charles W. Newell, Joseph L. Rue, Elijah Salaway, William D. Kane, Christian Wetzel, S. B. Fisher, Fred Swalley. The present total membership of this lodge is two hundred and twenty-five (225). The present elective officers are: David Long, noble grand; William Westfall, vice-grand; Will M. Coleman, secretary; Sam Poole, treasurer.

As to the hall occupied by this lodge it should be stated that they have leased for a long period the entire upper story of Van Horn's building. They have used this hall for the last twelve years. Dell Roy is the only other point in Carroll County with an Odd Fellows lodge today.

Tripp lodge is one of the strongest organizations in the county and numbers among its members men from every walk in life. In addition to its large assembly room it has complete kitchen outfit and dining room that seats 160 persons. There is also a spacious club room and reading room which is open to its members and their friends at any time.

Carrollton Encampment No. 338

This was instituted June 25, 1920. It now has a membership of eighty. Present officers, elective: Samuel Poole, past chief patriarch; L. E. Guy, chief patriarch; E. L. Cavitt, high priest; D. H. Long, senior warden; J. E. Richardson, junior warden; H. S. Metz, recording secretary; T. W. Remdollar, treasurer.

Trustees: A. W. Senz, A. W. Pretty, H. B. Cole.

Rebekah Lodge

Campbell Rebekah Lodge No. 783 was instituted January 6, 1920 by Julia A. Russell, president, under a dispensation granted by the Grand Lodge of Ohio. Its present membership is one hundred and thirty-two. The present elective officers are: Mrs. Ila Croxton, noble grand; Mrs. Ada B. Price, vice-grand; Miss Wilma Metz, recording secretary; Mrs. Bessie Long, financial secretary; Mrs. Ethel Gallon, treasurer.

Knights of Pythias Lodge

Orange Lodge No. 193 Knights of Pythias, at the village of Sherrodsville was instituted January 9, 1885, by the charter members going over to Barnhill, Ohio, by way of sleighs on a very cold night. The work was executed by Christ Meese. The list of charter members is as follows: J. A. Albaugh, L. P. Albaugh, David Baird, L. M. Beatty, Z. W. Baldwin, William Badger, Thomas Colbridge, H. D. Dunlap, Thomas Daniels, Stephen Jones, Morgan Jones, Evan Lewis, David Lewis, T. H. Love, John Ebdon, W. R. Lewis, C. C. Lloyd, Adam Munn, Allen Pearch, Luthere Pearch, J. S. Poulton, Peter Rowley, A. C. Rainsbarger, Robert Robinson, Walter Williams, C. C. Wears. Of this long list, the records show in the fall of 1920 that only five still survive of the original members.

This order has been unfortunate in having lost their records by fire on two occasions, but now own a fine brick building, estimated value of which is $8,000.

The present total membership of this lodge is now two hundred and nineteen (219).

The elective officers at this date are as follows: C. A. Belknap, chancellor commander; E. J. Johnston, vice-commander; John Benedum, prelate; O. E. Justus, master of work; H. L. Wright, keeper of records and seals; John Ebdon, master of exchequer; L. B. Pearch, master of finances; E. O. Kinkade, inside guard; Charles Gartrel, outside guard. Trustees: Samuel Beaver, J. O. Pearch and H. B. Vasbrieder.

Malvern Lodge No. 294 K. of P.

This lodge is located at the village of Malvern, Ohio, and was organized May 24, 1888, with charter members as follows: Charles J. Deckman, Howard Miller, H. J. Wilson, E. W. Hancher, Norman L. Dueble, W. F. Miller, Van M. Gween, Hiram G. Wilson, G. B. Richards, A. N. Rock, John N. Wilson, E. C. Ross, B. F. Sullivan, Charles G. Dueble, W. C. Caldwell, W. H. Deckman, W. C. Etling, G. S. Warnock, J. M. Swisshelm, L. M. Downs, John Gans, H. O. Wilson, John Kratz, M. B. Marshall, W. B. Coburn, Henry Parker, J. W. Ulman, D. E. Roach, S. G. Deckman, J. W. Rock.

The present (1921) total membership is one hundred and forty-two. The present elective officers are: Chancellor commander, Henry Gween; vice-chancellor, T. M. Creighton; prelate, H. A. Yockey; master of work, C. W. Ruff; keeper of records and seal, L. D. S. Klotz; master of finance, R. T. Spratt; master of exchequer, S. G. Deckman; master at arms, Fred Reed; inner guard, Cecil Case; outer guard, Dan Willis; deputy, J. F. Fisher. Trustees: C. W. Ruff, J. F. Fisher, W. L. Shaw, E. E. Pottorf, Robert Heweitt. They own their own Castle Hall.

This lodge is proud of their roster from the fact that it contains the name of a past grand chancellor and who is at this present time the supreme representative to the Grand Lodge—Charles J. Deckman.

The only other Knights of Pythias lodge in Carroll County is the one located at Sherrodsville.

Improved Order of Red Men

The only lodge or Tribe of Red Men in Carroll County is that at the village of Sherrodsville, known as Conotton Tribe No. 214. This was organized October 18, 1902, and now contains a total membership of thirty-seven. The charter members in this tribe were inclusive of the following: James O. Pearch, L. B. Pearch, Reese Scourfield, Thomas Morrison, Edward Enold, John Holcroft, R. M. Campbell, W. H. Stratton, Alex Morrison, John Morrison, Lot Jenkins, Howard Morgan, Joe Warrington, John McCallin, Isaac Thomas, John L. Fowler, O. O. Pearch, H. B. Pearch, Leopold Lemquin, David Davis, H. J. Enold, Robert Bryden, Robert Beveridge, Abe Davis, George Day, Louis Gervais, James Herron, William Jenkins, Charles McKinnon, Robert Servell, Edwin Thomas, Clyde Wolf, Edward Morgan.

The first elective officers of this tribe were as follows: Prophet, Leopold Lemquin; keeper of wampum, E. Enold; sachem, Lot Jenkins; senior sagamore, John McCallin; junior sagamore, James O. Pearch; chief of records, Howard Morgan; collector of wampum, Alex. Morrison.

Meetings of this tribe of Red Men are held each Friday night in the Knights of Pythias Hall.

The autumn of 1920 found the following serving as elective officers: Prophet, R. M. Campbell; sachem, James Henry; senior sagamore, Reese Scourfield; junior sagamore, E. Enold; keeper of wampum, G. Scourfield; chief of wampum, James O. Pearch; chief of records, James O. Pearch; inner guard, Robert Bryden; outer guard, John Holcroft.

Besides the excellent and inexpensive insurance benefits derived by the members of the Red Men's Tribe, there is also much of social enjoyment in the lodge meetings from week to week.

Modern Woodmen of America

The only camp of Modern Woodmen in Carroll County is that known as Prospect Camp No. 11,383, organized March, 1905, at Carrollton, by A. H. Myers and which had charter members as follows: W. G. Ashbrook, Charles Fisher, John L. Fisher, W. S. Kauffman, J. F. Lytle, C. W. Maple, J. L. Moore, L. D. Richardson, W. E. Saunderson, Robert M. Soverhill, C. E. Vanhorn, Charles Wetzel, P. D. Albright, David Buzzard.

This camp now enjoys a membership of one hundred and twenty-one.

The original elective officers of this camp were as follows: C. E. Vanhorn, consul; J. L. Fisher, adviser; David Buzzard, banker; W. G. Ashbrook, clerk; C. H. Fisher, watchman: P. D. Albright, escort; W. E. Saunderson, sentry; A. H. Hise, physician.

Coming down to the autumn of 1920 the elective officers are as follows: Earl Johnson, consul; J. L. Heineger, banker; R. L. Kirby, clerk; A. Morrow, escort; J. L. Miller, watchman; E. B. Bond, sentry; A. H. Hise, physician.

The camp of Modern Woodmen of America at Minerva (Stark and Carroll counties) was organized as No. 15195, September 17, 1910,

with a charter membership of twenty-three, including the following: Glen Haines, Charles Menard, C. M. Iddings, Floyd Iden, R. C. Barr, George Rhodes, Thomas Davidson, Jr., Willard Moffley, John Frazier, D. B. Adkins, John Koontz, E. A. Harsh, Joy Irwin, D. Markel, Harry Rogers, William Reeves, Dr. Arthur Thomas, Abe Watson and Edward Bryan.

This camp now has a membership of eighty-nine beneficiaries and one social. They meet in a leased hall.

The present elective officers are: Past consul, B. H. Wright; advisor, R. C. Barr; banker, William Reeves; clerk, Glen Haines; escort, Fred D. Baxter; present consul, Edgar Gartrell; physician, Dr. Arthur Thomas; guard, Marion Heistand.

Maccabees No. 349, Malvern

This lodge of Maccabees was instituted February 20, 1897, and now has a membership of fifty-seven. The first officers were: R. T. Blythe, past commander; A. B. Creighton, commander; N. A. Lewton, S. T.; E. A. Loher, R. K.; E. A. Loher, F. K.; H. W. Foltz, chaplain; J. K. Wilson, sergeant; E. C. Ross, physician; B. N. Woods, master at arms; J. C. Lewis, first N. of G.; W. L. Carrigan, second N. of G.; Frank Wyman, sentinel; W. W. Reed.

The present elective officers are: F. L. Reed, past commander; R. B. Thompson, commander; J. K. Davy, R. K.; C. N. Miller, chaplain; J. A. Baxter, secretary.

The order leases Wilson Hall.

This beneficiary society has always paid its claims promptly.

CHAPTER XIV

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

The Early and Later School Systems—Schools at Carrollton—List of Pioneer Teachers—Style of Schoolhouses—Union School District Formed—Centerville Academy—Harlem Springs Academy—First Schoolhouse in Carroll County—Commencement No. 1—County School Statistics for 1920.

With the early settlement of every new country among intelligent immigrants, the first thing after locating, building a cabin for the family and getting in a crop for the first season, and getting acquainted with the near-by neighborhood, the settler looks about to see what the sentiment is in his new-found home as regards church and school privileges. He wants his children to be educated and he wants his wife and children to attend some church, for they used to "way back there" where they moved from. While the settler himself is not educated to any considerable extent he wants his sons and daughters to have better chances than he or his wife ever had. Hence the situation is canvassed and it usually results in the community coming to an understanding by which some kind of a building is converted into a schoolhouse, and possibly religious services are also held in the same structure. Many of our great men have first attended the log schoolhouse with a dirt or puncheon floor with nothing better than slab seats and desks for book rests. The same conditions obtained in Carroll and Harrison counties in the '20s and '30s. The first regular schoolhouse within Carroll County was in what is now Lee Township, and as an outgrowth of this school came the Harlem Springs College which flourished many years, until the establishing of Carrollton Academy, at the county seat town.

After the advent of the common free public school system had been made in Ohio, between 1835 and 1840, the subscription schools and select schools largely went out of existence and a general school tax has ever since supported the public schools of the county and State. By this, the rich and poor—all alike—have an opportunity to gain an education. Our school system has come to be our pride and universal boast.

Notes on Early Carrollton Schools

Some of the early educators of Centreville (Carrollton) were Professors John MacCormack, Samuel Howey and William Coleman, who taught in the old Centreville and Carrollton academy when kept in the house then located where Hon. Edwin Ferrell later built on Canal street. Some of the famous Dan McCook family were educated here. Rev. Alex Sweeney and wife, conducted the Carrollton Academy in their residence on Liberty street, east of the

present Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. H. S. Lazarr taught a high school in the Stidger building and Revs. Samuel Martin and W. H. Buchanan in the McCook building over George J. Butler's store. James Gallagher taught in the old jail located on lots now occupied by the residences of Scott and Orton Tinlin. In 1845 Carrollton was divided into three school districts. The Canal street schoolhouse was located on the lot later occupied by John Shepherd's residence. John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, went to school in this schoolhouse on Canal street. The "Sheeps Hill" schoolhouse was built upon a lot donated by Dickinson Roberts which still bears the name of "Roberts Park." And the Lisbon street schoolhouse on the corner of North Lisbon and Grant streets is

New High School, Carrollton

used as a dwelling. All the sub-district schoolhouses were built of brick by William and George Woodward. Among the schoolmasters who wielded the birch in these several schools were Armstead Ready, A. L. Billman, John McVicker, James E. Philpot, R. F. Williams, Gov. B. F. Potts, Mathew Atkinson, Lizzie Morrow, Anna Lawler, J. K. Moore, Eliza Jane Baxter (Lytle), Eliza Jane Beatty (Barlow), Eliza Jane Jackson, John Smeltz, Arthur Conlin, William Cheetham, Kezziah Cox (Cheetham), Cassie Poole, Samuel Powell.

In 1876 Carrollton was constituted a union school district and a large brick building was erected with a capacity sufficient for the entire town at that time. Prof. J. R. McAdams of Washington and Jefferson College, was chosen as the first superintendent. The heads of the schools since that time are likely remembered by those who read this.

School Superintendent's Report for 1920

The following statistical report made for the State by the county superintendent of public schools in and for Carroll County for the year 1920 is as follows:

Districts	Male Teachers	Female Teachers	Boys Enrolled	Girls Enrolled	School-Houses
No. 1—Augusta	5	6	86	71	7
No. 2—Brown	2	5	96	86	7
No. 3—Center	1	1	27	16	2
No. 4—East	1	6	61	46	6
No. 5—Fox	2	8	98	79	9
No. 6—Harrison	1	7	75	73	8
No. 7—Lee	2	5	90	76	7
No. 8—Loudon	1	5	49	56	5
No. 9—Monroe	3	5	79	91	5
No. 10—Orange	6	5	131	118	5
No. 11—Perry	4	2	65	66	6
No. 12—Rose	3	8	105	105	9
No. 13—Union	1	6	54	56	6
No. 14—Washington	3	5	57	51	6
Total	35	74	1,073	990	88
(Village Districts)					
No. 15—Carrollton Vil.	5	15	269	263	1
No. 16—Malvern Vil.	2	5	114	98	1
Total	7	20	383	361	2
Grand Total	42	94	1,456	1,351	90

Centerville Academy

The Centerville Academy became the "Carrollton Academy" when the Ohio Legislature changed the name of the town on January 9, 1833, to Carrollton and many men who afterwards attained to places of much prominence throughout this country, received their first inspiration towards eminence at these early institutions of learning. Louis Jackson became the Court Advisor to the King of Belgium which position he held for many years. Several of the McCook family also attended the Carrollton Academy, preparatory to attending Kenyon College at Gambier, Ohio, and the military and naval schools at West Point and Annapolis.

The following is a list of those who attended this academy here in 1858 as copied from the "First Catalog of the Philomathian Society" of the academy:

G. R. Atkinson, F. E. Boegel, A. Birch, H. G. Brown, R. C. Baxter, J. K. Bower, Wm. Cheetham, S. E. Cook, J. M. Crumrine, O. Cummings, O. F. Cameron, J. H. Catteral, James Cameron, J. W. Crooks, G. H. Ebersole, J. E. Ebersole, J. M. Ebersole, F. B. Eaton, H. J. Eckley, G. C. Ganyz, W. P. Hall, J. C. Hampson, F. E. Harsh, Thomas Henderson, G. W. Iden, B. F. Lefever, G. W. Meister, W. A. McAllister, William McCoy, J. S. McGill, R. B. McGuire, James McLandsborough, J. S. McMillen, A. McQueen, John McVicker, David Nivin, F. H. Price, J. M. Smeltz, G. C. Stidger, V. V. Stroder, Levi Stemple, J. T. Smith, W. H. Sterling, A. J. Thomas, J. H.

Thomas, E. T. Thompson, W. H. Tripp, J. S. Toland, A. Z. Thomas, George H. Teeters, P. R. Ward, G. W. Woy, J. F. Warner.

Commencement No. 1

The first annual commencement of the Carrollton Union school was Friday evening, June 27, 1879, in the school auditorium. The graduates were Misses Mattie Atkinson, Maggie Rukenbrod, Lillian McCoy and Flora Mortland.

The Carrollton Academy

The following notice appeared in the Carrollton local paper, concerning the opening of what was styled the Carrollton Academy:

Opened October, 1858, in the Stidger building. Terms, $8.00 to $10.00; good boarding and rooms cheap. Object of this academy is to the attainment of an elevated standard of education for young men and women. Carrollton has a site as healthy as any other town of its size and its inhabitants are as hospitable and social. It contains five Protestant churches—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, United Presbyterian and German Reformed.

William H. McCoy is principal and A. J. Thomas assistant teacher. The advisory board of this institution is composed as follows: Rev. William Eaton, R. M. Smith, Dr. C. A. Boegel, Dr. D. A. Arter, G. W. Barlow, Thomas Lyons, Hon. E. R. Eckley, J. Weyand, E. McGuire, James Huston, Dr. Samuel Stockon and J. P. Cummings.

What had been styled the Harlem Springs Academy of this county, by the same president, was closed at the opening of the Carrollton Academy.

The first schoolhouse in Carroll County was created in Lee Township. It grew in interest until Prof. A. D. Lee established his Rural Seminary, which later was changed to the Harlem Springs College.

CHAPTER XV

CENTER TOWNSHIP AND CARROLLTON VILLAGE

NAME — LOCATION — BOUNDARIES — RAILROAD — ORGANIZATION — COUNTY SEAT—POPULATION—FIXING MERIDIAN BY NORTH STAR —PLATTING OF CARROLLTON—EARLY SETTLEMENTS—AFTER THE CIVIL WAR—A NEW ERA OF INDUSTRY—HENRY HOWE'S VIEW OF CARROLLTON IN 1888—CARROLLTON FIFTY YEARS AGO—OLD TIME RESIDENTS—HISTORICAL DATES—CITY PARK—INCORPORATION HISTORY—POSTOFFICE HISTORY—INDUSTRIES.

Center township is so called as it is practically in the center of the county of Carroll. It is bounded on the north by Washington and Harrison townships, on the east by Washington Township, on the south by Lee and Union townships. It is to the east of Harrison Township and is of an irregular shape and contains about fourteen and one-half sections of land.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad passes through this township from north to south, entering the territory in section 33 and leaving it from section 31.

POPULATION

According to the United States census reports, the population at different enumeration periods has been as follows: In 1840 it had 1,139; in 1880 it was (including the village of Carrollton) 1,590; in 1890 it was 1,605; in 1900, had reached 1,704 and in 1910 it was reported as being 2,149.

ORGANIZATION

Center Township was not organized as a separate civil township until several years after the organization of Carroll County, when the county commissioners had presented them a petition asking for the erection of a separate township to be called "Centre", being composed of parts of Harrison and Washington townships. The county seat had already been built on parts of sections 31 and 32 of Washington Township. The section line divided the original townships of Washington and Harrison and the land on the north side was owned by Joseph Lane and on the south side by other parties. (See Carrollton village history hereto annexed.)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Thirty-five years ago lands in this section were selling at from $60 to $200 per acre, but now prices have been reaching very much more.

From 1820 to 1864 there lived a wonderful abolition agitator in the east part of this township, named Thomas L. Moore, born in Maryland December 10, 1800, died in Harrison County, Ohio, in June,

1882. His resolute purpose in keeping the question of the final freedom of the American slaves was his hobby and his zeal in this knew no bounds.

Fixed by the North Star

In 1868 the true meridian of this vicinity was fixed by R. Raley, Esq., assisted by J. B. Strawn, civil engineer, by placing stone markers for that purpose in the fair grounds, near Carrollton. These stones are each five feet long and two feet square and are set in the earth all but one foot of their length. They were fixed in their position at 2 o'clock in the morning, by the use of the light of the North Star. These posts are of great interest and value to surveyors and others interested in land surveys and civil engineering. The needle of a compass may vary but the Polar star never!

Village of Carrollton

The early settlements of land around what is now Carrollton were made by Isaac Dwyer, Richard Baxter, Peter Hoart, Richard Elson, John Caskey, William Ceoxton and others who settled here in 1810, then in Columbiana County. They came mainly from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, with some Germans and Irish. Mr. Dwyer erected a large log house on what has since been known as the John Caskey farm and later the James Cellars farm, at the west end of Main street. Here he kept what he called upon the sign the "Rising Sun Tavern." The Stark and Columbiana county lines passed through the house and were the lines passing north and south. When the commissioners of Columbiana County (who were Quakers) refused him license to sell strong drinks he moved his bar into the room on the Stark County side of the line and handed down the bottles and mixed drinks "according to law."

Prior to this time the pioneers were more or less annoyed by bears and wolves and an occasional deer was killed for the venison. Elizabeth McClintock, better known after her marriage as Betsy Ebersole, has said that she remembered having seen her father shoot a bear while trying to enter their cabin-door, when they lived on the Dwyer farm west of town. Mr. Dwyer died on the farm afterwards owned by Samuel G. Perry at New Harrisburgh. Richard Baxter settled on the farm since owned by Thomas McCort, where he died.

As late as 1880 there was an old pack-saddle about Mr. Baxter's barn which was used many times in "packing" salt and other household necessities from New Lisbon where the taxes were paid as late as 1833. Peter Bohart, a Pennsylvania German, settled upon the land east of town, part of which is embraced in that portion known as "Park Hill," where he laid out the town of Centreville (now Carrollton) on the 4th of October, 1815.

The name of Centreville was changed to that of Carrollton about the date Carroll County was formed by the Ohio Legislature, during its session of 1832-33—named as before stated, after Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Captain John Beatty married Nancy Bohart and was elected the first sheriff of Carroll County at a special election

held February 22, 1833, at which time his brother George was also elected the first county auditor of this county. John Beatty was born October 4, 1804, opposite the mouth of Yellow Creek (now in West Virginia), where the Poe brothers, Adam and Andrew had the fight with the Indian chief "Big Foot." When moving into Stark County, Ohio, about 1810, John Beatty with his father's family stayed over night with Adam and Andrew Poe on Beaver Creek, and heard them relate much of their frontier experience among wild animals and still wilder Indians. Captain Beatty says the last time he ever saw the Poe brothers was at a whig meeting at Massillon, in 1840. They were seated on the speaker's stand.

William Clark, who formerly owned the Frans Wagoner property,

PUBLIC SQUARE, CARROLLTON

in the east end of town, says that his father killed a bear on the lot now owned by S. L. Sterling in the rear of the Presbyterian church, and roasted the meat near the spring in the rear of Stockon's bank. A flint-lock musket in those days was considered ample protection against both man and beast, and performed indispensable service in procuring the necessary meats for the early pioneers. Fires were kindled by the use of the flint, the punk and the steel, until the discovery of the "lucifer match". Even in town, when the fire went out, neighbors "borrowed" fire from each other in the days when there was a large wood pile in front of every house, the use of coal then being unknown. From the first settlement of the county, until 1825-30 wild animals were abundant; bears, deer and all kinds of wild game, especially wolves, were numerous. James Ferrall (one of the first county commissioners) is supposed to have killed the last deer in Fox Township, about Christmas, 1844, after a three days' chase.

The deer started from the deer-lick on the north branch of Yellow Creek and was finally killed by a well-directed rifle ball.

The early settlers upon the land now covered by the village of Carrollton, had no idea at that time of their being a town located here. About six years after locating land here, Peter Bohart built a tavern stand at the cross-roads leading from Steubenville to Canton and from New Lisbon to New Philadelphia. It is now upon the map as the northeast corner of Main and Lisbon streets. Two years later he laid out the town of Centreville, Columbiana County, now Carrollton, the county seat of Carroll County, Ohio.

Isaac Atkinson became proprietor of the Bohart estate before the organization of Carroll County; and at this early date had built a grist mill, oil mill and carding machine. All of his machinery was at first propelled by a yoke of oxen on a tramp-wheel until changed to steam, one of the first steam mills west of the Ohio River. Afterwards a woolen factory was added, which made flannels and satinettes of a superior grade, until the whole was consumed by fire on September 20, 1843. Mr. Atkinson agitated the formation of Carroll County for at least six years before it was consummated. It is said that when the news of the erection of Carroll County was made known, it was hailed with great joy by the people. A bond-fire was kindled; the people, crazed with delight, marched the streets in wild procession, while Stidger's cannon belched forth the news of a triumph long delayed. It was a gala day and an eventful time for the people of the new county. Usually a staid and sober people, they were wild with delight and stimulated with joy. Shout after shout rent the air; all manner of antics were performed on the streets in which all—old and young, male and female—joined. Let it not be forgotten that except for the efforts of Isaac Atkinson, there would have been no Carroll County and the people of "Little Carroll" might yet be paying tribute to the old county of Columbiana in the transaction of all county business, and would have to travel more than twenty-four miles. The Ohio Patriot published at New Lisbon, on December 29, 1832, has this brief mention of the act passed December 25, 1832: "Carroll County —the bill for creating the county of Carroll with the seat of justice at Centerville has passed both houses of the Legislature;" the paper of this village made no mention of it. After the Legislature had passed the following: "Act to change the name of the town of Centreville in the county of Carroll" the Centreville Recorder changed its name to Carrollton Gazette; the contract was let to John M. Lacy of Cadiz for building the courthouse and jail, and the enterprising men of the village put forth energies that have not been excelled since that time, as can be readily imagined by viewing the corner buildings yet standing upon the public square. The brick work at that time was laid in what was called "Flemish bond," each alternate brick being a header.

After Mr. Lacy had finished the jail, and Mrs. Lacy (his wife) had done the plastering without any assistance, he threw up the contract. The first journal of the county commissioners (page 125) shows that they sent Mr. Forbes to Cadiz to see John M. Lacy concerning its completion and on pages 127, 129, 140, ordered the contract relet to George Y. Thompson, who employed Peter Herold, Sr., to do the carpenter work for the courthouse. On page 58 the site of the

courthouse is changed from the west side of the public square (in front of the postoffice) to the east side, in front of the present courthouse. While these preliminaries were going on Isaac Atkinson and Daniel McCook were making the brick upon their land on West Canal street, in the rear of Van Brown's residence, and hauled the brick with oxen, upon a wooden track laid from the brick yard to the public square. William Johnston, Esq., was authorized to prepare the plans and specifications (page 189) which papers are still preserved in a tin cylinder in the auditor's office. After the completion of the building and cupola the town subscribers to the building fund were called upon for a settlement (page 201). William Runion plastered the jury rooms, and the offices were assigned. Pages of the journal show a record of where installments of $50 and $25 were paid upon the courthouse bell, made at the Fulton Bell Foundry in Pittsburgh, sent by boat to Wellsville and hauled here by Fleming Dempster. Another entry shows that spit-boxes, ink-stands, wafers, candles, etc., were all ordered by the board. A post and rail fence was built about the courthouse by A. L. Littell. The jail locks are mentioned.

Quiet After the Civil War

At the close of the Civil War period the citizens of Carrollton remained inactive along lines of improvement for nearly ten years. The building of the Union school, the constructing of public cisterns about the town, the lighting of the streets with oil lamps and opening a park upon the public square, were about all the public improvements until 1872 when "The Carrollton Building and Loan Association" was formed with officers and directors as follows: M. H. Hockman, president; John H. Tripp, vice president; W. H. Morgan, secretary; S. L. Sterling, treasurer; Joseph Carmaham, A. P. Mortland and James Gilbert, directors. The charter members were: Thomas Hays, Isaac Jackson, A. P. Mortland, W. H. Morgan, James Gilbert, Isaac Ulman and John E. Ebersole. This association enabled its members to build new dwellings, improve the older ones and liquidate certain indebtedness. W. H. Morgan built the residence on Canal street, later owned by A. J. Stoody; J. L. Rue erected the residence later owned by Dr. C. R. Ziegler and other dwellings were erected or improved.

The Huston block was built for James Huston and son in 1876, by Isaac Jackson, doing the carpenter work and Samuel Shultz the mason work. The next public building of importance was the erection of the present courthouse, jail and sheriff's residence, at a cost of $150,000, in 1885. At that time this was believed too much of a burden upon the tax-payers of Carroll County and its immensity can be imagined by consulting the commissioner's record, Free Press, and Carroll Republican—the latter bitterly opposing its construction and opposing all the county officials who favored the building.

A New Era of Industry

The next improvement of Carrollton was the securing of brick-making plants. There was an election held May 27, 1890, authorized

by the town council, for the purpose of determining whether there should be $10,000 worth of village bonds issued as a bonus to encourage the building of said tile and brick works, within a mile of the public square. There were 210 votes polled, 199 of which were in favor of the bonds and eleven voted "No," unless located within the corporation. The brick works were built two miles south of town and with slight changes in ownership have worked steadily ever since. This gave Carrollton a new life and she paved her streets, secured the potteries and rubber plant and secured a new depot and many private residences went up about town.

As Observed by Historian Henry Howe

Henry Howe, so well known and greatly beloved by many in the Buckeye State, as an accurate historical writer in his work on Ohio in 1888, remarked concerning Carrollton: "This place is on undulating ground and the country around a series of beautiful swells. Each house is usually on an exceedingly handsome home-building spot and the people live mostly in cottages. The gardens of the villagers, rich in flowers, while yet moist with the dew of the morning, with the sunlight stealing in long slanting ribbon-bands across their beds, illuminate them in richest glory of color and in sweetest blending of light and shade."

Carrollton Fifty Years Ago

Fifty years ago (save one), there appeared a "pencil sketch" of Carrollton in the Carroll Free Press, which contains so much valuable history that it should be preserved in this historical collection of the county, as the contrast and coupling together with the business and professional directory of 1920-21, indeed makes a complete setting for the volume now held by the reader.

This sketch stated that Peter Bohart bought a farm here from the United States government in 1810 and built the first house then still standing; that he was soon followed by George W. Butler, Samuel Bushong, Jacob Barkdal, James Sinclair, Alexander Leslie and Isaac Atkinson. Mr. Leslie opened a store and after two years quit the business, and was succeeded by James Sinclair and Isaac Atkinson, who succeeded in business on account of the advertising which came from competition; "and from these two insignificant establishments sprung the forty odd business houses at this time (1872)."

The "sketch" then proceeds with these four paragraphs:

"Carrollton may pride itself and with justice too, upon its general appearance. A stroll throughout the town discloses the fact that there are very few reminders of the olden times in the way of dilapidated buildings. There are three buildings yet standing that were erected at the early settlement of the town. The one occupied by Jacob Helfrich and two other log houses, one occupied by Mr. Thompson and the other by William D. Karn.

"Scores of residences are really elegant and nearly all are attractive. The streets, stores, churches and dwellings are all neat and present an appearance that is quite metropolitan. The humble

Lutheran church of half a century ago, must have planted good seed for as its fruits we see five church buildings provided with all the modern conveniences and offering advantages for education that in those early days would have been confined to the wealthy alone. The churches include these: Lutheran, a brick; Methodist, brick; Presbyterian, frame; German Reform, frame, and United Presbyterian, frame. The modest district school of nearly a half century ago, has grown with the passing years, its score of scholars with their floorless cabin for a school room, has increased to hundreds, and we find now an elegant and substantial school building.

"In place of the barberous roads and by-paths of a few years ago, we now have a system of graveled and graded highways that will result in great good to the town; and the time will soon come when we shall not want for railroads or any means of public transit.

THE MILL, CARROLLTON

In brief, we present a town attractive in itself, and from its surroundings a place equal to any town in the State for business advantages.

"Of the original settlers of the town none are living, and there are only a few of those who came a little later left, among whom are: G. W. Butler, Isaac Atkinson and Mrs. Cameron, formerly the wife of James Sinclair, and Mrs. Crosser, widow of Adam Crosser. Soon their memory will be all that is left to remind us that they ever existed; but they will have with themselves the consciousness that they have not lived in vain. Their efforts and their actions coupled with the efforts of scores of this and earlier generations have made Carrollton what it is. They, nor we, have any reason to feel ashamed of the achievements of a life-time of labor as it stands today—a bright jewel in the diadem of the State."

Continuing the "sketch" the Free Press named the foundry firm of Baxter & Poole in the E. McGuire foundry on North Lisbon street.

The banking firm of Cummings & Couch located on the west side of the public square, since located at the Van Horn and Stockon corners.

Isaac Crumrine dealer in dry goods, notions and groceries in the McCook building, now used for the same purpose, by George J. Butler.

George Forsyth came here from Pennsylvania, married Miss Sally Fouts and conducted a tailoring establishment.

Adolph Bousson, a native of France had the only jewelry store in town, on the Helfrich corner.

Tripp & Gans conduct a hardware store and sell agricultural implements on West Main street.

William Lambright is proprietor of the "Blue Front" grocery store, east of the Sunnyside building on Main street.

Swank & Baker manufacture wagons and carriages.

A. R. Gould and Port C. Baxter are in the photo-picture business, west of the public square.

Anna McCullough conducts a millinery store at her home west of the Hoops hotel.

Absalom Karn manufacturer of chairs and carries a full line of furniture.

W. D. Karn is proprietor of the Carrollton Marble Works.

Rutan & Rukebrod are dealers in dry goods and general merchandise, and are successors of Baker & Rutan at the northwest corner of the public square.

Jacob Helfrich is advertised to have the best selected stock of boots and shoes in Carroll County.

M. T. Wiggins & Sons "rank side by side with the leading carriage makers of the State."

Sterling Brothers "are proprietors of the largest and most popular drug house in the county."

H. H. Whitcraft as insurance agent represents some of the best companies.

James Gilbert dealer in groceries, West Main street.

Wash Butler & Son dealers in hats, caps, trunks and gents' clothing. The father and son are both natives of the town.

Daughtery & Fowler makers of wagons and carriages, located by the side of the railroad track, near the depot.

Cummings, Couch & Aller dry goods merchants. John Couch and George H. Aller, do the business under direction of James P. Cummings the former owner.

William H. Morgan manufacturer of harness and saddles, west side public square.

James Cameron, a native of Hancock County, Virginia, who came here in 1840, is still in the grocery business, west side public square.

Joseph Birch, one of the popular boot and shoe manufacturers of the town.

Abrams & Gambert conduct a grocery business in the Sunnyside rooms.

N. J. Aldridge proprietor of the largest marble works in the county, east side public square.

Mrs. M. J. Mortland proprietress of a fancy millinery establishment at her residence on North Lisbon street.

Mrs. Mary Buck keeps a first class grocery and provision store, established by her husband thirty years previous.

Mrs. E. J. Pearce, milliner and ladies' furnishing goods.

J. McElderry keeps a well selected stock of furniture.

Prof. W. H. Bassett conducts a clean barber shop on North Lisbon street.

J. W. & C. Gould are proprietors of a fine art gallery and take good pictures.

George Scott is practicing dentistry in the Jackson building, upstairs north of the Free Press office.

E. Ferrall & Son, are proprietors of the depot store on Main street; handle dry goods and general merchandise.

J. Huston & Son dealers in shelf and heavy hardware, corner of North and Lisbon streets.

Mason Stockon dealer in drugs and medicines, books, stationery, etc.

"In all, there are upwards of forty business houses in town. We have a planing mill, a grist mill, tannery, millinery and a stove and tin store. The professions of law and medicine are filled and we can boast of men of talent in these professions. If readers wish to know more of Carrollton let them pay the town a visit."

Old-Time Residents

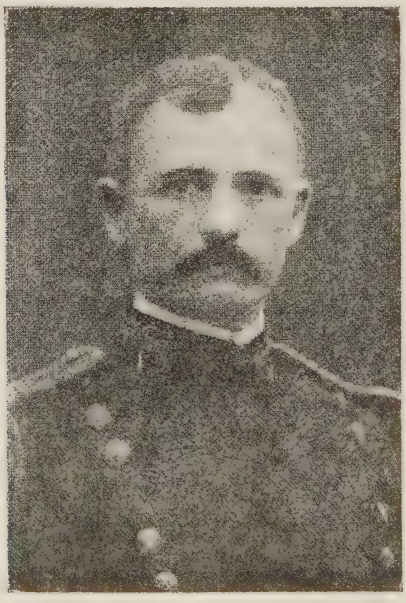
George Beatty, the first auditor of Carroll County; was mayor of Carrollton; proprietor of the Beatty House; succeeded George W. Butler as postmaster; died in office, June 14, 1875, aged seventy-five years and seven months. Was succeeded by his daughter, Sue.

Jacob Helfrich, who died February 5, 1908, was identified with the Lutheran church seventy-one years, and was the Sunday school superintendent from its organization until his death. He also took an active interest in the management of the church, serving in an official way and being deeply interested in its welfare. He was very liberal in his support, having donated the lot on which the parsonage stands. Mr. Helfrich was born in Reichenbaugh, Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, March 17, 1818. At the age of fourteen years he left school to learn the trade of shoemaker; with two brothers, four years later, he came to America. Upon landing in this country his capital was only $4.50. He came direct to Carrollton by stage and on foot. In 1840 he engaged in the shoe business, and soon became one of the leading community factors.

John Beatty, first sheriff of Carroll County, represented this county and district in both branches of the Ohio Legislature; built the present steam mill near the depot; built a distillery at "Betty" Croxton's spring near the waterworks pumping station; he was a captain in the Civil War. He died July 15, 1888, aged eighty-three years, and was buried beside his wife (Nancy Bohart Beatty) and her parents, Peter Bohart and wife, Catherine Eberly Bohart. A large granite monument marks their graves near the old grave-yard gate.

Gov. Benjamin F. Potts, was a native of Fox Township. He was married to Angeline Jackson, daughter of Kendall Jackson. He read law with Judge John Tripp, and entered the practice of law. At the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a company of the Thirty-Second Ohio Volunteers Infantry. He was made captain, and in due time promoted to colonel and finally became brigadier-general. He was elected State senator from the Star-Carroll district, and as such aided in the election of John Sherman as United States senator. Through the influence of Senator Sherman, he was appointed by President Grant as governor of Montana Territory. He died in Montana. Wilson S. Potts, former editor of the Ohio Patriot was his brother.

Brig.-Gen. William Crozier, son of Robert and Margaret Atkinson Crozier, was born in 1853 in the McCook homestead, on the



Brig.-Gen. William Crozier

public square, his father being one of the early editors of the Free Press and from here the family removed to Kansas. William Crozier was educated at West Point and for a number of years was a professor of mathematics there.

Judge William Johnston who was born in Jefferson county in a log cabin, on what he termed "Yaller Creek", was perhaps the most profound lawyer, in many respects, that ever practiced law in the county. He commenced his practice in Carrollton. He was also a carpenter and built and occupied the residence now owned and occupied by Judge H. J. Eckley and designed the old courthouse. He located at Cincinnati where he died. He was prosecuting attorney in Hamilton County and was judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati.

He was a candidate for governor about the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1851, and was a great advocate of the free school system, which was written into the Constitution. He served as judge of the court of claims at Washington, D. C., under the appointment of President Lincoln, whose friendship he enjoyed. Judge Johnston was also a warm friend of Edwin M. Stanton, whose acquaintance he formed when the latter was a small boy in a book-store at Steubenville. Judge Johnston was one of the early editors of the Free Press.

George W. Butler was born in Maryland and served as a lieutenant in the War of 1812, being a member of a Pennsylvania regiment. Shortly after this war he located at Carrollton. He owned a number of farms near Carrollton, operated a tan-yard for many years and during the Civil War was in charge of the postoffice which was located in the building later occupied by T. M. Hemming on the south side of East Main street; it was torn down a few years ago. He was the father of the late Washington Butler. He died in 1873. His father, George Butler, was a native of Germany, who came to America and fought in the Revolution, after which he became a Lutheran minister and preached in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. He died in Cumberland, Maryland, in 1823.

Some Brief Historical Dates

Carrollton is located in latitude 40 degrees, 30 minutes north; longitude 80 degrees, 5 minutes west; elevation, 1,142 feet.

The village of Centreville, Columbiana County (now Carrollton) the county seat of Carroll County, was laid out by Peter Bohart and George Champer, October 4, 1815.

Its first county fair was ordered to be published in the Carrollton Gazette in 1833. See commissioner's journal "A", page 18.

The fair was held upon the land afterward occupied by the courthouse, farmers hitching their teams to the rail fences in that locality. The first real fair grounds were leased for a term of years from Jacob Helfrich, in the rear of McGuire's foundry on North Lisbon street. Circus shows and menageries were also located there.

John Brown of Osawattomie, Kansas, and of Harper's Ferry fame, bought wool in Carrollton in 1856-57.

Isaac Atkinson's flouring mill, the first steam mill west of the Ohio River, located on Canal street, near Honey Run, was burned on the night of September 20, 1843.

Gen. William Henry Harrison addressed a whig meeting from the steps of David J. Levy's tavern, corner of Main and Lisbon streets, July 5, 1838. A committee of admiring friends from Carrollton, brought him by stage line from Massillon, where Mr. Harrison had addressed a Fourth of July celebration. Henry Hayes drove the stage and watered his horses from a spring then upon the public square.

What is known as the storm of the "fallen timbers" occurred in July, 1800, by a cyclone passing over Carroll County, leaving a path a half mile wide, uprooting trees and leaving the land already cleared for the immigrants.

Years of continued drought: 1838, 1854 (cholera year), and 1894.

A meteor weighing about eighty pounds fell on the farm of Dr. Samuel Black in Monroe Township, April 12, 1899.

In April, 1895, Carrollton voted for waterworks, 183 to 14. The village council granted a franchise for the electric light plant the year previous.

May 27, 1890, a special election was held and by a vote of 199 to 11, the village council of Carrollton was authorized to bond the town for $10,000, as a bonus to build a tile and brick works.

The first automobile seen in Carrollton was on August 10, 1900, in charge of Frank Lowe, of Steubenville.

First Decoration Day observed in Carrollton was May 30, 1870.

Re-union of the Eightieth Regiment O. V. I. held in Carrollton September 17, 1897.

Knights of Pythias Lodge instituted in Carrollton in May, 1885.

Cantata of Queen Esther, played in Carrollton July 22 to 25, 1879.

The Fall of Atlanta, a military drama, for the benefit of McAllister Post of Grand Army, was played in Carrollton skating rink for the week ending May 30, 1886.

The largest conflagration in Carrollton, since the burning of Isaac Atkinson's mill, was the burning of the Ohio & Toledo railroad depot and adjoining buildings on the night of December 10, 1875. The depot was then located on the west side of the track.

The night of June 5, 1914, people witnessed the worst fire ever had in the town. About 9:30 fire was discovered in the packing shed of the Carrollton Pottery and, but for the heroic work of the fire department, the entire pottery would have been destroyed. The packing shed, part of the decorating kiln shed, the office building and entire contents and the display room were burned. Loss about $50,000.

The present church census of Carrollton (1915) is 1,715 divided as follows: Methodist, 655; Presbyterian, 315; Lutheran, 260; Reformed, 225; United Presbyterian, 160; Church of Christ, 100.

The City Park

What is known as Roberts Park, the beauty spot of the environments of the town of Carrollton, was given to the village more than one hundred years ago by Nicholas Roberts, the same being a small plot of ground on Sheep Hill for public purposes. It was used as a school site until the union of schools, when it was abandoned. About 1885 the far-sighted "city fathers" planted a variety of handsome trees which took root and grew, by the town forgotten. One should take a look at these hardy trees today.

In the summer of 1914, seeing the need of a picnic ground that was safe and handy to the place, the generous people of Carrollton made it possible for the park committee to wonderfully improve this little spot, now so dear to both old and young, provided as it is with tables, seats, swings, water, lights, lawn-seats and other fixtures. A handsome tea-room was added to furnish shelter from rain and contains a gas stove, which may be used by callers by making the silver offering charged. Verily, "a thing of beauty is a joy forever."

Early Brass Band History

The earliest brass band history of which we now have any account was that of the one mentioned in the Steubenville local newspaper—the Herald—October 8, 1841, in giving an account of a political mass-meeting. There being no railroad facilities between Steubenville and Carrollton, the Carrollton band was conveyed across the country in a band-wagon driven by Abe Hall, and the music was favorably mentioned in the Herald, which stated that "the Carrollton band presented the most attractive appearance in their decorated wagon drawn by four spirited steeds as they marched down Market street to the tune of 'Wait for the Wagon'."

This band was composed of Jacob Helfrich, the leader; Henry Helfrich, clarionet; Philip Anshutz, slide trombone; Philip Dilmond, Henry Lampert, Stuart G. McKee, James Wilson, Dr. C. A. Boegel, David M. Coleman. There has been a Coleman in each and every band ever formed in Carrollton. The various bands here have included the Carrollton Bugle Band, the Coleman Band, the Carrollton Sax-horn Band, organized in 1862 with members as follows: M. T. Wiggins, leader; Philip Meister, Ed Thompson, Amos Houck, Chris Wetzel, Andrew Birch, Math Baxter, Marshall Jackson, Jacob Yealey and Philip Stahl. Carrollton has always had splendid bands and they have furnished good music through the various political campaigns as well as during the several wars had in this country since 1861.

The "Silent City"

The most extensive burying ground within the limits of Carroll County is what is now known as "Grandview" cemetery. Of the early history of Carrollton burying places, that reliable writer Peter M. Herold, a few years since, made the following record of cemeteries of the county seat:

In the early part of the last century the pioneer Presbyterians of this new county erected a log house of worship near the present site of the Sinclair monument and here the early settlers began making interments, until the Lutherans and Reformed built a large brick church on the vacant lot on Main street now owned by A. E. Albright, the grave lot being to the west of his residence and within the same enclosure. Here many interments were also made, until the "House divided within itself" and the separation took place; a portion of the membership withdrawing and organized what was then known as the German Reformed church, familiarly called the "Stump Church" because Rev. Stump was the resident minister for many years. And the Lutheran portion of the congregation still retaining the original name, built a very substantial brick edifice on North Lisbon street in 1847—or as the inscription reads above the door: "Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church, I. D. 1847. A. J. Best, builder." The Reformed congregation likewise built for themselves a frame structure on East Canal street upon lots furnished by Hon. Isaac Atkinson—and it will be seen by the town plat that these two lots form a separate addition to the town known as Atkinson's Second Extension of Canal street. After the Presbyterian people had erected a frame structure on the corner of

Lisbon and North streets, since sold and moved to the Butler-Carnahan tan-yard and used as an opera house. The old log meeting house in the grave-yard was abandoned as a place of worship, but it continued to be used for shows and literary entertainments until about 1850 when it was bought and torn down by George F. Kennedy and the material sold for other purposes, some of the old house-logs serving the purpose of an East-end residence. The old Lutheran church on East Main street called Jerusalem Church was sold to James Patton in 1855 and the material removed from the grounds, and during its removal the corner-stone was robbed of its contents of wine, coins and documents. The interments that had been made in the rear of the church were exhumed and the bodies re-interred in Grandview cemetery near where the Butler monument has since been erected. The other denominations of the town had no separate church yards for burial purposes, and at this time the cemetery contains all the known graves within the corporate limits of Carrollton.

Interments continue to be made in the old section of Grandview; but the available space became so scarce in 1875 that after the death of John G. Buck, in 1869, the Centre Township trustees bought the entire Buck estate lying on that side of the road and had the greater portion of it surveyed and laid out into family burial lots, reserving that portion facing on Canal street for a park which has been planted in shade trees and otherwise beautified. Mr. Buck was buried upon his own land, adjoining the old church-yard, and is consequently the first grave in the new cemetery. Upon his grave-stone is this inscription: "John G. Buck, Died February 14, 1869, aged 69 years, 11 months and 18 days. Born in Ruttingen, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany." September 1, 1875, the trustees made public sale of many new cemetery lots, the following being a copy of the bills posted about town at that time:

Public Sale—The trustees of Centre Township will offer for sale at the cemetery on Wednesday, September 1, 1875, each alternate lot in sections as follows:

Those in sections A and B at $15 each. Those in sections C and B at $10 each, and those in section H at $8.00 each.

The foregoing prices will be strictly adhered to and no reduction therefrom. A credit of one year will be given with interest at six per cent. Notes not acceptable to the trustees unless approved security is given. Sale to begin at 9 o'clock a. m. and continue one day only.

Persons wishing to purchase burial lots in this cemetery will do well to take advantage of this sale as the same inducements may never be offered again.

E. C. Stonebrook,
Thomas McCort,
William Baxter, Trustees.

The New Cemetery—The cemetery known as Grandview was so named by Rev. Charles L. E. Cartwright, and is fast filling up since its opening in 1875—forty-five years ago. The lines between the original and new portions of this "Silent City of the Dead" have long since been erased only for the difference in regulation and position of the lots and streets, all seem to be one tract. There are now numerous costly

Grand View Cemetery

and beautiful private family tombs or vaults, the first of which was that of the Dr. Stockon family, wherein repose the bodies of Dr. S. M. Stockon and wife Caroline, and their son, Dr. L. D. Stockon and wife. With the passing years those in charge have made many improvements and today the grounds, as viewed from the near-by city, present an attractive scene, and one visiting the sacred spot where rest so many of the departed dead—the old and the young of several generations—must be struck with the order and care taken in "Grandview."

Incorporation History

Carrollton was legally incorporated as a village under the laws of the commonwealth of Ohio, by the Legislature February 24, 1834. Thus it appears that the place is now about eighty-seven years old. Many of the early and even later records of the village have been allowed to be lost or destroyed, hence nothing certain can here be recorded concerning the history of the place. The present elective officers of Carrollton are as follows:

Mayor—H. B. Boyd; Clerk—A. K. Rader; Treasurer—A. L. Hill; Marshal—James H. Brackin; Street Commissioner—Ed Walters; Superintendent of Waterworks—H. S. Metz; Councilmen—M. V. Cline, E. S. Ferrell, R. E. Long, J. I. Lore, R. C. Newell, O. J. Raudebush.

The population in 1920 was reported by the government to be 2,170.

The bonded indebtedness of the village is $20,000.

The waterworks were constructed in 1892 and cost to date $40,000; the original works cost $25,000. The system has forty-eight fire plugs. The volunteer fire department consists of twenty-six members, with E. R. Long as their chief. The department has two chemical engines and a lot of good hose, which when attached to the stand-pipe, giving a direct pressure, serves to quench any fire liable to ever occur in the place.

Paving of the streets of Carrollton was commenced in 1907 and is of a solid home-made paving brick. There are now over four miles of paved streets.

Concerning earlier mayors let it be stated in passing that from the records now extant it is learned the following have served as noted:

1895 to 1899—I. H. Blythe, T. M. Heming, I. H. Blythe.
1899 to 1908—J. C. Oglvee, William Maffett.
1908 to 1911—I. H. Blythe.
1911—James B. Fiedler.
1912 to 1915—Dr. A. H. Hise, S. Q. Morrow, James B. Fiedler.
Present mayor was elected in 1919, in the person of H. B. Boyd.

Act of Incorporation

The following are some of the sections of the act incorporating the village of Carrollton, by the State Legislature in February, 1834, and they contain matters which may want to be referred to by the readers of this volume, as the years come and go:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That so much of the township of Washington as is included in the original town plat of the town of Centreville, now Carrollton, in the county of Carroll, and all additions that have been platted and recorded, and any addition that may hereafter be platted and recorded, to said town, be, and the same is hereby created a Town Corporate, and shall hereafter be known and distinguished by the borough of Carrollton.

Section 2. That it shall be lawful for the white male inhabitants of the town, and residing within the limits thereof, having the qualification of electors of members of the General Assembly, to meet at the courthouse in said town, on the second Monday of April next, and on the second Monday of April, annually thereafter, and then and there proceed by a plurality of votes, to elect by ballot, one president, one recorder, five trustees, one assessor, one treasurer, one town marshal and one street commissioner, who shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified; and the president, recorder and five trustees shall constitute the town council.

Section 3. That at the first election holden under this act two judges and a clerk shall be chosen, viva voce, by the voters present, and shall take an oath, or affirmation, to discharge the duties required of them by this act, and that all subsequent elections, the president and trustees, or any two of them shall be the judges, and the recorder, clerk of election; and at all such elections, the polls shall be open at 11 in the forenoon, and close at 3 in the afternoon of the same day; and at the close of the polls, the vote shall be counted and a true statement thereof proclaimed at the door of the courthouse, and the clerk shall deliver to each person elected, or leave at his usual place of abode, within five days of the day of election, a written notice of his election, and the person so elected and notified, shall within ten days of said election, take an oath or affirmation, to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and also the oath of office, a certificate of which shall be deposited with the recorder and by him preserved.

Section 4. That the president, recorder and trustees of said town shall be a body corporate and politic, with perpetual succession, to be known and distinguished by the name of the Town Council of the Town of Carrollton, and shall be capable in law to acquire property, real and personal, for the use of said town, sell and convey the same; may have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto in any court of law or equity in this State, and when any suit be commenced against said corporation, the first process shall be a summons and an attested copy of which shall be left with the recorder or in his absence, with the president, at least ten days before the return day thereof.

Section 5. That the president, recorder and trustees, or a majority of them, the president and recorder shall always be one, shall have the authority to make, ordain or publish all such by-laws and ordinances as shall be consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and this State, as they shall deem necessary for the regulation,

interest, health, cleanliness, convenience and protection of said town from fire: Provided always, that no ordinance or by-law shall take effect or be in force until it shall meet the approbation of two-thirds (of) the inhabitants of said town.

Section 7. That the president shall be a conservator of the peace within the limits of said corporation, and shall have the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace therein, both in civil and criminal cases; and in all his acts as a justice of the peace in civil and criminal cases and shall be entitled to carry the same fees that justices of the peace are entitled for similar services; he shall give such bond and security as is required by law of justices of the peace, to the acceptance of the recorder and a majority of the trustees; he shall be authorized by law to hear and determine all cases arising under the laws and ordinances of the corporation, and issue such process as may be necessary to carry into execution such laws and ordinances. An appeal may be had in all cases from the decision of the president to the court of Common Pleas of the county aforesaid, in the same manner as appeals are allowed from the decisions of justices of the peace.

Section 9. That it shall be the duty of the assessor, annually, to appraise the personal and real estate that is taxable for State and county purposes, together with all merchants and apothecaries, cash, and deliver a correct abstract employed in said town at its fair value thereof, to the president or recorder on or before the first Monday of July annually.

Section 11. That the town marshal shall be a ministerial officer of the corporation, and shall ex-officio be vested with all the powers of a constable; he shall execute and return all process to him directed by the president, or in his absence or disability, by the recorder under the same penalties that constables are required by laws of the State to execute and return process; he shall also, in criminal cases, have power to go into any part of the county of Carroll to serve and execute process; he shall be allowed the same fees as are allowed to constables in civil and criminal cases, and in other cases such fees as shall be allowed by the president and town council; he shall be collector of the town; he shall collect all taxes, fines, forfeitures and penalties assessed or accruing under this act, or the ordinances of the president and town council; all fines, penalties and forfeitures, he shall, within ten days after their receipt of the same, pay to the treasurer of the corporation, taking his receipt therefor, which he shall forthwith deposit with the recorder. The marshal, as collector, shall, within three months from the time of receiving the duplicate of taxes, collect, by distress and sale of property as constables on execution, all taxes charged on said duplicates, and shall pay the same over to the treasurer, and take his receipt therefor, which treasurer's receipt he shall deposit with the recorder, and take the recorder's certificate for the same; but before he shall take, by distress, the property of any person charged with taxes, he shall give notice by advertisement published in some public newspaper printed in said town for the space of two weeks, that a duplicate of taxes has been put in his hands for collection, which notice shall state the amount of taxes charged on the dollar of the appraised value; and in all cases in which the said marshal shall have to resort to dis-

tress and sale of property, he shall be allowed to retain out of the money paid or collected, at the expense of the delinquent person, the same fees that are allowed to constables for similar services under execution; and when the person resides within the limits of said corporation, owing any tax, it shall be the duty of the said marshal to make a personal demand of said tax, at least ten days before he shall make any distress for the same.

Section 15. That the treasurer shall keep a correct account of all moneys in his hands on account of said corporation, and pay the same out on the order of the president, being registered by the recorder, and published annually in some newspaper printed in said town, a statement of the receipts and expenditures of said borough, after the annual settlement with the town council, and to give bonds with such security as a majority of the town council shall require, and shall receive such compensation for his services as said town council shall think sufficient.

Section 16. That the town council shall not, under any circumstances, have the power to grant licenses to grog-shops, or retailers of ardent spirits; but they shall have power to regulate licenses, or prohibit all shows and public exhibitions.

Section 17. That any person elected to any office within said corporation shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five dollars nor less than one for refusing to accept said office or appointment.

Section 18. That said town shall be allowed the use of the common jail of the County of Carroll for the confinement of any person liable to imprisonment under the ordinances of said town, and all persons committed to said jail shall be under the charge of the sheriff, as in other cases.

Section 19. That this act shall be favorably construed, and received in all courts of justice as a public act, and copies thereof, printed under the authority of the General Assembly, shall be received as evidence without further proof: Provided, any future Legislature shall have power to alter, amend or repeal this act: Provided, also, that such repeal shall not effect rights vested by this act, or legal proceeding by virtue thereof.

(Signed) JOHN H. KEITH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

DAVID T. DISNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

February 24, 1834.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY

From the writings of Peter M. Herold, always counted quite reliable, comes this statement concerning the various postoffices and postmasters at Carrollton, the same having been written in 1890:

The first mail contract through this part of Ohio was a weekly route from Steubenville to Canton, let to Andrew Lucky of Jefferson County. He carried the mail on foot. Mail was light, for there were few newspapers at that time, it will be remembered and also few wrote letters. There was no postoffice between Canton and Springfield and none from Steubenville and Springfield. Postage stamps

did not come into use until 1847. Any distance less than fifty miles was six and a fourth cents; over fifty miles and less than two hundred miles, twelve and a half cents; over five hundred miles, twenty-five cents per letter.

In 1820 the contract to carry the mail from Steubenville to Canton once a week was re-let to William Barber, Sr., who was required to carry it on horseback. Soon after this a postoffice was established at Centerville (now Carrollton), and Alexander Leslie was appointed first postmaster under President James Monroe. Mr. Leslie kept the office in a two story log house afterward torn away to make room for the house erected by Lewis Roberts on Main street. Mr. Barber put a hack in operation on the route. In 1828 there was a tri-weekly mail route established from Steubenville to Canton and the mail was required to be carried on coaches and Mr. Leslie was retained as postmaster under President John Quincy Adams. Centerville then had a tri-weekly mail service each way and it was carried on coaches drawn by four "bob-tailed bays," the driver announcing his arrival from his seat on top of the coach by the shrill notes of a winding horn; and as the heavy wheels of the coach thundered down Main street all business was suspended for the time being, while men, women and children rushed to their front doors to view this innovation of civilization.

The first number of the Centerville Record, September 15, 1832, by John D. Patton, appeared and a few weeks later a "list of uncalled for letters" was published: Henry Atherton, Thomas Atherton, David Boiler, Thomas Crosier, John Elder, Thomas Eckley, Susan Foutz, Mary Griffin, George Kintner, John Lindsay, Dr. E. McElroy, Anderson McFerren, Jane McCloud, Thomas Patton, Rebecca Peterson, Rev. James Robinson and Jonathan Hart.

(Signed) A. Leslie, Postmaster.

Philander Williams was postmaster under President Andrew Jackson for a short time, quit and was followed by Samuel Sterling in 1833, when the new county was organized and Carrollton made the county seat.

In 1840 Thomas Wilson had a small brewery which he turned into a postoffice building. The word "brewery" was painted in large white letters upon the weatherboarding. He was a shoemaker also and died along in the fifties.

Stage Racing

It was in Wilson's administration that the memorable stage race was had from Steubenville to Canton, between a stage coach drawn by four horses and a man named Orwick from Jefferson County, who drove the entire distance of fifty-seven miles with one horse and a sulky, on a wager of $1,000. At that date the coach fare was five cents a mile, which the man who drove the sulky refused to pay and said he could beat the stage coach with his old blind horse and he won out, too!

The next postmaster was Henry A. Stidger in 1846. Next came Charles Elson, under who was forever laid aside the large wooden

stamp that marked the letters "Paid" instead of attaching a postage stamp that was by Congress ordered in 1851 to be used.

The next postmaster at Carrollton was James Toland, May 25, 1853. The first mail was brought to Carrollton by railway train via the Oneida & Carrollton Railway followed by a grand railway jubilee June 2d that year.

The next postmaster was George W. Butler, who commenced under President Lincoln, and kept the office where the year before was a tan-yard.

Next was George Beatty from Johnson's to U. S. Grant's administrations. He died in 1875, his daughter running the postoffice until August, 1875, when William H. Tripp was appointed postmaster under President Grant's second term and on through the Hayes, Garfield and Arthur administrations. Had a railroad service regularly from 1853, but no telegraph line until June 20, 1879.

J. V. Lawler, editor of the Chronicle, was postmaster under Cleveland's administration and then it was that Carrollton became a third class postoffice. It was kept in the old fire engine house on Main street.

Then came (second time) William H. Tripp between Cleveland's two terms, in Benjamin Harrison's term. The office was then kept on the first floor of the Free Press office building.

From that date to the present the postmasters have been:

Judge Fred W. McCoy served one term and was followed by Judge John Tripp, Prof. W. H. Ray and James C. Oglevee. Tripp was removed and Ray died in office. Mr. Oglevee's term of office expired sixteen months after the election of Woodrow Wilson, when J. V. Lawler was again appointed, September, 1918, and is still the Carrollton postmaster. He has held the office while it was in the fourth, third and second classes.

Today the Carrollton postoffice is a second class postoffice, with six rural free delivery routes extending to the outlying territory. The routes and carriers are as follows: No. 1, James R. Hill; No. 2, R. L. McFadden; No. 3, Orvel C. Walsh; No. 4, Oliver C. Scott; No. 5, David Blazer; No. 6, John W. Maple.

City carriers are: A. A. Markley, route one; A. L. Rainsberger, route two.

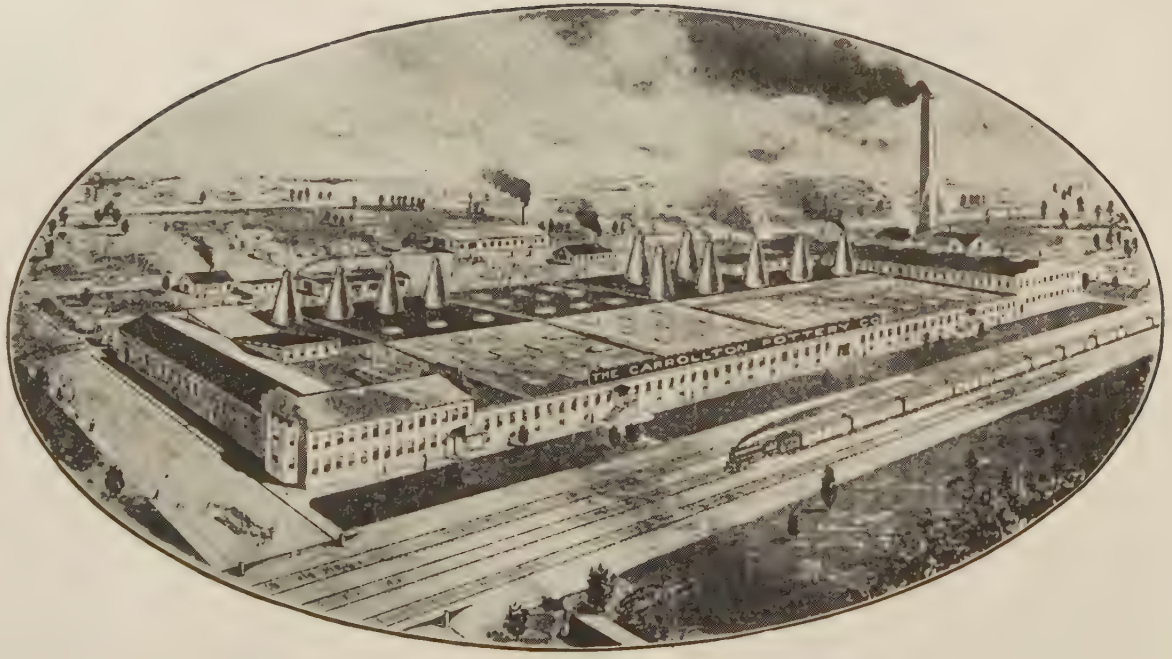
The present (February, 1921) office force at Carrollton is as follows: Postmaster, J. V. Lawler; assistant postmaster, Frank L. Harsh; clerks, Miss Leah C. Hall and Miss Helen Rader (auxiliary).

The present postoffice building is owned by D. O. Rutan and has been occupied ten years and leased for ten more.

The office has been entered and the safe blew up twice under postmasters Lawler and Ray.

The gross receipts of this office for the last fiscal year was about $14,000; about $4,300 on deposit in the savings department.

During the recent World war this office sold about $335,000 worth of Savings Stamps.



Carrollton Pottery Company, Carrollton

Industrial Interests

The Carrollton Pottery Company

This plant has nearly four acres of floor space and includes nine ware kilns, eight decorating kilns, employs 350 persons, annual payroll, $140,000; annual production over a half million dollars.

The management in the spring of 1921 kindly furnished the following facts (historic) concerning the plant, especially for this county history:

The advent of prosperity and real business activity in Carrollton is identical with the formation of The Carrollton Pottery Company, the first industry of any size to be started in this section.

At the invitation of a number of progressive citizens, the promoters of The Carrollton Pottery Company, visited the town in January, 1903, the plan was worked out, the town subscribed $50,000.00 in bonds, and The Carrollton Pottery Company was organized and incorporated in the early spring by the following promoters: E. L. Henderson, A. E. Albright, M. F. Albright, A. E. Mitzel, L. E. Henderson.

Building operations were immediately begun and in the following August, manufactured ware was placed on the market.

The original construction comprised five general ware kilns, and four decorating kilns and has since been increased to the present capacity of nine ware kilns, and eight decorating kilns, with a production three times that of the original plant.

In June, 1914, fire destroyed nearly half the plant, which was immediately rebuilt and a substantial addition added, the entire factory being made fire proof at that time and equipped with automatic sprinkler system.

During the period of 1913 to 1915 the stock holders and promoters were retired from the company, their interest and stock being purchased by E. L. Henderson, who has served as president of the company since its organization in 1903, and general manager until 1918, when a partnership was entered into with his son, R. E. Henderson, who has been with the company since out of college in 1911.

The ware manufactured by this company is high grade semi-vitreous porcelain, or what is commonly known as American china, finding ready sale in competition with the best American products. The greater majority of the product is decorated and sold to the largest department store trade.

All raw materials in this industry are shipped in, the clays from Kentucky, Tennessee and England.

Employment is furnished for 350 people, most of whom have learned their trade in this factory.

An aggressive and wide-a-wake manufacturing and selling policy originated and operated under the present management has enabled The Carrollton Pottery Company to command the best market price and good business, even under depressed trade conditions, and assures a continuance of success for this company.

Much of the success of this company can be attributed to the efficient managers and skilled workmen in the various departments, whose loyalty is proven by long continuance in present employ.

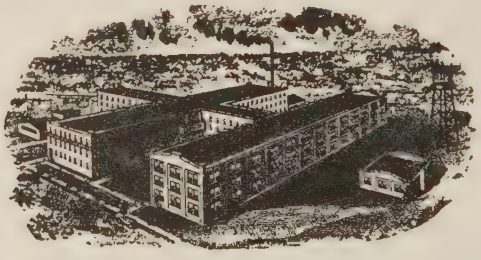
The factory is operating to full capacity, to meet the increasing demand for its product, which demonstrates universal recognition by the trade, and consumer of the superior quality of ware produced from up-to-date manufacturing methods.

Officers: E. L. Henderson, president; R. E. Henderson, treasurer and General Manager; George B. Fowler, Secretary and Sales Manager; Charles W. Bowman, factory superintendent.

Tuscan Tire and Rubber Company

Standing at the forefront of Carrollton's industrial plants is the Tuscan Tire & Rubber Company who bought out another similar concern, making rubber goods of various kinds, in August, 1909 and in April, 1910, incorporated for $120,000. In December, 1912, the capital was increased to $500,000. The building of automobile tires was commenced in the spring of 1911. Its early officers included these: T. J. Saltsman, president; Dr. J. R. Williams, vice-president; J. Howard Richards, secretary and treasurer; manager, Homer J. Richards.

This is one of the largest mail order rubber houses in the world. They are makers of the famous "Buckskin" and the "Tuscan" tires, and they have been large manufacturers of druggists sundry rubber goods, gloves, etc. Home capital is largely used in the running of



Tuscan Tire and Rubber Company

this great tire producing plant, which deals direct with the consumer. It contains the latest machinery known to the rubber art industry. The buildings are all solid brick structures, well lighted, and as well ventilated, as has been determined by the State health officers. The tire making section of this plant is indeed a marvel. Its spacious offices were completed in 1915, at which date it had a daily capacity of three hundred automobile tires. The buildings are as near fire proof as it is possible to make a building, but to be doubly safe a modern automatic sprinkling system has been constructed for the factory. The factory produces its own electricity for power and lighting. Ten years ago there was a floor space of over seventy thousand square feet.

The Albright China Company

The enterprising publishers of the Carrollton Free Press-Standard, in their Centennial edition in 1915, gave facts as follows concerning one of the great manufacturing industries of the place:

One of the latest acquisitions to Carrollton's successful manufacturing industries is the Albright China Company. During July, 1914, shortly after Messrs. A. E. and M. F. Albright retired from the Carrollton Pottery Company it was learned that they might be induced to again enter the business with which they were so familiar. Several citizens' meetings were called, and the evening before Chautauqua opened, July 28, a meeting was held under the "Big Top" on the Chautauqua grounds A crowd of three hundred headed by the band, marched to the tent and before the meeting adjourned the sum of $32,400 was subscribed and within twenty-four hours the fifty thousand dollar bond issue was over subscribed.

All the preliminary details were soon closed and the site selected. Ground was broken October 15, for the new plant, and it was constructed in record-breaking time. The first ware was made March 1, and by April 5, the first decorating kiln was fired.

The building covers grounds 510 by 140 feet, the clay shops being two stories. The building has 80,000 feet of floor space.. The two 100 horse-power boilers and the 100 horse-power Buckeye engine supply, the motive power while a 35 k. w. dynamo furnished the power for the lighting system and operates the glaze mills and tinting machines. The building is protected against fire by the automatic sprinkler system and scattered over the building are 1,580 sprinkler heads. The steel tank holding the water for fire purposes contains 50,000 gallons. The pottery is what is known as a seven-kiln plant with a capacity of twelve kilns which will be built as soon as demanded.

In 1915 the officers were: President, M. F. Albright; vice-president, W. T. McNutt; secretary, I. E. Mincks; treasurer, A. E. Albright; assistant treasurer, R. G. Wright; shop foreman, George W. Dunn. S. M. Ferguson was then general superintendent of the plant and Percy Wain had charge of the decorating shops.

With the passing years this concern has grown to still larger proportions and is today a giant plant well managed and capitalized.

The American Gas Company

This concern is the successor of the old American Oil and Gas Company. That company was incorporated with a capital of $50,000, September 13, 1905, by James A. Lee, of Lee Township; George B. McIntire, Harlem Springs; T. J. Fleming, Edward Hite and L. W. Steinmetz, Amsterdam. The first officers of this company were: President, W. V. Baird, Scio; vice-president, L. W. Steinmetz, Amsterdam; secretary-treasurer, Edward Hite, Amsterdam; general manager, W. J. Cook, Carrollton. At this time the company had one well, which was located on the John Stenger farm, Loudon Township. After the organization of the company six hundred and eighty-two shares of stock were sold at fifty dollars a share. Two more wells were drilled, the one on the J. T. Simmons farm and the one on the Stenger place.

December 12, 1905, the Carrollton village council gave the company a franchise, which became effective in August, 1906. The village obtained its first gas in November, 1906.

The Geo. H. Bowman Company Aluminum Ware and Toy Factory

In January, 1910, a new company was formed and styled the American Gas Company, capitalized at $150,000, with W. V. Baird, L. W. Steinmetz, W. J. Cook, L. S. Hall and B. F. Hosterman as incorporators, absorbing the American Oil and Gas Company and the Scio Oil and Gas Company, and six thousand shares were sold at $25 per share. The officers of this company were: President, W. V. Baird, Scio; vice-president, L. S. Hall, Carrollton; secretary and treasurer, A. K. Rader, Carrollton and an executive board of Messrs. W. J. Cook, Marietta; F. J. Catlin, Scio; L. W. Steinmetz, Amsterdam.

Harlem Springs, Scio, Jewett and Kilgore were all supplied with natural gas by this company. A report made in 1915 shows the following number of taps: Carrollton, 520; Harlem Springs, forty-one; Kilgore, thirty-three; Scio, 300; Jewett, 235. At the meter reading on the last of May, 1915, the gas consumption amounted to 7,803,000 feet and a total reading for 1914 of 93,494,000 feet.

In 1915 this company had in operation twenty-eight wells. The most earnest and capable man connected with this enterprise is the secretary-treasurer, A. K. Rader, who has been with the company since 1906.

Aluminum Ware and Steel Toys

The Geo. H. Bowman Company is an organization with diversified branches, among which are seven factories, the plant at Carrollton being one of these. This company has been in existence forty-eight years, having been founded by I. T. Bowman, father of Geo. H. Bowman, president. Four years ago the company acquired the original factory buildings of F. B. Hosterman & Son, toy manufacturers, and withinu the past eighteen months have constructed new buildings and are devoting the entire plant to the manufacture of aluminum cooking utensils, making the famous "Swissalu" brand, which is known nationally. The Carrollton factory now employ 75 men but in the near future expect to afford employment to about 200. The new buildings are of modern construction, no detail for the comfort and safety of the employes being omitted. The product of this factory is marketed universally.

Commercial Interests in 1921

In the winter of 1920-21 the following constituted the chief business and professional interests in the village of Carrollton:

Attorneys—I. H. Blythe, W. L. Handley, F. M. McCoy, J. C. Oglevee, William Maffett, H. J. Eckley.

Auto Agencies—Carbon Motor Company, Ford's Agency (W. M. Geisey), Croxton Garage, Miller Brothers and ——— Bracken.

Banking—The Cummings Trust Company, the First National Bank and the Cummings Savings Bank. (See Banking Chapter.)

Barbers—Beadle Brothers, C. C. Connell, Ralph Kirby.

Bakeries—John Gould and J. C. Miller.

Blacksmiths—Grant Wagner, J. A. Wilkin & Son, Frank Henderson.

Clothing—(Exclusive) G. S. Tinlin, Stewart's Ready-made Ladies Wear.

Drugs—J. H. McElroy, M. C. Sterling.
Furniture—J. C. Butler, John Arbaugh, both are undertakers also.
Grocers—(Exclusive) J. W. Ferrell & Son, James Borden, John Borden and Mr. Vasbinder.
General Dealers—John Butler, The Shepherd-Blazer Company.
Five-Ten-Cent Store—J. U. Heiniger.
Hardware—Tope & Vasbinder, Radebush & Davis.
Hotels—The Park and the Jones.
Implement Dealers—See Hardware dealers.
Jewelers—J. W. Helfrich, O. G. Albright, F. Rankin.
Lumber—J. W. Whitcraft, ———— Tope.
Livery—George Galbraith.
Meat Markets—Denning & Slater, Marshall & McCort.
Milling (Flour)—Farmers Co-operative Exchange.
Millinery Store—A. & M. Pearce.
Newspapers—The Free Press-Standard and the Chronicle. (See Press Chapter.)
Dance Hall—Park Beatty.
Physicians—Doctors Williams, Murray, Ziegler & Hise, Hathaway and Chiropractic Dr. Benard Quinn.
Photographer—Mr. Hopkins.
Restaurants—Same as Bakeries.
Shoe Stores—Mike Lanahan, R. N. Overholt.
Shoe Repairs—Peter M. Herold, Pflug's "Shoe Shop" and J. B. Captuo.
Live Stock—James Miller, John Reed, William Miller.
Tailor—Samuel Hall.
Veterinary Surgeon—Doctor Wiligman.
Pool Halls—John Beck, Samuel Beadle.
Picture Show—Dawson & Coleman.
Coal Dealers—Ira S. Moody—the hundred-year-old coal yard.
The Tuscan Rubber Company—makes automobile tires.
Albright China Company.
Carrollton Pottery Company.
The Aluminum Manufacturing Company.
The Brick Works.
Harness Work—Robert Wier.
Broom Factory—Dunlap Brothers.
Porch Swings—Mr. Kuhn.

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST

County Celebrities—Charles Carroll, Carrollton's Namesake —Memorial Day Occasions—Market Prices—Village Plattings — Population by Subdivisions — Early Interesting Events.

In every work of the character of this there are certain topics of much interest and historic value which in and of themselves are not of sufficient length to form a chapter by themselves, but should find a place in a chapter like this.

The County's Celebrities

"A recent book is devoted to biographical sketches of 'Fifty Industrial Builders of America.' In asking the average person how many were born in Ohio the number would likely be greatly in excess of the actual number since only four names appear of men born in this State: Thomas A. Edison, John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton; Theodore N. Vail, of telephone fame, and John D. Archbold, president at one time of the Standard Oil Company. The last two named were born in Carroll County. Even with four names in the book, Ohio has contributed more than its share to the commercial and industrial builders of our nation, since we have only about one-seventeenth of the population of the country, and on that basis three would have been our proportionate number. When it comes to Presidents and Statesmen we would make a better showing."—From a local newspaper, January, 1921.

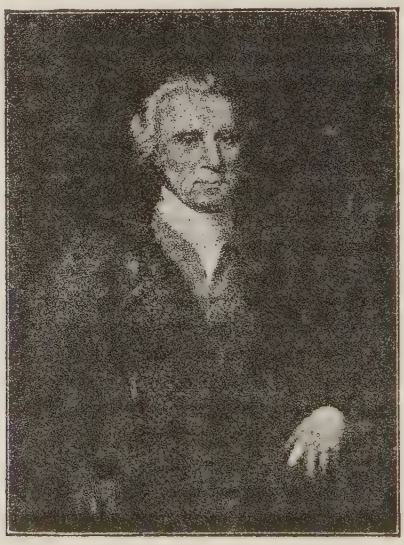
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland (for whom Carroll County was named), was the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; he died at Baltimore, November 14, 1833, aged ninety-six years. He was born September 20, 1737; was of Irish descent, a Catholic, and highly educated in both France and London, thus passing his time from the age of eight years to that of twenty-eight, when he returned to Maryland a fine scholar and polished gentleman. When informed by Gen. H. A. Stidger, of this county, on a visit to Baltimore, that Ohio had named a county in his honor, he was extremely pleased; this was only about six months before his death.

Early Interesting Events

In the settlement of every new country there are always some characters standing out boldly from all others. There are also certain events that are always referred to as more interesting and important to be preserved than others. In gleaning out such items from

the newspaper files—especially the files of the Carrollton Free Press—the following have been selected:

When Centerville (now Carrollton) was laid out by Peter Bohart, a Pennsylvania German, who came to the county about 1810 and laid out the present county seat in October, 1815, the line between Stark and Columbiana counties ran just west of the village. Here Isaac Dwyer built what he called the "Rising Sun Tavern". When the (Quaker) commissioners of Columbiana County refused to grant him a license to sell strong drinks, he moved his bar into the room on the Stark County side of the line and handed down the bottles and mixed toddies with impunity. Peter Bohart gave the land for the Carrollton cemetery and is buried there himself; also



CHARLES CARROLL

Joseph Bushong, a Revolutionary soldier, as well as several Mexican soldiers. On the old Nathaniel L. Shaw farm in Washington Township is a pre-historic graveyard, containing the remains of a people that were buried in earthenware coffins, two or three of which were unearthed many years ago (about 1890) while digging a well and a cellar.

The first child born in Carrollton was Thomas L. Patton, who was an officer in the Union army during the Civil war.

Gen. B. F. Potts, colonel Thirty-Second Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, was born in Fox Township, this county. While serving as a member of the Ohio Senate, President U. S. Grant offered to appoint him governor of Montana Territory, which office he refused, though later he accepted. He refused it because the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the United States Constitution depended upon his vote, which would be lost if he vacated his seat.

Gen. John Morgan the Raider

In that daring railroad raid in Georgia of a band of Ohio men from General Mitchell's army, was William Campbell, a native of Fox Township, this county, and he was among the number executed. His mother's maiden name was Jane Morgan and she was a cousin of Gen. John Morgan of the rebel army.

When Morgan was on his raid through Ohio he passed through Carroll County and in Fox Township he took dinner with Mrs. Allison, whose maiden name was Keziah Morgan. She was a sister of Mrs. Campbell and therefore also a cousin of Morgan. While eating dinner the family genealogy was traced back to Kentucky. Ere he left, the old lady gave him a clean shirt, of which John was sadly in need and he went on his way rejoicing, with a good dinner inside and a clean shirt out. Several of Morgan's men were wounded and obliged to remain behind at Mrs. Allison's and were consequently soon taken prisoners by the Union soldiers.

Carrollton in 1846

Howe's History of Ohio gives this concerning Carrollton in 1846:

"Carrollton is the county seat, is 125 miles east, northeast from Columbus. It was originally called Centertown, but on the organization of the county it was changed to its present name. It has a public square in the center on which stands the county buildings. It contains one Presbyterian, one Lutheran, one Methodist Episcopal and one Associated Reformed Church, six mercantile stores, two printing offices and 800 inhabitants."

In 1888 it was written of Carrollton that it was a station on the Cleveland and Canton Railroad, eighty-seven miles southeasterly from Cleveland. The newspapers were the Chronicle, Democratic, J. V. Lawler & Brother, publishers; Free-Press, Republican, John H. Tripp, publishers, Peter M. Herold, local editor; the Republican, by S. T. Cameron & Company, publishers. It has churches as follows: Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Reformed, United Presbyterian. Banks, Cummings & Couch, Stockon Bros. In October, 1887, "it had no saloons in the town and no prisoners in the county jail."

Memorial Day Occasions

Garfield's Memorial Services

September, 1881, the citizens of Carrollton observed memorial services as outlined by the Governor of Ohio. All business was at a standstill in honor of Ohio's and the country's great soldier-statesman, James Abram Garfield, assassinated July 2, 1881, at Washington, D. C., but who lingered on in great pain until released by the hand of death September 19th of that year. At one-thirty p. m. the bells of the village tolled out upon the autumn air the sad requiem of a national grief. The people congregated upon the green north

of the courthouse, where a stand had been erected for the occasion. Soon after the lowering clouds presaged the coming rain, when the authorities of the Presbyterian Church opened wide its doors for the procession, that made its solemn way to the newly arranged place, the Cornet Band playing a dirge upon the street. Prayer was offered, music by the choir, prayer by Rev. W. A. Miller, of the Reformed Church and an address by Rev. S. Y. Kennedy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martin's Ferry. His was an eloquent oration. Next was music by the choir and benediction by Rev. A. J. Allen of the United Presbyterian Church.

The people slowly left the church with sad and weary hearts, believing that it was about the same time in the day and hour, 4:15, that mother earth was receiving the mortal remains of the lamented, beloved President, one of Ohio's dearest and grandest sons. Never was there universal observance of a national Sabbath within the towns of Carroll County as on this sad day. In the language of Garfield himself upon one occasion not unlike this "So near the veil which separates mortals from immortals, time from eternity and men from their God, that they can almost hear the beatings and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite."

The U. S. Grant Memorial Services

In Carrollton, memorial services were held in honor for Gen. U. S. Grant—then ex-President of the United States. The date was August, 1885, and the following is gleaned from the Carroll Republican files:

"The nation mourns his loss, as should be the case when a great man dies, but the press clamor for the foremost place in doing him honor when dead, though oft neglected while he lived.

"But that he was a great man—great in war, great in peace, great in official station and in all private walks of life, none can deny. He was in no way a creature of circumstances, but the creator and moulder of every circumstance that advanced him on the road to fame and world renown. He was the architect of his own fame, and his genius makes other men great by pointing the way. In life he was known and idolized, in death his mausoleum is the Mecca of his countrymen, and of the patriots of all nations, and his memory will still be fresh and green when more pretentious rulers and leaders will be forgotten, for the world has produced but one Ulysses S. Grant.

"In Carrollton, at the Presbyterian church, Saturday p. m., under charge of the Grand Army of the Republic memorial services were held in honor of the departed chieftain, General Grant, at the same time of day upon which services were being held at his tomb at Riverside Park, New York, as his remains were being laid to rest by the side of the majestic Hudson river. Services began at one-thirty in the afternoon, when solemn bells tolled from one end of the nation to another. The Grand Army post, in a body, helped fill the large church auditorium to overflowing. The church was neatly and befittingly draped in mourning, while Old Glory, the flag that Grant had loved and fought for so long, was in the rear of the pulpit. The

stripes were looped up with crape, yet the blue field containing the stars was spread out showing that not a star had been erased. Beneath the flag appeared the portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Garfield and Grant. Music was effectively rendered by the choir; next was a prayer by R. R. Gailey. The Grand Army Post took charge of the program. General Eckley spoke of Grant as a soldier, his speech being almost a complete history of Grant from his boyhood days until the close of the Civil war. Following came the address of Hon. I. H. Taylor, who spoke of Grant as a statesman. Rev. J. I. Wilson spoke on the deceased President as a citizen. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. G. M. Schumucker."

Grant's Last Letter

Just before Grant's death he wrote a letter to the doctor to be withheld from the public until after his death. The last paragraph of this quite lengthy communication read thus:

"Make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I shall go now, I am ready to obey his call without a murmur. I should prefer going now to enduring my present suffering for a single day without hope of recovery. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work (he referred to the finishing of his memoirs). I am further thankful and in a much greater degree thankful because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear the kind words of expression toward me from all parts of the country, from people of all nationalities, of all religions and of no religion, of Confederates and National Troops alike; of soldiers' organizations of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart, if they have not effected a cure, so to you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the shadow of death to enable me to witness these things."

(Signed) U. S. Grant.

McKinley Memorial Services

September 22, 1901 was the date of the memorial services held for the beloved President William McKinley. Pursuant to a call of the mayor, Hon. Oglevee, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in the village park or public square, there assembled a vast throng of people of Carrollton and vicinity to give expression to their deep sorrow and grief at the fallen President. More than one thousand persons found seats, while as many more stood up throughout the interesting, impressive services. First was the funeral dirge by Webster's Band in their doleful march around the park occupied by the large audience wrapped in silence and sorrow. Of all that was said and done, none was as accurate and complete as the "Soldier Life" of the dead President, by the soldier, Prof. W. H. Ray. The speakers of the day included Messrs. Reverend Gailey, Reverend Shepard, Madge Rothen-

berger, Mr. Kemerer and Professor Ray, all of whom made well timed speeches. The following was the end of a long set of resolutions: "Resolved, The loss of William McKinley is world wide and the horrid purpose of his death was a sad blow at society on earth."

Signed, JOHN H. TRIPP,
THOMAS HAYS,
H. J. ECKLEY,
I. H. BLYTHE,
U. C. DEFORD.

MARKET PRICES—VARIOUS PERIODS

The sub-joined were the market quotations in Carrollton and vicinity at the dates mentioned:

In October, 1825, the Western Herald quoted as follows at Steubenville: Wheat, 25 to 37; rye, 20; corn, 25; pork, .03; sugar, 13; nails, 13; whisky, per gallon (old), 25; (new), 19 cents.

In 1860, flour, $7.50 per barrel; corn, per bushel, 68; oats, 35; rye, 75; hams, 10; butter, 12; eggs, .08; wool, 50.

Just two years before the above quotations the local prices at Carrollton were: Flour, $5.00; wheat, 80; rye, 40; buckwheat, 33; oats, 22; corn, 33; flaxseed, 35; eggs, 10; butter, 14; lard, .08.

In 1863 (middle of Civil war period) the prices were: Wheat, $1.05; rye, 75; oats, 37; corn, 70; clover seed, $5.00; timothy seed, $1.50; flax seed, $1.50; beans, $1.50; potatoes, 40; pork, per cwt., $3.75; butter, 16; lard, .08; eggs, 12; salt, per bbl., $3.00.

In 1876, in Carrollton, wheat sold at $1.00; oats, 25; rye, 50; butter, 14; eggs, 10; lard, 10; beans, $1.00; chickens, 5 cents a pound; hams, country cured, 12 cents; hides, 5 cents.

In 1893 (World's Fair year in Chicago) the Carrollton prices ranged: Wheat, 68; rye, 50; corn, 45; oats, 32; clover seed, $8.25; timothy, $1.75; potatoes, 50; beans, $1.25; wool, 27; butter, 20; lard, 6; honey, 20; tallow, 4; hides, 3 cents a pound; eggs, 24; flour, $1.00 per sack; salt, per bbl., $1.00; lime, 90; hogs, $9.00; coal, per bushel, 7 cents; chickens, 23.

May, 1918, last year of the "World War," Carrollton quotations: Flour, per bbl., $11.60; potatoes, $1.00; cabbage, 4 cents per pound; beans, $12.00 per bushel; apples, per bushel, $2.00; country butter, 35 cents; creamery butter, 54 cents; eggs, per dozen, 31 cents; cheese (full cream), 35 to 40 cents; beef steak, 35 cents; boiling pieces, 18 cents; ham, 42 cents; bacon, 50 cents; lard, 32 cents; coal, per bushel, 22 cents; wheat, $2.10 per bushel; corn, $1.65; oats, 90 cents; hay, $20 per ton; wool, 75 cents per pound.

HOG MARKET BY YEARS

1898—$ 4.15 per cwt.
1908—$ 7.60 per cwt.
1916—$11.60 per cwt.
1917—$19.70 per cwt.
1918—$20.90 per cwt.

Villages Platted

Augusta—Platted February 28, 1818, in section 15, township 15, range 5, by Jacob Brown. Another platting was effected June 17, 1859, signed by twenty-six persons.

Centerville (Carrollton)—Platted in the northwest quarter of section 31, township 14, range 5, by Peter Bohart, September, 14, 1815.

Dell Roy—Platted as Cannonsburg, in the southeast of section 36, township 14, range 6, by Philip Crabs, October 2, 1849.

Harlem—Platted in the southeast quarter of section 10, township 13, range 5, in what was then Harrison County, by Isaac Wiggins, in 1840.

Kilgore—Was platted in Rock Township, in section 12, township 12, range 5, December 18, 1834, by John Abel.

Leesburg—Platted in 1812 (in Tuscarawas County), by Thomas Price and Peter Sanders.

Leyda—Platted by Henry Leyde in section 5, township 16, range 6, February 17, 1837.

Mechanicsburgh—Platted July 17, 1832, in the east half of the southwest quarter of section 29, township 13, range 4, by Thomas McGavern. Now called Mechanicstown.

Millersburg—Platted in section 17, township 13, range 5, by Charles Chapman and others, December 13, 1814.

Magnolia—Platted originally as "Downingville," in sections 30 and 36 in township 16, range 7, March 22, 1836, by Isaac Miller.

Minerva—Platted January 3, 1835, by P. Taylor, in section 1, township 16, range 6.

Malvern—Platted first as "Troy" by William Hardesty, in the northwest quarter of section 20, township 16, range 6, November 20, 1834.

Norristown—Platted in the southwest quarter of section 29, township 14, range 4, by Daniel Norris, September 4, 1832.

New Hagerstown—Platted by Samuel Dunlap, March 20, 1816, in section 28, township 14, range 7.

Palermo—Platted in the southwest quarter of section 14, township 14, range 6, August 11, 1838, by George K. Meecaskey.

Pattersonville—Platted November 15, 1907, by George S. Patterson, in section 21, township 15, range 5.

Perryville—Platted January 28, 1835, by Mahlon Stewart, in section 36, township 12, range 5.

Pekin—Platted by Amos Janney and Isaac Craig, in section 11, township 16, range 6, September 21, 1808.

Queensborough—Platted by George Peterson, March 24, 1817, in the northeast quarter of section 8, township 15, range 7.

Robertsville—Platted in the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 6, township 13, range 4, by Esay Roberts, August 7, 1877.

Sherrodsville—Platted by John Pearch, in the southwest quarter of section 8, township 15, range 7, April 18, 1882.

Woodsberry—Platted by John Rice, in the southeast quarter of section 36, township 12, range 4, September 17, 1821.

Wattsville—Platted March 28, 1838, by David Watt, in the southwest quarter of section 20, township 13, range 4.

Wirtenburg (Now Oneida Station)—Platted September 29, 1836, by John G. Huddlemyer, in section 16, township 16, range 6.

Population of County

The census reports show the population of Carroll County at various dates to have been as follows:

	1840	1880	1890	1900	1910
Augusta Township	1,234	1,126	1,021	985	866
Brown Township	2,165	2,305	2,665	2,599	2,655
Centre Township	1,139	1,590	1,605	1,704	2,149
East Township	995	868	640	606	572
Fox Township	1,491	1,275	1,210	1,149	1,098
Harrison Township	1,308	1,075	915	799	750
Lee Township	1,372	933	926	849	828
Loudon Township	966	965	929	909	925
Monroe Township	1,060	1,283	1,487	1,336	1,128
Orange Township	1,528	1,327	2,705	2,200	1,692
Perry Township	1,344	1,040	950	825	766
Rose Township	1,593	1,195	1,196	1,638	1,218
Union Township	889	684	653	578	513
Washington Township	1,014	750	664	634	601

Total population in 1840 was 18,108; in 1860, 15,738; 1880, 16,416; 1900, 16,811; 1910, 15,761.

Temperance Cause of the County

Carrollton and Carroll County have always had a strong leaning toward temperance. Paper files and interviews afford us these important statements, and now that national prohibition has come to obtain these paragraphs on early temperance workers seems all the more interesting to a generation free from the curse of strong drink (practically so).

The Washingtonian Temperance Movement eventually led to the organization of a Sons of Temperance lodge in Carrollton in 1842. Members of this order in full regalia, marched the streets on several occasions, and on the night of an October election, Bill Downs was run over by a man on horse back when bringing in the returns. Downs had his leg and jaw broken. In the winter of 1857 the order resolved itself into a "Crusade" against the dram-shops of the village and the lady members had the barrels rolled out into the gutters and emptied. This was followed by law suits in which Mrs. Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Alfred Jones, Mrs. V. Trago, and the better element of society were made defendants.

In 1873-74 another Women's Temperance Crusade was inaugurated in Carrollton and many of the Christian women of Carrollton marched to the various saloons of the village, and if not permitted to enter the place, reverently knelt upon the muddy sidewalk and prayed—the main place besieged being a saloon, on the present location

of the City Drug Store on Main street. The women finally won out, and the saloons were abolished.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in Carrollton in November, 1892, by Mrs. Reis of Cleveland. Mrs. William McCoy was elected president; Mrs. J. B. Pearce, vice president; Mrs. W. A. Miller, secretary, and Mrs. Thomas Hays treasurer, all of whom have long since passed from earth's shining circle. Many prominent ladies of the county were active workers in the cause and some are still doing noble work. Their works have not been altogether barren of results, as is evinced by a saloonless town and county and an increased attendance at the several churches, this being the best churched town of its size in Ohio. Crime has so diminished within our borders that the jail rarely has an occupant. The business of Carrollton and side towns, too, has increased. From the time saloons went out, in came the potteries and other great industries.

High Waters

In March, 1898, occurred one of the worst floods known in the history of this county. Carroll and surrounding country were badly inundated the last week of March, about the same time the United States battleship "Maine" was destroyed in Havana harbor, which brought about the Spanish-American war. It rained in perfect torrents for four days and nights. The gutters at Carrollton were running full of surplus water. Creeks and streams left their banks and spread over the narrow and wide valley lands; fences melted away like snow.

Towns like Malvern and Minerva were all under water and the citizens were panic-stricken. The floor of the depot at Sherrodsville was under two feet of running water, while the nearby bridge was three feet under water. It is claimed to have been even higher than the flood period of 1884. In the village of Minerva citizens were rescued in wagons and other conveyances and taken to places of safety in flat-boats. In Malvern the mill-race broke out and the Little Sandy spread itself all over the town and roared like a little Niagara. The railroads in Carroll County suffered heavily. The scene along the Carrollton track in low places was one of desolation. The bridge near Oneida Mills went out and many lesser bridges went down stream before the rushing torrent, between Oneida and Canton, and also as far down stream as Zanesville. Four miles of grade were washed entirely away at Sherrodsville. At Scio in places the water measured nine feet deep in the lower streets of the village. Only one fatality took place—that was the drowning of Samuel Hagey, who resided near New Hagerstown and had been visiting with his wife at friends; on their way home in the evening of the worst day's storm Mr. and Mrs. Hagey attempted to cross a water-covered bridge. He knew it was dangerous, but as his wife had a young child at home, she insisted on his trying to cross the bridge. He weighed two hundred pounds and his wife not over half that amount, and he over balanced her and the buggy was overturned off the bridge in the rolling waters and he was drowned. The horse was also drowned, but as if by a miracle the wife and mother escaped by hanging to a rail which

floated with the current with her for more than a mile when she was rescued by C. V. Clark.

During the same storm the Panhandle railway train ran into a wash-out near Gnadenhutten, drowning one hundred persons.

Weather Notes

The weather notes found in the local papers of Carrollton speak of great snows as follows: On April 18, 1901, it commenced snowing at midnight and continued until the next week. No rigs were seen on the streets from Friday till Monday, everywhere things seemed at a complete standstill. W. B. Abrahims sold fifty pair of gum boots on Saturday. The Saturday morning train reached Canton Sunday evening. Carrollton had no train service from Friday night to 9:12 Monday morning. The snow was heavier than that known for many years that late in the season. It did much damage to sheds and roofs. The Cameron livery barns' roof gave way under the heavy weight of snow which destroyed several rigs on the floor below. The

Conestoga Wagon Over 100 Years in Harrison County, Now in Chicago Historical Society Collection

snow was mostly gone in a few days, but some was to be seen in secluded spots as late as July 4th, when two boys, now men grown, engaged in a "snow-ball" contest in their bare feet on a side street, of course the snow had been half buried in a place where the sun could not shine on it.

Another great and very early snow was that of November 10, 1913. It commenced to fall Sunday morning and blocked all movements of the people in way of business activities. On the level it was fully eighteen inches deep and where drifted was many feet deep. People were scarce at the various church services on that Sunday. It was the heaviest snow fall recorded at Carrollton, so early in a season. All factories were comparatively shut down for lack

of help as the employes were unable to get through the deep, drifting snow to take up their work. It was not until Wednesday of that week that the full force could go to work in the shops.

The Old Conestoga Wagon

The Conestoga wagon, such as used to be common in Pennsylvania and Virginia in the eighteenth century and later, also had its place in occasional places in Ohio, including Harrison County. These wagons were designed for heavy freighting over the mountains, before railroads were known. The ends were higher than the center of the wagon-bed, so that freight would not roll from end to end in climbing or descending the steep mountain roads. It was drawn by four or six horses or mules and was a very heavy vehicle. (See illustration elsewhere). These wagons were so called on account of their being used much in the Conestoga valley. There was also a breed of horses called the same, and the cheap cigar known as the "stogie" also had its name (abbreviated) from Conestoga, because so many of the teamsters who drove these freight wagons smoked such cigars.

It is known that at least two of these famous mountain wagons used to be within Harrison County, Ohio. Hon. L. H. Scott bought one of the old Coskey estate of Germano, and another was recently owned by James B. Gladman, of Washington Township, which only recently he sold to the Chicago Historical Society, and it is now on exhibition there. It is said that scores of the pioneer families came to Eastern Ohio in this style of wagon, now so scarce. This relic has been used by four generations of the Gladman family and is over 110 years old. The family of Gladmans immigrated to Jefferson County, this State in 1811 in this wagon. James B. Gladman was the last owner, and he says he always heard them called as old "English" wagons. Possibly they were in use in William Penn's time.

CHAPTER XVII

CARROLL COUNTY'S ONLY INDIAN FIGHT

The Carroll Republican of February, 1887, should have the credit for the following "story" or narrative concerning the only Indian skirmish enacted on the soil of this county: (Several paragraphs have been omitted.)

In days of peace and security, we read with wonder and almost doubt of the dangerous perils and privations our forefathers endured in the settlement of what is now the United States. The battle of civilization against the heathen, on the American continent, was a long and hard one, and terribly fought, the prize a momentous one—the supremacy of the American continent. * * *

It is enough to know that disagreements in the distant past led to war, the theatre of which changed the progress of civilization and it is not yet ended. Prudence required the necessary preparation for security and defense. One measure adopted by the Colonists was keeping on the frontier trusted spies, to learn and report the movements and intentions of the savages. In this department figured the most conspicuous defenders of the frontier, such as Daniel Boone, Calloway, Kenton, Brady, Gibson, the Wetzels, etc., whose heroic adventures and daring courage has already filled volumes. The spy department became a fixed institution, and it is necessarily continued to the present time.

The time of which this narrative relates, the army of civilization had reached the Ohio River and fortified itself by means of forts and block-houses on the east and southern banks. The beat of the hazardous scout was necessarily transferred to the unexplored wilderness west of the Ohio River. These beats were as carefully defended, as of the guard who kept watch while the army slept. Great responsibility rested upon the vigilance of the scouts. The protection of age and infancy, of beauty and innocence—in short, all on the frontier, depended upon the vigilance and courage of the scouts. They were the trusted and confidential agents of the government itself. Of course, none but the most faithful and brave were selected for that, the settlers most important trust.

One of these "beats" was from the mouth of Captine Creek to the mouth of Beaver (Fort McIntosh), running thirty miles back in the wilderness, parallel with the Ohio River. It crossed most all of the most frequented trails leading from the Sandusky towns to the Ohio River. For this important beat the government selected its most trusty and experienced men—men who had the physical and mental ability, of unbending integrity, and daring courage; men who could not be subdued by privations and hardships and who but simply laughed at danger. The selection fell upon Capt. James Downing, Isaac Miller, John Cuppy and James Foulks, four men cradled on the frontier, inured from infancy to hardship, used to the fatigue

and dangers of war and the chase and well schooled in all the arts of woodcraft.

Downing was the Hercules of the party, a strong robust man of great physical ability; not as fleet as his companions, equal to Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi; of a judgment quick, discriminating and accurate; kind to a fault and as vigilant as a hawk. He was pacific in nature and so genial in his manner that to know him was but to love him.

Miller was the Greek athlete of the party. He could run it is said, for twenty-four hours without food, rest or sleep. His shot was unerring as the arrow of Robinhood at the games of England. He had never found a man that was his equal in a foot race. He was not the equal of Downing in strength; but could call every muscle into service in an emergency.

Foulks was a lithe, wiry man who had been several years among the Shawnees and spoke several Indian tongues. He was as sly as a fox; wiry as an antelope, and as untiring as a greyhound.

Cuppy was a well-formed man, muscular, bright of intellect, and had great power of endurance. He, too, was a splendid shot. From this rough picture can be seen the wisdom of the selection for so important a trust. The reader can now easily imagine the confidence it gave to the people of the frontier, that four such daring men should be placed in their front, to act as eyes to the settlements entrenched on the other side of the river Ohio.

It was a bright summer day when the little band left the settlement at the mouth of the Tomlinson Run to enter upon this hazardous "beat." The parting with their friends and neighbors was sincere and touching and from many an eye unused to weep the tear was seen to fall. They were all single men, and in the crowd were blushing maidens who regarded them with more tender feelings than that merely of friendship.

They went to Fort McHenry (Wheeling) and from there to Captine Creek, the commencement of the trail. They knew the danger before them; they knew the hazards they were taking in their line of duty; they knew that if a savage was on any of the trails they must cross they must meet him. They also knew that it was the season of the year when the Indians were likely to be on the war-path. They thought of friends and relatives and dear ones they had left behind and they were sad. Although used to risks, dangers and hardships, denied the advantages of refined society, they had hearts truer and more sympathetic than you find in boudoir or saloon of luxury. As they stood on the western bank of the Ohio, they took an anxious look at their own Virginia, and as Downing's glance wandered up and down the queen river and rested upon its dramatic hills on the nether side, and with a half choked utterance, said to his companions "Our duty is to our God and our country," they at once plunged into the wilderness. Downing took the lead. They marched single-file, re-placing every weed and blade of grass, displacing no branch, so as to leave no tell-tale behind them. No one was allowed to speak, signs took the place of words. They

examined every trail with acuteness as would a blood-hound. Thus they treated the unknown wilderness, compelled to be self-reliant for there was no probability of support in case of an attack. There was not a single settler between them and the river. And to the west of them was the land of the savage. They passed up Wheeling Creek until night overtook them. They stopped for the night, every precaution being used. They slept singly and at some distance apart. The watchword, in case of alarm was the quiet "hist." In this cautious manner they laid down to rest. About midnight Foulks gave the alarm, and as the ear of the scout was always open, they immediately assembled at their fire. Foulks said he heard the imitation of the hoot of an owl. Cuppy denied it, and said he heard it and it was the genuine vernacular of the bird of the forest. Downing after listening to the pros and cons dismissed them to repose. In the morning Miller and Foulks were sent in different directions to make a circuit around to look for signs of Indians. They returned and reported "No moccasin tracks," and the scouts resumed their journey.

They crossed the rugged hills to Short Creek and again laid down for the night. They now turned westerly, so as to cover the trail from Gnadenhutten. They struck Cross Creek high up and again encamped, using the usual precaution. After midnight, Cuppy's attention was attracted by something crawling on the ground and dimly seen as the shape of a body. Quick as lightning his gun cocked and the object lay still. The scouts all seized their arms and were on the defensive. Foulks, crawling near enough, he hurled his tomahawk and it found ready sheath, but the object lay still. Upon examination it proved to be a wolf which had been attracted by the smell of the camp and driven by its hunger had ventured near enough to receive the fatal shot of the unerring Cuppy. His bullet had passed through its brain, and what was remarkable, Foulk's hatchet had struck in the same orifice. The report of the rifle induced the scouts to remove one-fourth mile to a new place, where they remained until morning. After the usual examination and finding no signs of danger, they resumed their march. They now turned toward the Conotton and camped on the head-waters of that stream, near the site of present New Rumley. Then the country was in its virgin dress. Not a sign of civilized life could be found in all of its solitude. The next day they reached the present site of New Hagerstown, and stopped for the night. The weather was now indeed beautiful. The leaves of the forest presented the most variegated panorama, the valleys decked with flowers of every hue. It was nature in her most charming and fascinating beauty. The scouts gazed at the beauties about them and remarked "What a lovely Eden for civilized man."

When the stars came out, Downing marked the course for the next day's march, due north, then laid down to rest, feeling entire security. They had seen nothing of the dusky warriors during their march and they laid down and were soon buried in sleep. The creeping of the panther, the howl of the wolf, the hooting of the owl, were the lullaby that wooed them to sleep.

The next morning they struck north and struck the Indian Fork, near the farm of Joseph Marshall, at what was then called the

"Indian Camp." As they approached the camp, they discovered a weird figure half naked, with long black hair streaming in the wind, his feet unshod, and a few tattered rags covering his body. He was shy, but not frightened. Foulks soon shadowed him with his rifle and then brought him to bay. He turned out to be old Johnny Appleseed, a religious crank of the New Jerusalem church. He believed he had a special mission to perform for his faith. One was to provide for the coming civilization. He planted fruit trees before there was a man to need them. He abhorred all animal food and was never known to kill any living creature. The most deadly reptile was secure under the eye of Johnny Appleseed. In brief he was a faithful follower of Baron Swedenborg. He was cheered by the scouts for they knew him. He was friendly and kind and told them they were sleeping over a volcano; that he had seen no signs of war parties, but knew Captain Pipe was expecting them. After gaining all they could from him the scouts laid down and camped for the night.

In the morning, Johnny Appleseed admonished the scouts to beware of danger; that he read danger in the seasons, and "smelt" it from afar. The night had been calm and peaceful under the serene sky. They were confident and hopeful. They took leave of their strange host in the morning and pushed on their way, following the direction of the unique person, crossed Baxter's Ridge and struck down into Pipe's Creek fork. Their rations growing short and notwithstanding the warnings of Appleseed, Miller shot a deer, suppressing the report of his gun as frontiersmen knew how. Turning across to the Sandy, they followed the Indian trail to where the village of Minerva now stands and went into camp where later stood the house of Thomas Jackson, south of the village. The day was fine, the air was salubrious. The scouts were cheerful and hopeful. One day more of fatigue and they would reach the end of their beat. But they talked among themselves, that it would be well to heed the admonition of their weird friend Appleseed; but Foulks laughed at the idea and said "God has never inspired such a looking creature with the spirit of prophecy." Downing and Miller rejoined that caution was the part of wisdom and that while everything seemed quiet and serene, danger might be lurking in ambush. Downing therefore ordered them all to their posts, Miller was to grain the deer skin to repair their foot-gear; Foulks to prepare their supper; Cuppy to prepare a place for them to rest, while Downing himself went on duty as sentinel. Although all nature seemed in harmony with their own feeling to almost insure peace and safety in the bosom of tranquillity; the Sandy that rippled at their feet went laughing on to join in the chorus of the far away ocean; not a breath played with the tall grass of the lovely valley; beasts and birds were still as if it were their Sabbath. But alas, how little do men know of the immediate future! Downing had just taken his position and his keen dark eyes wandered up and down the valley and hill-sides beyond; he saw a warrior arise out of the grass to his full stature, attracted, perhaps, by the smoke of their camp-fire. A half moon hung to his breast. Downing drew his bead, the rifle cracked and the warrior fell. The scouts seized their

rifles and rushed down to the creek. They saw a second warrior about where Yellowstone later stood, but he was running for life. They followed and when they reached where later the Center House stood, they saw the hill where the Lutheran church now is, and it was literally red with warriors coming toward them yelling hideously. Downing took in the situation at a glance. He reasoned that a single hand could not storm the castle, neither could four scouts, thirty miles from any support fight all the dusky warriors of the forest; but strategy often beats numbers. Downing ordered a hasty retreat and the four scouts followed by the whole pack of yelling savages retreated. The formidable number revealed the critical condition of the scouts. They were, however, equal to the emergency. These daring sons of the border, trained from infancy to face danger, had not learned the words of command from Malboro, Duane, Scott or Hardee, but they had tactics of their own learned from the instructor of necessity which they well understood and obeyed with much more promptness than any soldier has been taught in the modern-day military schools.

Downing called out "Every man for himself." The four immediately scattered, each taking a different route. Foulks took the trail for the Beaver; Cuppy took a middle route to the Muddy Fork; Downing struck for the Still Fork. After Downing started his race he was discovered to be covered with blood. Miller ran to him and learned that he had had the nose bleed. He took his knife and cut his collar and also his neck-tie when he breathed easier and Miller gave him as a parting word "Jim, run for your life." Miller alone remained on the plain as a decoy. He played it well. He pranced back and forth to draw the fire of the Indians and he succeeded. His real object was to gain time for his comrades and give them time to get a good start. The whole tribe rushed with hideous yells for Miller. He played with them as long as he dared to, then bounded southward with the speed of a frightened deer, the whole crew following in his wake. He reached the Little Fork River near its mouth, and crossed he knew not how for when he reached the southern side his feet were dry. To have jumped it was impossible, but how he got over was to him always a mystery. On the southern shore he turned to see what was behind him and he observed a warrior just entering the waters at the other side. He drew up his rifle and fired. The warrior fell, but whether he killed him he never knew. He continued his flight south over hill and dale until he reached the site where Harrisburg now stands. The stars of night had now come out. He took his course by the North Star, turned east, passed where Carrollton now stands and struck the headwaters of Yellow Creek, three miles to the east, followed that stream to its mouth which place he reached the next day, having run all night.

The most intense anxiety prevailed in the settlement for the fate of these scouts. Not a word had been heard from them, after leaving Fort Henry. It was the only thing thought or talked about in the settlement. It was lisped by children and mothers were almost distracted with fear. Mothers with tearful eyes looked upon the white heads of their innocent children and counted their troubles in terrible chances for they well knew that if the scouts were killed or even captured, their

weak settlement would be in immediate danger and they would be inundated with a tribe of blood-thirsty savages, and their captivity or death was only a question of little time. To their surprise a canoe glided by across the river and landed and Miller was seen on the eastern shore. One at least was safe. Miller could tell that he had saved his own life and perhaps his commander's, but of that He only who holds the destiny of nations and men in His hands, alone could tell. The settlers loved Downing, Foulks and Cuppy. Their loss would be almost unbearable. Then anxiety was relieved during the day, for either providentially or accidentally they all returned during the one day, coming in singly by different routes. They were all received with extended arms by rejoicing friends. How far the Indians had followed them—the trail of the bleeding scouts—they never knew. If they pursued them at all, it was in vain. This is the "Lost Chapter." If this story of the "only battle with Indians in Carroll County" has been interesting and will be perpetuated in the annals of the county for all future generations, then the task has been none too hard. The facts contained herein were given out on the death-bed of Mr. Miller, one of the four scouts above mentioned. As to the other actors in these stirring times, it should be added that all lived to a ripe old age, full of years and also full of honors. They reared large families, achieved suitable success and were loved and revered by all who knew them. They lived to realize their early religious teachings that the "heathen should perish from the earth" and that the "wilderness blossom as the rose." These scouts lived to see every inch of Ohio redeemed from the claim of Indian titles, and all owned by treaty or actual purchase by white men. Miller and Downing were early settlers in the Sandy Valley where they made delightful homes and were referred to by thousands who came after them. Foulks settled on a tract of land given him by the State of Pennsylvania, near Darlington, for his services as a scout. About 1830 he removed to Northern Richland County, purchased a large tract of land, laid out the town of Rome, gathered his children and grand-children about him and in the evening of life returned and finally passed to the other shore. Miller laid out the town of Downingsville (now Magnolia) this county, which he named in honor of his old comrade.

Cuppy raised a large family, moved to Dayton and at the advanced age of one hundred years, closed his career on earth. Their long lives were consecrated to their country and to humanity. Peace to their ashes—honor to their memory.

CHAPTER XVIII

AUGUSTA TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—RAILROAD—VILLAGE OF AUGUSTA—VILLAGE OF WATHEYS —PATTERSONVILLE—AUGUSTA STATION—POPULATION.

Augusta Township is situated on the northern line of Carroll County, with Stark County on the north, East Township on the east, Washington Township at the south and Brown Township on the west. It is an excellent farming section and highly improved in many sections of its territory. Its citizens have generally been of the sturdy, intelligent kind which always seeks to build up rather than pull down a community and its better interests. The Lake Erie & Alliance Railroad runs from the northwest to the southeastern corners of the township, with station points at Augusta Station and Watheys.

THE PIONEER SETTLEMENT

The history of the village of Augusta as well as the general chapter on the early settlement of Carroll County contains many of the names and incidents connected with the first settlement of this goodly portion of the county. The township and county officials who have been elected from this township have proven well worthy of the trust imposed in them by the tax-payers. The schools have been fully up to the standard of other townships in the county—see educational chapter. The lodges, in the various villages, as well as the church denominations are all treated under special chapters for the whole county—see index.

Vast has been the transformation in this part of Carroll County since its pioneer band first invaded its territory a century and more ago. Then all was wild and uncultivated. The forests were then giant trees, instead of openings, fields and a second growth of timber as seen today. The ax man has had his time—the timber has been converted into lumber and then into many useful articles. The land has been cultivated and three generations have made this their abiding place in peace and contentment. Wars have come and gone—soldiers have sacrificed life and peace has come to those who survived. Sons and grandsons have lived to enjoy what has cost the forefathers so much of hardship and in cases, life itself.

POPULATION

In 1890 Augusta Township had a population of 1,021; in 1900 it was 985, and in 1910 it was placed at only 866.

THE VILLAGE OF AUGUSTA

The village of Augusta was platted in 1811 by Jacob Brown—see village plats elsewhere in this volume. An account written of this

place in 1890, states in substance that as early as 1809, came Jacob Brown and entered 320 acres of land where the village of Augusta now stands. He built a log hut where the H. M. Shaw maple grove stands today. In 1811 he laid out a portion of the village. The latter part of that year he disposed of the first lot to Mr. Rigglesworth. In 1812 Brown disposed of the remainder of his half section of land, selling to George P. S. Manful. A new house was erected in 1813; the Pottotof Hotel was built in 1815. These were the first buildings in Augusta. In 1892 there were seventy buildings, besides the business houses, the first of which was a general store keeping in stock everything from a rag baby to a one-horse wagon. This was conducted by one Moreledge. In 1817, A. Hayes started a general store. Manful Brothers held the chief trade until about 1834, when George Manful opened a second store in the village. This was run until 1874 when it was sold to T. B. Culp. In 1876 George Manful sold to Levi Marshall and he to Stephen Wilson.

Augusta's first church was built in 1842, but services had been held in the schoolhouse previously, under the name of Bible Christians. In 1881, the church was re-built. The first preacher was Reverend Rigle, followed by Reverend Beaumont, Reverends Strawn, Sloan, Maxwell, Sprague, Hart, Moore and Dray. In 1882 the Presbyterians built their first church in town, the members coming from Still Fork church.

The first mill was built in 1851—both saw and grist mill. In 1875 a grist mill was erected by A. Cunningham.

The first shoemaker was Dick Saunders. The first tailor was William Manful. The first tin shop by one whose name is not now recalled, in 1874. The first drug store was by A. McLean in 1883. The first clothing store was opened at Augusta, by Crawford & Gans in 1887. The first grocery was by John Cook in 1885. The first real hotel was opened by Stephen Manful and one by Chris Johnson in 1830. The first postoffice was opened in 1828 with Mr. Clinton, who remained in office till 1851. The first blacksmith's shop was run by Joe Gaston. The earliest doctor was Dr. Blackledge. Then came Doctors Westfall, Roach, Crawford, Laughlin and Reihl. The first schoolhouse was built in 1833, re-built in 1853 and again in 1888. Among the teachers were John Manful, McCormick, Wilson, Havat, Caskey, James Westfall and Thomas Westfall.

There was a newspaper in Augusta forty odd years ago, known as the Augusta Gazette, long since suspended. The Ohio Business Directory in 1883 gave the following on this village: Odd Fellows, Masons and church activities and a population of 210 souls. The business places included—harness shop—S. Ashbrook; dry goods—Ashbrook & Turnipseed, also Crawford, Gans & Manful; hotel—Seth Ball; carpenter—Frank Bramon; saw mill—J. Crook & Son; flouring mills—Cunningham & Cyrus; hardware—L. Cunningham; boots and shoes—J. Gallagher; butcher—Jonathan Harsh; blacksmith—J. E. Hess; wagon-maker—Thomas Jolley; physicians—F. M. Laughlin and J. B. Roach; tin ware—McCartney & Sheline; postmaster—Alexander McLean; drugs—Alexander McLean; dressmaker—Miss Annie Rowley; tailor—James Rowley; nursery—H. M. Shaw & Co.; furniture—E. A. Sheckler; grocer—Lem Stockman.

With the construction of the Lake Erie system of railroads passing through to the west of this village in the '80s, its trade was largely absorbed by other points, including Augusta Station and Watheys, so that many of the old time places of business at Augusta have been abandoned.

CHAPTER XIX

BROWN TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY — ORGANIZATION — FEATURES — RAILROADS — VILLAGES —CLAY INDUSTRY — SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—POPULATION—FIRST ELECTION.

This civil township was named for John Brown, who then resided at Pekin, and who built the first mill in that part of Carroll County. Brown Township originally was embraced within the limits of Stark County, was made an independent township in 1815. It now covers an area of 27,000 acres.

It was first settled by Richard Vaughn and Moses Porter, the former of whom settled near Oneida, the latter on the tract of land where the village of Malvern now stands. Isaac Craig and Amos Janney soon after settled where Pekin now stands and which they laid out in 1808. They soon erected a small frame mill, which was propelled by a "tub" water wheel. It helped many a farmer out and saved the pioneers many a long, mean trip to mill at Canton on horseback. Soon after, however, the floods carried this mill away. The mill-site was sold to David and Jacob Crumbecker, who built a good flouring mill which served its customers many a year.

The first couple married in Brown township was Martin Ayers and Miss Elizabeth Reed, June 10, 1812. They were united in marriage by General Augustine, a justice of the peace. Colonel Ayers led an active life at New Harrisburgh; died many years ago of a cancer, after years of intense suffering.

The Tuscarawas branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad passes through this township, via Pekin, Oneida and Malvern. This road was constructed in 1853-54 and the Carrollton & Oneida road was put in operation in about the same time.

The first schoolhouse in the township was built in 1812, and the first sermon preached was by Rev. Thomas Rigdon, in 1815, in Pekin. He was a strict Baptist and a brother of the famous Mormon Sidney Rigdon, who preceded Brigham Young.

The first election in this township was held in 1816—all the voters within the township were out to vote and twenty-nine ballots were cast. Fourteen were cast for James Reed for justice of the peace and fourteen were cast for Thomas Latta for the same office and one blank ticket was cast. It was then settled by lots being cast which resulted in the seating of James Reed who held the office twenty-one years.

The population of Brown Township in 1840 was 2,165; in 1880, it was 2,325; in 1884 it was placed at about the same and its assessed

valuation was $66,960.00. In 1910 the township has a population of 2,655.

The villages within this township are Minerva, Malvern, Oneida, Pekin and Leyda.

Village of Malvern

Originally this was called Troy, as shown by the county plat books. The date of its platting was November, 1834, by William Hardesty. It is a station on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and in 1884 had a population of 500 souls. At that date it had four churches, a flouring mill by W. A. Baxter & Co.; a furniture store by G. Deckman; a planing mill by Fishel & Buel; a grocery by Van M. Gween; hotel by A. Lawton; physicians were Drs. W. R. Spratt and John Moffett; dry goods by T. H. Poessler, also by J. H. Wilson.

This village was among the early incorporations effected in Carroll County—away back in the '30s or '40s. Its present elective offi-

High School Building, Malvern

cers are: C. W. Ruff, mayor; H. Hart, clerk; F. E. Hoffee, treasurer; Fred Reed, marshal; street commissioner, Henry Parker; councilmen, S. G. Deckman, William Diesinger, W. S. Kilpatrick, Harvey Eckley, Walter Elson (chairman). The village was paved in 1915 at a cost of $35,000; pavements run from thirty to forty feet in width of most excellent home-made paving brick.

A successful system of waterworks was installed in Malvern in 1915. Three very deep wells furnish the best quality and quantity of health-giving water. It is forced to a stand-pipe on the highest hill overlooking the village. This gives a pressure of over seventy-five pounds per square inch at the curbing of the main street. A volunteer fire department of fifteen men work under Chief J. F. Fisher. The fire-fighting equipment includes two chemical engines and over 500 feet of workable hose.

The village has electric lights produced by a private company organized in 1920, owned by local capital and is known as the Valley Electric Light Company.

The village has a town hall two stories high—a brick structure.

Business Directory for 1921

Auto garage—Malvern Garage Company; Malvern Motor Sales Company.

Banking—Malvern office of the Minerva Savings & Trust Company.

Barbers—George Auseon, George Wingerter.

Blacksmiths—James Burwell, Lawrence Artzner, Keffler Bros.

Drugs—H. H. Hart.

Harness—Henry Wingester.

Lumber—Buell & Son.

Machine shop—Keffler Brothers.

Meats—Herman Weaver.

Milling—Beach Milling Company.

Millinery—Miss Mary Casper.

Newspaper—"Clay City Times" a sheet printed at the Minerva News plant, every week.

Restaurants—The Hahn and the Jackson.

Live stock—Atwell & Finefrock.

General dealers—J. D. Crider, J. E. Yoether, Malvern Dry Goods Company.

Groceries—I. Kirkpatrick, W. A. Lewis, D. A. Mason, Mammone & Augustine.

Stoves and tin ware—W. C. Lewis.

Furniture and undertaking—S. G. Deckman.

Merchant tailor—C. W. Rice.

Shoe repairs—Adam Maurer, Steve Emets.

Plumber and implements—J. M. Robertson.

Moving picture house—The Malvern Amusement Company, made up of ten local stockholders. Name is the "Odessa."

Phone system—The automatic plan.

For the clay products manufacturing plants see special article in this work on that topic.

The Postoffice

The postoffice at the village of Malvern was established in 1844. Among the persons who have served as postmasters the following list has been furnished especially for this history:

David Shull, H. W. Ackley, C. G. Prosser, A. R. Hains, David Shull, Jr., T. H. Peossler, E. H. McCall, V. M. Green, W. C. Lewis, T. H. Newlon, W. H. Deckman, Isaac Kirkpatrick, H. C. Ross, R. T. Spratt.

The office is now a third class postoffice and has one rural free delivery route with Robert W. Hewit as its carrier.

During the last fiscal year this postoffice transacted a business of $2,291.01, and a money order business of $35,000.

The present postmaster received his commission August, 1919. His only office clerk is Ora B. McMillen. The office has been located where it is now situated for seven years. December 21, 1918, the safe was blown open and the contents stolen.

The Village of Minerva

This sprightly business center, is situated partly in Stark and partly within Carroll County. It is situated geographically in section 1, township 16, range 6. It was laid out by Tim Taylor, January 3, 1835. In 1884 it had 1,200 population and was noted for its being the market for much wool and farm products in its trade circle. The Pennock brothers located their extensive car shops there; there were then five physicians; two attorneys; one bank; one green-house; a planing mill; three hotels; a flouring mill; opera house, and other business places. The place is sixteen miles from Canton and twelve miles from Carrollton.

The present industries include the Owen China Company established twenty years ago as a home stock concern and now employs 150 men the year round. Then there is an extensive toy factory where twenty-five persons find constant employment. The flouring mill is a flourishing plant. It was the first to be erected in Carroll County—a log shack of a building built in 1824, changed to a better building over a half century ago and changed to the roller process system and is still doing a good flour-making business. At the near-by hamlet of Pekin, a large fire-proof building block factory is fully equipped and doing an extensive business; it is owned by Canton capital.

The business factors of the village in the winter of 1920-21 were:

Auto garages—Messrs. Yeagley, Jobs and Will Crider.

Attorneys—Mr. Cope.

Banking—Minerva Savings & Trust Company, Minerva Banking Company.

Bakeries—Arthur & Hargrove, Mr. Severance.

Barbers—Morrow & Helman.

Blacksmith shops—Joseph Carns, Tim Felitz, Frank Helman.

Clothing—Brown & Son, Charles Hoops, John Barenbliet.

Creamery—Evaporated Milk plant "Highland" brand, erected in 1915.

Drugs—E. D. Rutledge, William M. Hoops, Thomas Cross.

Elevator (warehouse)—Leonard Dennis.

Furniture—Freed & Schmactenberger.

Feed store—Hart & Son.

Grocers (exclusive)—L. B. Wright & Son, H. H. Hart & Son, P. Pennock, William Abbott, O. Whittaker.

Dry goods—Will Kurtz, Ralph Smith.

Fair store—Managed by Ivan Speakman.

Hardware—Gunder & Lotz.

Hotels—Jackson and Minerva.

Ice dealer—Frank Miller.

Implement dealers—Same firm as hardware.

Jewelers—J. N. Kurtz, Fred Adset.

Lumber dealers—Charles Daniels, Burtsfield & Cox.

Livery—Frank B. Miller, Jerome Miller.
Meat markets—L. B. Wright & Son, Kenneth Crowe.
Marble works—Hart & Guthrie.
Millinery—Miss S. J. Moorehead.
Newspaper—The "News." (See press chapter.)
Opera house—Mrs. O. C. Finefrock.
Restaurants—C. H. Rue, Mr. Miller, Arthur & Hargrove.
Stock dealers—None at present.
Shoe stores—J. W. Wetzel, Callerdine & Simpson and the general dealers.
Shoe repair shops—L. Davis, McConna & Messmore.
Veterinary—Dr. F. A. Harsh.

The doctors of the village are Doctors McHenry, Thomas, Temple and Casey.

The dentists are: Doctors Myers, Van Pelt, Bates and Tannihill.

The recently established "Ad Club" of Minerva is doing much toward the enlivening of the business and reaching out after more. George W. Hastings is present secretary.

The lodges are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen, Maccabees, and Grand Army of the Republic. (See Lodge Chapter.)

The churches of Minerva are the Christian, Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian. (See Churches in separate chapter.)

The Postoffice

Minerva is a third class postoffice, with present office force in the persons of the postmaster, J. C. Ruff; Grace V. Betz, assistant, and Nellie N. Harsh, clerk.

Among the postmasters now recalled by the present patrons of the office are: J. F. Greenwood, George E. McDonald, S. E. Moorehead, James Simpson and James Jerome. The present incumbent received his commission signed by President Woodrow Wilson, September 17, 1916.

Leyda

This is a hamlet in section 27 of Brown Township; it is a waystation on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway and of no commercial significance.

Pekin

This is an old hamlet platted by Amos Janney and Isaac Craig, September 21, 1808 and is really now a suburb to Minerva. It has some clay industries.

Wiertemburg

This was platted by John G. Hudelmeyer, September 29, 1836. It is on the opposite side of the creek from Oneida.

Oneida

This is a station and junction point on the Pennsylvania and the Wheeling & Lake Erie railways, in the center of section 16 of Brown Township. In 1884 it had a good mill, general store, hotel and a marble shop. It has but little business today.

The Clay Industry of Malvern and Vicinity

(By Hon. C. W. Ruff.)

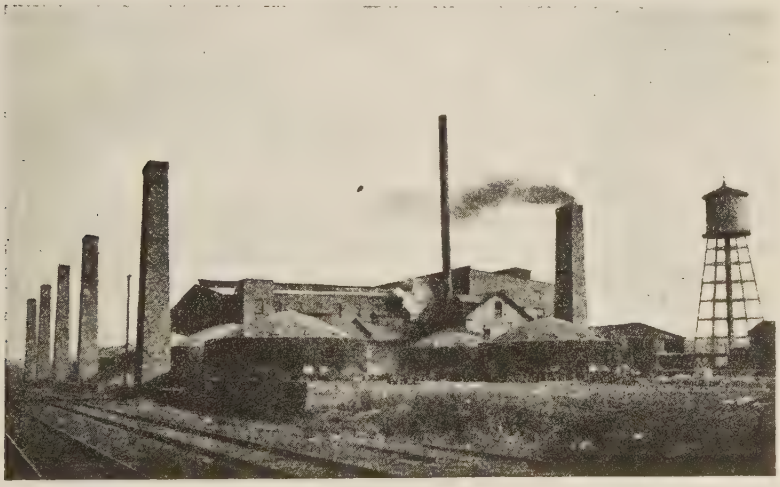
To a great wealth of mineral deposits, Malvern owes the industries that are located here. Two veins of fire-clay and corresponding veins of coal, known as the Nos. 5 and 6 veins, are found under the hills round and about, and it is these veins that are being worked on a very extensive scale in the manufacture of hollow building tile, sewer pipe, building brick, paving brick and fire brick.

The early history of this industry is very interesting. In the spring of 1886 Mr. John Kratz, after an inspection of the fire-clay plant of John Porter located at New Cumberland, West Virginia, decided to look for material in and about Malvern. After numerous tests had been made by digging and drilling, fire-clay was found in great abundance on the farm of the late Col. David Roach. At once, in a very primitive way, development was started. This first venture proved slow, and in the fall of 1886 Mr. Ross Rue of Alliance became associated with Mr. Kratz in further development under the name of Kratz & Rue. During the winter of 1886-87 they built the first fire-clay plant on the ground where now stands factory No. 7 of the Robinson Clay Products Company.

Here they manufactured and burned the first kiln of fire-clay brick in the Sandy Valley. In the autumn of 1887 the firm's name was changed to Kratz, Rue & Sullivan, Mr. B. F. Sullivan of Osnaburgh, Ohio, becoming a partner. They continued to operate until the spring of 1888, when L. M. Barrack of Canton, Ohio, was taken into the firm and the name was again changed to that of the "Sandy Valley Fire Clay & Paving Brick Company." This company operated until January, 1889, when what was known as the Canton-Malvern Fire Brick Paving Company was organized. Among the members of this firm were: John Kratz, Ross Rue, L. M. Barrack, J. S. Melborne, Lewis Middy and Lewis Wernet. Under their management the plant was greatly enlarged and operated for about two years, when Kratz, Rue and Barrack retired from the firm. The remainder continued in the making of paving brick until October, 1900, when the plant was completely destroyed by fire. They, however immediately re-built and continued to operate until they sold the plant to the Robinson Clay Products Company of Akron, Ohio.

In 1887 what was known as the Malvern Clay Company was organized by the following men who were then residents of Malvern: Dr. E. C. Ross, John Gans, C. G. Deuble, W. H. Dickey, A. N. Rock, George Dietrick, W. H. Deckman, George Aller, J. H. Wilson, C. J. Deckman, Gottlob Fisher, L. M. Downs and Senator A. R. Haines. This company was capitalized at $6,500 and erected their plant on the site where the present plant of the Meadal Paving Brick Company is

located. In a short time they were ready to manufacture brick and on April 19, 1888, they made the first brick. The manufacture of common brick was continued until 1899 when the plant was burned, it was, however, immediately rebuilt and put in operation and in 1893 they made the first paving brick and a number of these brick, not burned, were the only paving brick on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago. And on account of their superiority of style of brick that had previously been made for paving purposes, they were awarded the gold medal. The first paving brick shipped from this plant was consigned to Fremont, Ohio. At the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904, this company again had their paving brick on display and received the gold medal over all competitors. The firm was reorganized in 1908 and continued under the firm name of Deckman-Duty Brick Company, Mr. Duty, of Cleveland, having obtained a number of shares of the stock.



ROBINSON CLAY PRODUCTS COMPANY, MALVERN

J. F. Fisher taking over his father's interests and others of the original company having retired, the company continued under the management of Mr. Fisher to manufacture a superior grade of paving brick, and in 1915 they again enlarged under the name of the "Meadow Paving Brick Company" and continued to make paving brick until 1917, when war conditions forced the company to suspend the manufacture of paving brick. After a short suspension the plant was remodeled and hollow building tile were manufactured. Owing to the present condition of the building trade, this plant is now idle, but extensive repairs are being made and when again operated will be on a more extensive scale than ever before.

The Big Four Clay Company was organized in 1902. This company was promoted by John Kratz, G. O. French, Dr. W. A. White, Monroe Kratz, who were the original Big Four and in 1903 this company began manufacturing paving brick and continued to operate

continually in this line until war conditions forced paving brick makers to suspend operations. During this period this company had maintained an output of one million paving bricks per month, a very remarkable output and enough to pave many miles of country roads or city streets.

When the manufacture of paving brick became impracticable, this company remodeled its plant and entered the hollow building tile field. In this line they enjoyed a very marked success and during the period of the World War, they made material for government contracts and at its conclusion were awarded by the War Department for the superior grade of material furnished. Their daily capacity is about 150 tons of burned ware and they employ, when in full operation, about 100 men.

In 1920 the company was reorganized under the name of the Consolidated Clay Products Company of Canton, Ohio. The present officers of the company are G. O. French, president; C. B. French, general manager and treasurer; Dr. W. A. White, secretary, and C. W. Ruff, general superintendent. Besides the plant at Malvern, they operate at Corning, Ohio. At the present time, owing to market conditions, this plant is idle, but extensive additions have been made and when the plant is again put in operation, in addition to making hollow building tile, they will mine and ship about 150 tons of coal per day.

The Robinson Clay Product Company's plant No. 7 is located on the site of the first plant built in the Sandy Valley. This was purchased of the Canton-Malvern Fire Brick Paving Company, in 1901. After making paving brick for a short time they rebuilt the plant and began making sewer pipe. Today this plant is one of the best equipped and most modern in every way, especial attention being given to working conditions. A mixture of shale and fire-clay being used which makes a grade of sewer pipe superior to many and meeting the most drastic requirements of the various city codes. This company has been in continuous operation and employs about ninety men. Among the different men who have been in charge of this plant might be mentioned M. A. Lewton, George A. Deardolf, George Pollen and John Becker.

In 1904, Allen Creighton and others organized under the laws of West Virginia, the Pittsburgh and Malvern Clay Company and chose a site about one and one-half miles west of Malvern on what was then the Irwin Thompson farm. Here in 1905, they erected a modern plant for the manufacture of paving brick and continued under the management of M. A. Lewton in the making of paving brick. After a time there was a change in the directorship of this company and after a year of unsettled conditions the plant was sold in 1910 to the White Acre Fire Proofing Company. In 1911 this company began making hollow building tile and soon after installed more machinery thereby doubling the output and bringing the daily tonnage to about two hundred and fifty burned ware and employing about one hundred and fifty men. Under this company the plant has had almost continual operation until December 25, 1917, when the plant was destroyed by fire. At this time the plant was engaged

in making war material and the fire was thought to have been the result of German propaganda. Immediately after the fire the plant was rebuilt and under the able management of C. W. Ruff, who was superintendent at this time, the plant was again put in operation on February 7, 1917, just six weeks after being destroyed. But like all present building tile manufacturers, at this date, they have been obliged to close down. They are, however, making extensive repairs and additions, and when operations are continued they will have a more complete and economic plant.

October 26, 1911, the Malvern Fire Clay Company was incorporated under the laws of the State of West Virginia. The original stockholders being W. R. Elson, H. C. Downer, I. H. Ross, H. C. Ross, Ella Elson Ross, Mary Elson Downer, E. C. Baxter and O. O. Allison. These all, with the exception of I. H. Ross, deceased, E. C. Baxter and O. O. Allison, withdrawn, remain as stockholders of the company. Ground was broken and erection of the plant commenced April 16, 1912. The first material was manufactured October 12, 1912. This company has engaged in the making of hollow-building tile from the first. The plant has been in continuous operation from date of beginning with one exception of about sixty days, when the plant was destroyed by fire on the morning of July 1, 1919. But by competent management under war conditions, the plant was rebuilt and again put in operation on September 9th of the same year. This company has, by installing more and better machinery, more than doubled their original capacity. Their present daily output is about two hundred and fifty tons of burned ware. They employ about one hundred men. This is considered one of the most complete and up-to-the minute plants of the hollow-tile industry.

This company has furnished building tile for many of the largest buildings of our principal cities. During the period of the World war the plant was operated almost exclusively on war material and at the conclusion the company was awarded by the War Department for excellency of material and service.

The officers remain as they were originally chosen. W. R. Elson, president; H. C. Downer, vice-president and general manager; H. C. Ross, secretary and treasurer. These officers with Ella Elson Ross and Mary Elson Downer compose the directorate.

Could the veil, which hides the future from us mere mortals, have been lifted on that April morning that Mr. Kratz, pick and shovel in hand, went out looking for fireclay. What a wonderful sight would have been his to enjoy! He would have seen a brick paved road, 16 feet wide reaching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a modern city built of the building material that would be manufactured by the plants that would follow the discovery of fireclay in such a great abundance and of such excellent quality as the following analysis will show:

Per cent Silica	58.75
Per cent Oxide of Iron	2.57
Per cent Alumina	26.43
Per cent Lime	.37
Per cent Magnesia	.77
Per cent Potassium Oxide	1.49

Per cent Sodium Oxide	.45
Per cent loss on ignition	9.27
Per cent fire resisting factor	12.44

And as he looked day by day and saw the solid train loads of material leaving the plants to find their place in modern developments in practically every city, town and hamlet east of the Mississippi River, it would have been difficult for him to have realized that such an industry would ever arise where now only green fields and verdant meadows dotted the landscape.

But today we have five large plants, as already described, that represent investments of millions of dollars. Having a combined daily output of 1,000 tons, requiring a train of twenty-five to thirty cars to move to market and bringing revenues amounting to thousands of dollars in payrolls and millions per year in freight; employing from five to 600 men, and making Malvern and Sandy Valley known all over the U. S. A.

The Hollow Building Tile manufactured from this clay is of such fine quality that its use is recommended and demanded in all structures that are built to withstand time and the elements. And to show that it is a necessity, we need but to look at the many large buildings of Boston, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and everywhere in the eastern part of this country where it has been used exclusively, at a cost much greater than material manufactured at or near these places could have been secured for. And go where you will, if you are acquainted with the conditions, you will find that a journey in any direction will take you over roads that are partly, if not wholly, paved with the products of these plants.

In closing it seems but proper to mention some of the pioneer workmen, who by their endeavors and loyalty, helped to make the industry a success. Among the many the following are only a few: Mr. Herman Klotz, now the Rev. Mr. Klotz; his brother, L. D. S. Klotz, who is now secretary of the Whitacre-Greer Fireproofing Company; and ex-mayor of Malvern Mr. George McCall, deceased; Mr. Herbert Hewitt, deceased, who served his country during the Spanish-American war; his twin brother, Herman, now deceased; the sons of Dr. John Moffett, Sam and Ottie; and I. H. Ross, deceased; his brother, H. C. Ross, now secretary and treasurer of the Malvern Fire Clay Company, both sons of the late Dr. E. C. Ross.

CHAPTER XX

EAST AND FOX TOWNSHIPS

BOUNDARIES—LOCATIONS—POPULATION — RAILROADS — ALTITUDE — ASKING FOR A GRADED HIGHWAY—KILLING OF THE LAST DEER —MORGAN'S GREAT RAID—MINERAL RESOURCES—VILLAGES— NORRISTOWN—MECHANICSTOWN — WATTSVILLE — PINE HILL — SCROGGSFIELD.

EAST TOWNSHIP

This township is the extreme northeastern sub-division of Carroll County and was originally under the name of Franklin Township, in a contribution from Columbiana County. It contains three rows of sections out of the original surveyed township 14, range 4, together with six sections taken off Augusta Township by the county commissioners. It has now twenty-four square miles within its limits.

In 1840, it had a population of 995; altitude above Lake Erie 509 feet. At the eastern line of the township bordering on Columbiana County, the surface in many places is strewn with bowlders of northern origin. The topography is such as to indicate coal measures.

Three-fourths of a mile of the trackage of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad passes through the northeastern corner of this township.

POPULATION FOR THIRTY YEARS

The United States census returns show that in 1890, this township had a population of 640; in 1900 it was 606 and in 1910 was given as only 572.

VILLAGE OF NORRISTOWN

The only platted village in this township is Norristown, platted in the southwest quarter of section 29, township 14, range 4, by Daniel Norris, September 4, 1832. It has only a name in memory as it never developed to be known as much of a place.

FOX TOWNSHIP

Fox township is six miles square, situated on the eastern line of Carroll County and contains thirty-six sections and has on its surface village plattings as follows: Mechanicstown, Wattsville, Pine Hill, Scroggsville, none of which have developed into much in way of business centers, but of great value to the farming communities surrounding them.

This township is bounded on the north by East Township and Columbiana County, on the east by Columbiana County, on the south

by Columbiana County and Lee Township, Carroll County and on the west by Washington Township.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad passes through the township from sections 35 and 36 to section 19 on the south line where it enters Jefferson County.

Population

In 1890 this township had a population of 1,210; in 1900 it was 1,149 and in 1910 was placed at only 1,008.

Organization

Fox Township which is all of township 13, range 4, hence has 23,040 acres of land within its borders, was taken from Columbiana County by the Ohio legislature in 1832-33. An early mention of the township is found in the Centreville Record, October 24, 1832, as follows: "A petition will be presented to the next legislature in Ohio, praying for a graded road to be laid out in the following direction to-wit: Commencing at Thomas Sipilar's wood-yard in Knox Township, Jefferson County, Ohio; thence to Abraham Myer's mill, in the township aforesaid; thence to William Hoaten's in Fox Township, Columbiana County, Ohio; thence to intersect the graded road from the mouth of the Big Yellow Creek to the Ohio Canal near Henry Micks in Fox Township." (Signed, October 10, 1832.)

The Last Deer

It is believed that the last wild deer killed within Carroll County was killed about 1844 in Fox Township, by James Ferrell, one of the first county commissioners of Carroll County. This deer was chased for three days from the north branch of the Yellow Creek and finally brought to bay—that innocent animal of the wilderness.

Morgan's Raiders

As elsewhere mentioned in this work, the famous rebel cavalry raider was in Carroll County in Civil war days and along with his band of guerrillas, passed over the farm of Jonah Queen of this township, Sunday morning, July 26, 1863.

Resources

The coal industry here has been for many years of great importance. Millions of tons have been taken from the bowels of the earth and shipped hither and yon. The land is rolling and well watered by streams and springs of a never-failing type, making it a desirable place for stock raising.

Villages of this Township

Mechanicstown was laid out in 1836 by Thomas McGavern and is situated nine miles northeast of Carrollton. In 1880 it had a popu-

lation of 200; had a Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and a United Presbyterian church. Its business at that date included the following dealers: Saw mill by Samuel Anderson, and another by Samuel Hardgrove; general dealers, Boyd Brothers; physician, Dr. William Calhoun; hardware, Clark & Ralston; boots and shoes, John Hoase; undertaker, S. McFadden; millinery, Mrs. M. Spence; postmaster, John McKee; agricultural implements, Samuel Stinges.

The present business includes the following: General dealers, J. C. Dumbleton, W. M. Hoobler and S. L. Newbold; hardware, same as above; groceries, same as above.

The postmaster is J. C. Dumbleton who was commissioned February 8, 1907, being in office to date, fourteen years.

Scroggsfield

This hamlet is seven miles east of Carrollton; in 1880 had a population of seventy-five and about as many as at present. Its general dealers were then John George and Anderson & Son; blacksmith, John Barber; the hamlet was named for Reverend Scroggs, a pioneer missionary who called it a "good field" for his work.

Wattsville

This place is situated in the southwest quarter of section 20 and was platted by David Watt, March 27, 1838, ten miles east from Carrollton.

In 1880 its population was reported to be fifty persons—about the same as today. At that date there was a general store, two saw mills, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop and a physician.

Pine Hill, in section 1, is another country hamlet of more recent years.

General Remarks

In Civil war times this township gave of her men and money freely. One of her favorite sons was Gen. B. F. Potts, who General Grant appointed as governor of the Territory of Montana.

CHAPTER XXI

HARRISON TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—POPULATION — SCHOOLS — TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL FEATURES—COAL MINES—VILLAGE OF NEW HARRISBURG—WINCHESTER—HIBBETTS.

Harrison Township originally contained land embraced within a part of Stark County, at the formation of the new county of Carroll. It embraced all of the original surveyed township 15, range 6, until the erection of the present civil township of Center, by the county commissioners, when four and one-half sections were taken from Washington Township in the formation of Center. Under the present arrangement of civil townships, Harrison is left with thirty-one and one-half sections.

SCHOOLS

Until 1882 the schools of Harrison Township were supported by money arising from the rent of school section No. 16. But after years of experience and difficulty the school lands were sold (April 15, 1882), the popular vote on that issue standing 120 for and thirty-five against the lands being sold.

POPULATION

The population of this township according to the United States census has been: In 1840 it was 1,308; in 1890 it was 915; in 1900 it was 799; in 1910 it was given as 750.

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE

When the first courthouse in Carroll County was erected a man named William Davis was one of the county commissioners in charge, and when in 1884 the present courthouse was erected, another William Davis was one member of the board.

TOPOGRAPHY

The elevation and topography of this township is such that it rises so high above the valuable coal measure that an entrance cannot be made without making a shaft, although several coal mines were opened prior to 1884.

RAILROAD

The railway facilities in this township are furnished by the Wheeling & Lake Erie line, with station points at Hibbetts and another

just over the line in Washington Township at Stemple. Both are merely way-stations of no business consequence today.

Winchester Village Plat

Who knows anything about Winchester, Carroll County, Ohio? Well, such a place was platted, though never recorded by its proprietor, John Swearingen. It was situated in section 9, cornering with section 16. It was never accounted worthy of even building upon as a village plat.

At a very early day in the settlement of this county there was a pottery established by someone, on the Jacob Rock farm, two and a half miles west of Harrisburg and about a mile and a half east of the road leading to Carrollton; there was a tavern and a still-house there also. It has been long years since there was any trace of a village or of these industries.

Village of New Harrisburg

In 1886, State historian Henry Howe mentioned this village in these words: "It is a small village five miles northwest of Carrollton and which in 1883 contested with it for the county seat. This was the birth place of Jonathan Weaver, bishop of the United Brethren Church and president of Otterbein University. The village has one Presbyterian, one Christian church and about 200 inhabitants. In the little cemetery hard by the village may be seen a grave stone about twelve by eighteen inches, bearing the inscription 'Jonathan Lewis, aged 104.'"

As to this place in 1920 it can be said there is nothing to note a commercial interest at this point—it only remains in memory of the older citizens of the county.

A writer in the Free Press at Carrollton in 1884, and later, gave in substance the following concerning this village, which has some interesting points in history:

New Harrisburg was platted by Jacob Harsh, December 26, 1828, and soon assumed some promise of commercial importance, held its own share of the patronage so long as the stage line continued from Steubenville to Canton, through the place. But when the old rockaway stage coaches ceased to pass through the burg and the horse of flesh and blood was superseded by the horse of iron and steel, the town commenced to decline. Early in the eighties, Colonel Ayers was running a general store at this point and offered the county ten acres of land if they would locate the county seat there.

It was here that Rev. Jonathan Weaver, bishop of the United Brethren Church was born. He was also president of the Otterbein University. In 1884, New Harrisburg had a population of 200. The postmaster was then James Barr; dry goods dealer was T. J. Elder & Company; tannery, by A. B. McGill; boots and shoes by Masters & Barr; hotel, John Moore; undertaker was G. W. Perry; Conrad Wertz was the "village blacksmith."

The farming country about this place is indeed most fertile and has been cared for well by intelligent, hard-working farmers. Bax-

ter's Ridge is counted about the finest in the township. The northeast part of the township extends into what used to be known as the "Swamp." The old Conotton Valley Railroad runs through this township, but left New Harrisburg off the line by three miles.

CHAPTER XXII

LEE TOWNSHIP

ITS PRESENT TERRITORY—ITS GENERAL FEATURES—ORGANIZATION—POPULATION—SETTLEMENT—VILLAGES—THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE OF THE COUNTY—SOIL FOUND HERE.

Present Lee Township embraces parts of original surveyed township 12, range 4 and township 13, range 5. Eighteen sections off the east side of the former were left in Jefferson County at the formation of Carroll County. Three rows of sections off the west side of the township (13) contributed to the formation of the present civil township of Union. Two congressional townships contributed in part to the formation of four civil townships as they now exist. Township 12 was originally known as Jefferson Township. The remainder was known as Rock Township for a number of years after the organization of Carroll County.

In March, 1833, the county commissioners of Carroll County made the following entry in their journal: "Ordered that so much of the townships of Clinton and Springfield as is included in the county of Carroll, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate township to be known by the name of Jefferson." At their June session the same year, Rock Township was erected and contained thirty-two square miles. At the March, 1836, meeting the entry made was: "After reading and considering the petition for the erection and alteration of several townships in different parts of the county the following is moved": "A township named Centre was ordered to be erected from parts of Washington and Harrison townships, including Carrollton; also a township named Lee was ordered to be erected from parts of the townships of Rock and Jefferson; also a township named Loudon was ordered to be erected from the balance of the said Rock Township and Jefferson Township." The line was also changed between Perry and Union townships at that meeting of the county board.

SETTLEMENT

John Jackman settled on Elk Horn Creek in this township in 1802 and was followed by Peter Albaugh in 1805.

Elkhorn Creek derived its name from Reynolds, proprietor of a mill and a log tavern at the road-side near the creek, as he had for a sign the antlers of an elk, each measuring over six feet in length. On account of this circumstance the place was known as "Elk Horn Tavern" and later the township was likewise named. William Albaugh used to relate how the wolves used to be very numerous and that very early he received $12 bounty for killing six of these animals in Lee Township.

First Schoolhouse of the County, Etc.

The first public schoolhouse within what is now Carroll County was built in Lee Township.

The first justice of the peace in Lee Township was Joseph Wolff and at about the same date the other justice was John Albaugh.

The county's plat books show that in December, 1814, William Van Horn, Alexander and David Milligan laid out a town in section 17, township 13, range 5 and gave it the name of Millersburgh. This was on the old Thomas Lee farm near old Green Hill church. No trace of a village now attracts the passerby, save an old grave-yard in the woods.

September 24, 1832, John Rice laid out another town named Woodsberry, in the southeast quarter of section 36, township 12, range 4 (Lee Township), but this village like the other just named above, never materialized.

Population

In 1840, Lee Township had a populaion of 1,372, but it had decreased in 1880 to only 933; in 1890 it was 926; in 1900 it was 849, and in 1910 about the same. This great loss in population may be accounted for in part from the fact that the smaller tracts of land were all taken over by parties holding large tracts and the original men went on to the far west in search of larger homesteads of their own, leaving this township with few men who held the most of the lands suitable for cultivation.

Soil

The soil of this township is a sandy loam, having a limestone and clay sub-soil. Any and all of the staples common to this latitude can be successfully grown here. Coal abounds at many places within Lee Township and from it has come much of the wealth of the community.

Village of Harlem Springs

This village was laid out by Isaac Wiggins, prior to the organization of Carroll County as the records show that the "above plat of the town of Harlem is situated in the southeast quarter of section 10, township 13, range 5, Rock Township, Harrison County, Ohio, Isaac Wiggins, proprietor." He platted an addition to his village August 31, 1840.

In 1884 Harlem Springs had a population of 300; had three churches—Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and United Brethren. Harlem Springs College was located there (see Educational chapter). Boop Brothers had a steam flouring mill; Samuel Dunlap was a coal dealer and operator. The physicians were Drs. John B. Moody and J. B. Frame; the dry goods dealers were W. A. Groves and another dealer, name forgotten; the harness-maker was Jacob Karns; general merchandise, Peterson & Saltsman; hotel, Mrs. I. Wiand of the "Harlem Hotel."

A writer on this village in 1884 said as follows: "The town has a romantic situation and every house is occupied by its owner. It is in the midst of a rich agricultural community which contributes largely to its support. No liquor saloons are tolerated and the morals are governed by the standard set by its educated and refined citizens."

In 1854 when cholera visited Carrollton and her streets had blue sulphurous lights burning as a disinfectant, Dan Rice, the great showman of that time, turned aside from the place and pitched his tents at Harlem Springs on the public square.

Before the advent of the railroad, Joseph Wolff kept a tavern on the State road midway between Harlem Springs and Carrollton, called "Three Mile Tavern" where man and beast could slake their thirst before pursuing their journey.

David Lee operated a cheese factory not far from Wolffs and when he marketed the products of his factory, he would haul the cheese in big wagon loads to Steubenville with ox teams. The coming of the Civil war closed down this factory and it was never reopened.

This village is six miles southeast of Carrollton. Before the Civil war it was a health resort where invalids came from distant parts of the country to drink of its chalybeate springs. Among the visitors were Gen. Robert E. Lee and Hon. Edward M. Stanton of later date fame. The Harlem Springs College was founded in 1858, John S. Steeves, president. In the late eighties this village had a Methodist Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a United Brethren church and the usual number of shops and stores found in villages of its size. It is situated in section 16 of Lee civil township.

CHAPTER XXIII

LOUDON TOWNSHIP

Its Boundaries—Soil—Population—Settlement — Village of Kilgore—Entered by Gen. Anthony Wayne in Indian War Days.

The extreme southeastern sub-division of Carroll County is known as Loudon civil township. It once belonged to Rock Township in Harrison County. It is composed of parts of Congressional townships 11 and 12, range 4, and townships 12 and 13, in range 5. It is bounded on the north by Lee Township, on the east by Jefferson County, on the south by Harrison County and a small portion by Jefferson County, and on the west by Perry Township. It contains twenty-one full and six half sections of land.

The soil is a rich sandy loam and produces all that is grown in this latitude and longitude. While the township has no railway facilities it has a valuable soil and the crops and stock here produced are of the best quality and the railways are not far distant so that agriculture is easily and profitably carried on by a prosperous, happy and generally contented people.

Population

The United States reports of census for different enumeration periods gives this township as follows: In 1840 it had 966; in 1880 it was 965; in 1890 it was 929; in 1900 it was placed at 909 and in 1910 it was 925.

Early Settlers

Jacob Gotschall came in from Berks County, Virginia, and located in what is now known as Loudon Township, about 1802. In a few years he was surrounded by Peter Albaugh, Daniel Shawver, Solomon Stine, Thomas Lucas and Adam Simmons, as neighbors. As most all the pioneers had emigrated from Loudon County, Virginia, the county commissioners who organized the township in which settlement was effected naturally named it Loudon, hence the origin of the township's name.

Among other early settlers in the township are recalled the names of William Wincler, 1806; George Iden, 1815; Samuel G. Queen in the spring of 1820.

General Anthony Wayne Here

This distinguished American soldier, after the Revolutionary war, when the missionaries stationed in this portion of the great West (as Ohio was then styled), asked for protection from the invasion of savage Indian tribes, General Wayne was sent with

soldiers in 1794 and crossed the southern part of Carroll County, camping on section 4, township 12, range 5 in Loudon Township, about two miles south of the present village of Kilgore on land later owned by Joseph Wilson.

The Village of Kilgore

This little village in section 6 of Loudon Township, is twelve miles southeast of Carrollton. In the eighties it had two hundred population; a Methodist Episcopal church, a Lutheran church and a Reformed church. Its population is about the same today—less if any difference.

This place was laid out soon after the organization of Loudon Township by John Able, in honor of Hon. Daniel Kilgore of Cadiz, Ohio, then a member of Congress from that district. The county plat-book says: "The above is a correct plat of the town of Kilgore, situated in Rock township, Carroll County, Ohio, in the northeast quarter of section 12, township 12, range 5, of the Steubenville district, as surveyed for John Able, the proprietor on the 17th and 18th days of December, 1834."

A business directory of 1883-84 gives this on Kilgore: Albaugh Brothers, stone-masons; J. D. Albaugh, pianos and organs; William Albaugh, saw mill; James Campbell, agricultural implements; S. M. Gottschall, blacksmith; Simmons & Son, furniture dealers; John H. Smith, hotel; Spence, Tinlin & Company, general merchandise; with a few other dealers.

CHAPTER XXIV

Monroe Township

Geographical Location — Organization — Population — Topography — Early Settlements — Resources — Villages — Churches and Schools—Dell Roy Village—Early Postal Facilities—Named Monroe for President Monroe—Land Title—Some "Bad Men"—Pioneer Families.

Monroe civil township named for President Monroe, who signed many of the first land patents and warrants for the early settlers here, is situated in township 15, range 7 and is bounded on the north by Rose and Harrison townships, on the east by Union Township, on the south by Orange Township and on the west by Tuscarawas County. It contains about twenty-seven sections of land. The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway passes through the township in a semi-circle, extending from section 15 up the western side and thence through the northern tier of sections, through Dell Roy, leaving the township from section 24. The recent maps show the defunct and the still existing villages and postoffices as follows: Dell Roy, Tabor, Scott Station, Atwood, Barrack, Queensboro and Leavittsville.

Population

The United States census reports show the population for three decades to have been: In 1890 it was 1,487; in 1900 it was only 1,336; in 1910 it was decreased to 1,128, about its present population.

Topography

This township, like most of the sub-divisions in Carroll County, is rough and hilly, cut up by ravines, leaving only small narrow valleys suitable for cultivation, aside from many of the hillsides which are used in places almost to their very peaks for grazing and pasture purposes.

Organization

Monroe Township was established by metes and bounds at the first session of the county commissioner's board, held in the tavern of David J. Levy in Carrollton, after the organization of the county in 1833. It contains twelve full sections and three half sections taken from the original township 14, range 6, contributed from Harrison County; also twelve full sections and two and a half sections from original township 15, range 7, as contributed from Tuscarawas County at the time Carroll County was erected by contributions from surrounding counties. (See "Act to erect Carroll County", passed December 25, 1832.)

Land Titles

Following is a list of those who entered government land in what is now Monroe Township and received patented titles at the Steubenville land office:

(1) James Madison patented, as President of the United States, in the year 1811 to James Woodburn for the northwest quarter of section 6, township 15, range 7, found in Carroll County records, Vol. 8, page one.

(2) James Madison, President of the United States, to John Yant in 1812, for the northwest quarter section 11, township 15, range 7, Vol. 9, page 128.

(3) James Madison, President of the United States, to Robert Russell, 1812, for the northeast quarter of section 36, township 14, range 6. In 1818 from the same to the same the southeast quarter of section. Philip Crabbs laid out the town of Cannonsburgh in 1849, the same being changed to Dell Roy.

(4) James Madison, President of the United States, to William Croxton in 1819, for the northwest quarter of section 26, township 14, range 6. James Monroe signed the above deed as Secretary of the State in President Madison's cabinet.

(5) James Monroe, President of the United States to Andrew Block, 1820, the northwest quarter of section 34, township 14, range 6.

(6) James Monroe, President of the United States, to John Dunlap, 1824, the southwest quarter of section 21, township 14, range 6.

(7) John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, to William Carlisle, 1825, for the northwest quarter section 23, township 14, range 6.

(8) John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, to Abraham Barline, 1826, the east half of the northeast quarter section 24, township 14, range 6.

(9) Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Adam Rail, 1830, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 14, range 6.

(10) Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, to Robert Marshall, 1831, the west half of the southwest quarter section 35, township 4, range 6.

(11) Sloan & Fawcett as executors to Philip Crabbs, 1839, the east half of section 36, township 14, range 6. Ten years later he laid out the village of Cannonsburgh (now Dell Roy).

Streams

In this township is Indian Fork of Conotton Creek, flowing through the north part of this township and McGuire's Fork flows across the southeast corner of the township.

Some Bad Men

Horse thieves, counterfeiters and men escaped from the justice in older states east of the Allegheny Mountains, came to this valley in an early day because of the canal routes and therefore less liable

to be detected. Counterfeiters were very numerous at the place where now stands Dell Roy and finally reached many other parts of the county before the gang was entirely broken up.

Miscellaneous Items

Tread-mills and still-houses were "home markets" for the surplus grain crops of the farmers.

After the old men and boys had taken a week's ride in a fox hunt they usually wound up at one of these still-houses and replenished their jugs with corn and rye whisky, which was partly made into tansy bitters and served at meals as a beverage.

But let it be stated that the circuit rider was early in this field and preached the gospel. Next came in the hunters and ax-men and the "pill doctor" with his saddle-bags.

A Methodist class was organized and a log meeting-house erected near the present site of Leavittsville, then called Monroe, but no church was organized until Rev. John Hare of Carrollton circuit preached a few times in the grove. He was a great preacher, a good hunter and dearly loved the chase with its pack of trained hounds. Presbyterian and Methodist Protestant churches were also early in this township.

Among the early families of this township may be recalled the Marshalls, the Russells, the Scotts, the Thorleys, the Wilkins, the Yarts, the Colemans, and the Junklins.

Village of Dell Roy

This sprightly village was platted as Cannonsburg in section 36, by Philip Crabbs, October 2, 1849. Colonel William Brown opened the first store and his son Henry used to trap fur-bearing animals, taking the pelts to Carrollton and there sold them to Nick Burger and Adam Crosier, who converted them into hats and caps. Those times men and boys had their heads measured the same as they did their feet for a good fit in boots and shoes. The first store in old Cannonsburg was kept by Samuel Allen in a room on Main street. The first postoffice was in charge of John P. Miller and Samuel Semple. They got mail addressed to this part of the county from Carrollton and carried the same until they chanced to meet the parties to whom addressed at some log-rolling, barn-raising or general muster-day, when they delivered it to the parties for whom intended. The first regular established postoffice at Dell Roy vicinity was named Leavitt and it was kept at Colonel Brown's store.

There was plenty of coal in this neighborhood, but little was mined until the building of the railroad, through the influence of General Eckley, aided by local stockholders of the Ohio & Toledo Railroad Company, which road was extended southward from Carrollton, a distance of eight miles with the southern terminus at Cannonsburg. Then it was that coal mines were rapidly developed till the railroad changed hands, its name being changed to the Youngstown & Conotton Valley Railroad and it was extended on to Sher-

rodsville under the name of the Conotton Valley Railroad. Coal mines were well developed and all boomed at a lively rate for a time.

In 1893 Dell Roy had its Odd Fellows Lodge, the Jr. O. U. A. M., Grand Army of the Republic, a fine cornet band, a town hall and a base ball club.

At this date (1921), the business and other interests of Dell Roy include the following:

Dell Roy has a Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and a Presbyterian church, each provided with a building and a pastor—see Church Chapter for details.

The lodges of the village include the Grange and the Odd Fellows orders. The business is represented mainly as follows: Autogarages, R. D. Fry, H. R. Davy; barbers, R. D. Fry, C. G. Wegman; blacksmiths, Ross Cogan; furniture, H. R. Davy, also undertakers; feed store, S. W. Snell; grocers, R. D. Fry, Fred Bratzman; hardware, S. W. Snee, G. G. Nigee; hotel, Mrs. H. T. Thorley; meats, George German; lunches, R. D. Fry; shoe repair, William Snee; undertakers, H. R. Davy.

Municipal

Dell Roy is an incorporated village. Its 1921 elective officers are as follows: Mayor, W. M. Lytle; clerk, Clare Close; marshal, Joseph Russell; councilmen, M. S. Hoobler, W. T. Thorley, L. T. Trushell, George German, Neal Wetzel, Milton Wishart. The old Catholic church building has been converted into a town hall. There is no fire protection, but the volunteer fire company under chief H. R. Davy, has prevented any disastrous fires in the village for many years.

Leavittsville

This place was given a name by Thomas James in 1850. It was three miles from Dell Roy saw mill. Agricultural implements were sold there. It is within the great Carroll County coal belt. In 1884, there were 2,214,000 bushels of coal mined in Monroe township by the six firms operating. The hamlet of Leavittsville is an inland place, hence when the railway went through the county and left it off its line it naturally never grew to speak of.

CHAPTER XXV

ORANGE TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—TOPOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION—VILLAGES— SETTLEMENTS —RAILROADS—"UNDERGROUND" RAILWAY STATION—POPULATION.

Orange Township (a part of) was originally under the name of One-leg Township, Tuscarawas County and commenced to receive its pioneer settlers soon after Ohio was admitted into the Union. Benjamin Knight, Samuel Dunlap and a few others built their log cabins along Conotton Creek and by the addition of other settlers the early clearings grew rapidly so that within a few years the distance between neighbors was not so very great.

The land embraced within Orange Township is made up of two or more of the original surveyed townships of the county. As now constituted it has part of townships 13 and 14, in range 6 and parts of townships 14 and 15 of range 7. It has an area of twenty-seven and one-half miles.

It is bounded by Monroe Township on the north, by Perry on the east, by Harrison County on the south, by Tuscarawas County on the west. Its general topography is quite rough and hilly and is underlaid with valuable minerals including coal and clays.

The railroad found traversing the territory of Orange Township is the Wheeling & Lake Erie line.

The villages of the township are Sherrodsville, Leesville, New Hagerstown.

The population of Orange Township in 1840 was 1,528; in 1870 it had decreased to 1,207; in 1880 it was placed at 1,327; and in 1910 it was 1,700.

Before the Civil war and the consequent freedom of slaves, this township was a station on the old so called "Underground Railroad", by which slaves were spirited through from slave states north into Canada. Among the noted "conductors" of this route towards the north star, were Messrs. Joseph S. Burr and Jacob Millesack. The route lay from Port Washington, in Tuscarawas County, through Leesville, thence to Salem, Columbiana County, via Baxter's Ridge in Harrison Township on by way of Judge Georgees in Fox Township, Carrollton County. Carrollton was always avoided if possible, as it was not considered a safe locality in which to try to hide a fugitive slave.

In 1884 Hon. William Adair was a resident of the township at Leesville. He was the author of the celebrated liquor law; a member of the Constitutional Convention of Ohio. He was then practicing law there. Leesville was also the home of Mrs. Mary A. Kail, poetical writer of note—see some of her verses elsewhere in this chapter.

Leesville

Leesville, situated in sections 28 and 29 of Orange Township, was platted August 1, 1812, by Thomas Price and Peter Saunders. It is on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad, one hundred miles northeast of Columbus and twelve miles southwest of Carrollton. It is on Conotton Creek, formerly spelled Kanotton and is of Indian origin as a name. Early settlers knew this stream as One Leg, so called from a one-legged Indian who lived on its banks and for whom a township was named in Tuscarawas County. Around this little place centers much of history; has long been known as an intellectual and reforming center. It was one of the stations on the Underground Railroad, and in those days its little public hall at times was visited by such bright and shining abolition lights as William Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglass, Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury.

This was also the home of the celebrated genius and clock-builder, Charles Dunster, who made with his own rough tools an ingenious astronomical clock which kept the time of several of the larger cities of this country. He was a self-taught man and wrought out this wonderful piece of machinery in an ordinary blacksmith shop, where he also earned his daily bread.

Another unique character who naturally finds a place high on the honor roll of the county, is Mrs. Mary E. Kail, authoress of "Crown Our Heroes," and "Ohio." She was born in Washington City, but from early childhood lived in Carroll County. At one time she was a clerk in one of the departments at the national capital, but for political reasons was "let out" by an incoming administration. Her style as a poet can be best judged by reading her poem entitled "Ohio":

Ohio, I love thee for deeds thou has done;
Thy conflicts recorded and victories won;
On the pages of history, beaming and bright,
Ohio shines forth like a star in the night.
Like a star flashing out o'er the mountain's blue crest,
Lighting up with its glory the land of the West;
For thy step onward marching and voice to command,
Ohio, I love thee, thou beautiful land.

Commonwealth grandly rising in majesty tall—
In the girdle of beauty, the fairest of all;
Tho' thunders of nations around thee may roar—
Their strong tidal waves dash and break on thy shore—
Standing prouder and firmer when danger is nigh,
With a power to endure and an arm to defy;
Ohio shall spread her broad wings to the world,
Her bugles resounding and banners unfurled.

A queen in her dignity, proudly she stands,
Reaching out to her Sister States, wealth-laden hands,
Crowned with plentiful harvests and fruit from the vine,
And riches increasing in ores from the mine.

While with liberty's banner unfurled to the sky—
Resolved for the Union to do or to die—
Her soldiers and statesmen unflinchingly come,
'Mid booming of cannon and roll of the drum.

To glory still onward we're marching along,
Ev'ry heart true and noble, re-echoes the song,
Every pledge to each other, through years that have fled,
We have hopes for the living, and tears for the dead.
Bless the heroes who suffered, but died not in vain;
Keep the flag that we love—without tarnish or stain.
Thus uniting with all shall my song ever be
Ohio, my home-land, my heart clings to thee.

At present the village of Leesville has business interests as follows:

General store—Thomas McCreary.
Grocery—James Kugas.
Hardware—J. H. Benedun.
Harness Shop—A. R. Shearer.
Barber—Albert Chaddock.
Incubator Factory—C. E. Adair.

The village has churches and lodges as follows: A Methodist Episcopal church, a Masonic lodge, a Grange, an Eastern Star Chapter and a Daughters of the Revolution Chapter.

The postmasters have included these: John Hoover, Robert Cummings, Mary E. Blackburn, B. W. Adair, John Scott, B. W. Adair, John Scott, B. W. Adair, R. H. Miller, M. W. Herron.

The present village officers are: Mayor, A. E. Knight; councilmen, Robert Parker, A. Adair, L. W. Leech, C. Clark, C. B. Gartred; treasurer, J. H. Benedun.

New Hagerstown

This is a defunct village and never grew to be of great importance —see "Village Plats" for its origin.

The Village of Sherrodsville

This is one of the villages of Ohio which has met with numerous changes in its prosperity since its founding. It has numbered its population by the thousand and noted for its business push and enterprise as well as for its decline and periods of stagnation. These changes have all been caused by purely natural causes over which no man, or set of men, has had any control.

Sherrodsville was named for Charles Sherrod who owned the land where the village now stands. He had a machine shop in the nearby country and there manufactured a small type of threshing machines which were sold over quite a large scope of country. Near this point, before the days of the Civil war, a postoffice was established and called "Sherrodsville postoffice." It is now located on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad and the water course known as

Conotton Creek, flows by the village. This platting is within the civil townships of Orange and Monroe and was platted about 1882 by John Pearch and Allen Pearch on the west side of Conotton and another section of the platting was by Henry Barrick over in Monroe Township.

Luther Pearch started the first store in the village and the pioneer hotel was erected and conducted by Samuel Maughiman and wife. Later the hotel was known as the American House.

The 1920 commercial interests of the village of Sherrodsville are: General dealers, L. C. Justus, W. H. Stratton, Mrs. E. J. Morgan, Reece Scourfield, Pearch Brothers, J. D. Williams; millinery, Miss Mattie Griffith; restaurant, R. M. Campbell, John Holcroft; garage, James Daugherty; meat market, Pearce & Statton; cream station, William Pilgrim; lunch and soft drinks, Robert Bryden, who also operates a dance hall. The undertaker of the village is Edward Baxter; the flouring mill which has been in operation for thirty years is the property of N. E. Morgan.

The first lumber dealer in the place was the present postmaster, W. D. Beamer, who opened a lumber yard there soon as the railroad was completed.

The various religious denominations have here formed societies and churches including these: Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Catholic and Congregational and all have supported pastors and erected houses of worship. The church chapter of this work will treat this in detail.

The lodges of Sherrodsville are the Knights of Pythias, Maccabees, Red Men and Woodmen—See Lodge chapter.

Mines and Quarries

At an early day the coal miners' monthly pay-roll was $40,000 at this place, but today has decreased to about $8,000. However, new developments seem to point to a new and better day in the coal industry of the place. It was about 1905 when coal mining commenced to lessen in the output. From 1900 to 1903 the industry of quarrying building stones here was developed to some extent, but finally went down and this injured the business of the place. However in the autumn of 1918 the Ohio Buff Sand Stone Company took over the old Craig quarry two miles east of the village and are now preparing to do an extensive business and it is said at this date, November, 1920, have contracts with builders in Milwaukee and New York City for immense buildings, including a Catholic cathedral and numerous handsome residences, which will keep this company busy for the next five years. It is believed that as high as two hundred men are soon to find constant employment in this industry. The company in charge took down an immense stone saw and planing mill plant in Bedford, Indiana, for the purpose of utilizing the stone near Sherrodsville, which it is said by master builders and artisans to be far superior to the far-famed Bedford (Ind.) building stone.

Concerning the shipping facilities of Sherrodsville let it be said that the old "Conotton Valley" Railroad, a narrow gauge line, was constructed to this place in 1882 and the Wheeling & Lake Erie line

from Carrollton was finished to Sherrodsville in the fall of 1885. At present both lines are standard gauge and both owned by the Wheeling & Lake Erie system.

Postoffice

The postoffice at Sherrodsville is still a fourth class office. Its postmasters have been as follows: Luther Pearch, Daniel Narigon, Doctor Dunlap, George Barrick, S. J. T. Pearch, M. V. Shuman and present postmaster, W. D. Beamer, who began his duties in May, 1918.

Village Government

This is an incorporated village under the laws of the State. Its present mayor is S. J. T. Pearch. The village owns a two-story frame hall, built in 1895. The present population is not far from four hundred.

This village had a great fire about 1889 by which most of the business houses of the place were wiped out. Again on August 11, 1911, eighteen buildings were burned, loss $45,000, and but small insurance on account of the poor fire protection afforded the village. The insurance companies would not carry such poor risks. The citizens from Carrollton, Leesville and Bowerston rushed rapidly to the scene, but all combined could avail but little. Many of these business houses were never rebuilt as at about that date the mining company dismantled its property. The result of this fire may still be seen in the affairs about the once prosperous vilage.

CHAPTER XXVI

PERRY TOWNSHIP

First Called North Township—Churches—Population—Description and Boundaries—Villages and Hamlets of Perrysville—Palermo and Lamartine.

Perry Township was erected under the name of North by the Carroll County Commissioners, at their first session, held at the house of David J. Levy, in Carrollton, March 5, 1833. At their June session the commissioners made this entry in their journal: "Petition of sundry citizens of the townships of Union and North were presented, praying for a new arrangement of said townships, which they duly considered and determined that they shall be named and bounded as follows: The fraction of North with a part of Union attached, which is hereby erected into a separate township and to be known as Perry township to be bounded, etc."

At their March meeting the county commissioners made an entry: "Mr. McQueen presented a petition signed by sundry citizens of Perry Township praying for an alteration of the townships of Perry and Union, but in consequence of the petition not giving legal notice, the board refused to make any alterations."

Early Mills and Liquor Stills

The county commissioner's journal shows the following concerning pioneer milling: "October, 1844—It is hereby ordered that the tax charged upon the mill of Joseph Crail, in Perry Township, be remitted and that the mill will be stricken from the duplicate of taxable property, said mill not being deemed taxable property under the present laws."

There were in those early days many "stills" scattered here and there throughout this township (this was before it was illegal to run a liquor still) as there was no revenue tax on liquors until after the beginning of the Civil war. Whisky brought good, ready money to the farmer and it was the rule all over this part of the country to dispose of the rye and corn on hand after the stock of the farm had its share. After 1870 there was not known to exist a still-house in Carroll County.

Population

In 1840 Perry Township had a population of 1,344; in 1880, it was 1,140; in 1890, it was placed at 950; in 1900, it was 831; in 1910, only 766.

Village of Perrysville

This village was laid out January 28, 1835, by Mahlon Stewart, for the purpose of making a town to be called Perrysville. It is situated nine miles south of Carrollton and in 1880 had a population of two hundred. The near-by postoffice was named Lamartine. There were then two churches. Land was worth as high as $60 per acre and the business of the village was carried on by the following persons: J. Kirby, wagon-maker; Joseph Kirby, blacksmith; J. Morgan, boots and shoes; J. W. Shambaugh, groceries; Ed Shepherd, general dealer; Ed. Stewart's tannery; Dr. H. G. Tope, drugs. Doctor Tope was a surgeon in the Civil war. Before the postoffice was established at Perrysville, Jacob Gladden, Sr., kept a postoffice on his farm and called it "Hickory"—named for Andrew Jackson, who had many admirers in this township, politically. About the only newspaper going through this office was the Cadiz Sentinel and Carrollton Picayune. After the establishing of Lamartine postoffice, Hickory postoffice was abolished by common consent.

Village of Palermo

This place was platted July 17, 1838, by George K. McCaskey, eight miles south of Carrollton. In 1880 its population was fifteen souls. S. T. Allen then conducted a general store and was postmaster. He was also the village blacksmith and farmed as well as ran the only tavern of the hamlet.

The school lands of Perry Township were disposed of in 1848.

The only Methodist church (South) ever organized within Carroll County was the one in the south part of Perry Township at "Cross Roads." This church was dedicated by the notorious rebel, Edson B. Olds, who addressed a Vallandingham meeting in the grove north of Carrollton in 1863.

As a missionary field Perry Township had few equals. The Baptists had a house of worship on the farm of Martin Wortman. The Protestant, or "New Side" Methodists, in 1884, still had a church at Palermo. The Methodist Episcopal at Mt. Tabor; Bishop Weaver founded the United Brethren church of Perrysville. Rev. Alexander Campbell dedicated a Disciple "Meeting-House" on Joseph Allen's farm. A Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated by Bishop Simpson. The Lutherans had a branch in the north part of this township.

CHAPTER XXVII

ROSE TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—TOPOGRAPHY—PART OF THE COUNTY'S MALTESE CROSS—VILLAGES—SETTLEMENT — RAILROADS — POPULATION — BOUNDARIES—ORGANIZATION.

Rose Township is the western block of townships in Carroll County. The county is so formed by surveys that one civil township on both the east and west parts of the county extend out further than the remainder of the county, thus forming a county in the shape of a Maltese cross. At the first session of the county commissioners of Carroll County, David L. Levy's tavern being the meeting place and the spot being where Carrollton stands and the date being March 4, 1833, it was ordered "That the townships of Rose, Harrison, Washington and Fox remain as they were originally surveyed." These four townships take in a "swath" of six miles in width, extending across the entire county from west to east. Rose Township is a contribution from Stark County in the formation of Carroll County and still retains all of the original township No. 16, range 7, therefore contains thirty-six sections.

SETTLEMENTS

Very early settlements were made along Sandy Creek in what is now Rose and Brown townships. Capt. James Downing and Isaac Miller came in from Brooke County, Virginia, and settled on government land in Rose Township, about the year 1811. John Beatty, Sr., came there in 1813 and was soon followed by Samuel Oswalt, William Knotts and Andrew Croix. John Oswalt came in about the same time and kept a tavern in this township on land later known as the James Beatty farm.

The Downings, the Browns, the Fulks and the Knotts, from this township helped fill the ranks of the soldiers for the War of 1812.

Wild game was very plentiful in the early days here. Deer, bear, wild turkeys, panthers and wild-cats were common. Sandy Creek was then much larger in its volume of water than at present. The stream had no bridge until about 1833, a toll bridge by Isaac Miller; it was subsequently taken over by Carroll County.

The villages in Rose Township include: Magnolia, Morges (defunct), and Lindentree. The village of Magnolia is a station of importance on the Pennsylvania system of railroads and is partly in Stark and partly in Carroll County. The part in this county is in section 30.

Village of Magnolia

This village is within Rose Township, Carroll County and a part extends over into Stark County.

Magnolia is an incorporated place of long standing. The present officers are John J. Williams, mayor; S. A. Hastings, clerk; G. R. Mackall, treasurer; Robert McDonald, marshal.

A postoffice was established here May 26, 1836, with John W. Smith as first postmaster, then followed in order the following postmasters: Richard Elson until sometime in the '50s; Frederick Winters, W. H. Greer up to 1885; George W. Speaker, during Cleveland's first term of office; N. J. Randall in Harrison's administration; Jacob E. Endlich in Cleveland's second administration; Douglass Gotshall from 1898 to 1914, and W. L. Knotts from 1914 to the present time—January, 1921.

Commercial Interests in 1921

W. L. Knotts, postmaster and grocery store.
E. R. Benfer & Sons, general store and meat market.
A. H. Markle, general store and meat market.
Gregory & Co., general merchandise.
W. W. Farber, hardware.
Mrs. S. Marlor, restaurant.
Luigi Tozzi, soft drinks and groceries.
The A. R. Elson Co., flouring mill.
The National Fire Proofing Co., offices Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
The Whitacre-Greer Fire Proofing Company, office Waynesburg, Ohio.
The Magnolia Garage Company.
The Leichtamer Garage.
The Magnolia Transit Line, auto-bus line to Canton, Ohio.
The Royal Blue Transit Line, auto-bus to Canton, Ohio.
The Rice Shoe Store.
Henry Kloppman, stoves and tin ware.
The Bank of Magnolia Company.
Physicians—Dr. R. E. Bunker, Jr.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company constructed through this village in 1854 and the Baltimore & Ohio line was built in 1899.

The churches are the Evangelical and United Brethren (Olive branch). The only secret society is the Knights of Pythias.

The village was visited by a big storm or hurricane January 20, 1854; killing frost June 4, 1859; deep snow in April, 1901; floods and high waters, 1884, 1891, 1898, 1912 (September) and 1913.

It should be understood that a portion of this village is within Stark County, but the postoffice is situated in Carroll County. Richard Elson founded the part of the village in Stark County and Mr. Downing the part in Carroll County. His plat was first called Downingsville.

Richard Elson, Sr., established the flouring mills in 1834.

From an old historical account of this village it is gleaned that the village was platted March 22, 1836, ten miles southeast from Canton. In 1880 it had a population of 300 and at present has about 600. The directory of Ohio for 1884 gave this village as having a woolen mill by Chaddock & Son; a flouring and saw mill, A. R. Elson; general merchandise, Clarence Greer; hotel by J. Gregory; grocery, T. Griffith; general store, William M. Griffith; blacksmith, Lewis G. Kemp; hotel, Daniel Kloppman; physician, Dr. L. McIlravy.

Morges

This place was laid out August 24, 1831, by Samuel Oswalt and John Waggoner. It never materialized to any business importance. Its chief feature was the fine Catholic church known as St. Mary's, which in 1884 was described as having a chime of bells that could be heard for miles around the village. This church was dedicated in 1858. The population in 1840 was 1,593; in 1880 it was only 1,195, but today it is numbered among the defunct places of the county.

CHAPTER XXVIII

UNION TOWNSHIP

THE LOCATION—BOUNDARY—NAMING — TOPOGRAPHY — POPULATION —SETTLEMENT—ITS ORGANIZATION—ITS ONLY HAMLET.

One of the central southern civil townships in Carroll County is Union, so called because it was made up from parts of several other sub-divisions in the county. It is bounded on the north by Center and Harrison townships, on the east by Lee Township, on the south by Perry Township and on the west by Monroe Township. It contains about twenty-two and one-half sections of land. In common with most of the county of which it forms a part, it is somewhat hilly and cut up with hills and ravines.

Its only village or hamlet is known as Petersburg, of which see below. The population of this township in 1890 was 653; in 1900 it was only 578 and in 1910 was placed by the United States census at 513.

When it was organized by the county commissioners this township (in March, 1833) embraced four and one-half sections off the east side of what was then Madison (now Lee) Township and was bounded on the south by North Township (now Perry). Several boundary changes were effected later on.

McGuire's Fork of Conotton Creek flows through this township hence the early milling interests centered here.

The orignial County Infirmary was located in this township. (See County Government Chapter.)

HAMLET OF PETERSBURG

This is situated in section 3, near the southern line of the township. It appears to have been platted but never recorded by Joseph Tope, proprietor, and Cornelius Bracken, September 23, 1867. It is five miles south of Carrollton. In 1884 the business included: Dr. Jasper Tope; John R. King, hotel; Tope & Rutledge, flour mills; W. W. Fawcett, general store.

The postoffice here was known as Algonquin.

While this is an inland township it has always held its position among the townships of the county, and has had its share of representative men to work for the best interests of the whole county.

For early settlers see general chapters on county's settlement.

CHAPTER XXIX

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

LOCATION—BOUNDARIES—ITS RAILROAD LINES — VILLAGES—ECKLEY POSTOFFICE — STEMPLE — GENERAL FEATURES — POPULATION — —SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—ORGANIZATION — CONCERNING ITS SETTLEMENT—COUNTY INFIRMARY.

In range 5, township 14 is found Washington civil township in Carroll County. As now constituted it contains twenty-six sections. Its southwestern corner is irregular on account of the formation of Center township which was carved from out of Washington and other central sub-divisions of the county.

It is bounded on the north by Augusta and East townships, on the east by Fox Township, on the south by Lee and Center townships and on the west by Center and Harrison townships.

It was named Washington, while yet a part of Columbiana County, and was so named on account of Washington, Pennsylvania being where so many of the pioneers to this township came and effected their settlement.

POPULATION

The United States census report gave this township a population of 665 in 1890; in 1900 it was 634 and in 1910 was placed at 601.

COUNTY INFIRMARY

The county infirmary was located in the northwest corner of section 28, a little more than three miles from the county seat—Carrollton.

ECKLEY POSTOFFICE

This postoffice was established in the center of section 17, many years ago, the same being named in honor of General Ephriam R. Eckley, then member of Congress from this district.

GENERAL REMARKS

This township is within the heart of as good an agricultural section as central Carroll County affords. For decades this tract has been well cultivated and subdued, at first being a dense forest land with wild game and dangerous animals, who up to the advent of men with guns, had been the possessors of the territory destined to be an excellent country in which a happy, prosperous people should eventually live.

The houses of the early settlers in this township did not offer much from those in other parts of the county. They were of a peculiar structure, however, and ranged in size from fifteen to twenty feet

square, and usually not over ten feet in height in the center, under the ridgepole, but were really two stories in height, the lower room not being in excess of six and a half feet, making it necessary to remove one's hat, when the person entering was more than ordinary heighth. The roof was generally of clap-boards, the floor of puncheon, and the door swung on heavy wooden hinges, with the latch-string, throughout the day time ever hanging outside, but at night time it was pulled inside, which really served well as a lock, for the cross-bar of the cabin was inside. These cabins were used as late as the '80s, in many instances, through this section of the country, but the rule was that long prior to that date, the pioneer had provided himself with a better house—frame or brick. Some of the oldest citizens now residing in the county will recall Valentine Friday who used to relate how he drove the wolves from his cabin home on many occasions by burning a pine knot. Once he remarked that the "modern wolf at the door" would not be driven from the door in that way!

In the '70s and '80s many of the pioneer relics could be seen in this as well as other parts of Carroll County. The old orchards, the same spring of water, with the remains of the old homestead buildings marked the spot where the pioneer had settled, lived and finally died, and with some of them the plow-share has long since effaced every trace of their burial place.

Now the residents of Washington Township live within sound of the church-going bell, have schools of modern standards of excellency, have good highways and possess all that one needs to be contented and happy.

Of the schools and churches other chapters (in a general way) mention all that is of much historic interest, hence need not be enlarged upon in this connection.

Railroads

The Lake Erie & Western Railway passes through the extreme northeast corner of Washington Township, but there is no station within its territory. The Wheeling & Lake Erie touches section 34 of this township. Stemple village is a station on the western line of the township, but is simply a way-station point—a flag-station.

HARRISON COUNTY

History of Harrison County

CHAPTER I

GEOLOGY AND NATURAL FEATURES

General Geology — Surface Features — Altitudes — Creeks — Valleys—Drainage and Relief—Coal Measure—Oil Production—Natural Gas of the Country.

General geology, surface features, coal, gas and oil, are the only geological subjects this chapter will treat. For much in this chapter the author is indebted to the Ohio State Geological reports, especially those of 1908 and 1912.

Drainage and relief—As a whole, the surface of Harrison County may be said to consist of rounded, gently sloping ridges, thickly interspersed with valleys. The divide that separates the streams flowing into the Ohio River from those tributary to the Tuscarawas, lies in the eastern part of the county. It has everywhere an altitude of 1,200 feet above sea level and at a few places the hills lack but little of reaching the 1,400 foot contour. The Pennsylvania, Wheeling & Lake Erie, and Wabash railroads all tunnel through this dividing ridge. It crosses from Carroll County on the north and passes southward along the west edge of German Township; thence across the corner of Green and into Cadiz Township. Here the water-shed swings to the southwestward, passes Cadiz, the county seat, and extends southward across the middle of Athens Township into Belmont County.

East of the main divide are the head waters of Cross and Short Creeks and tributaries of other streams which flow eastward across Jefferson or Belmont counties to the Ohio River. Most of these are characterized by a rapid fall. These valleys are rather open and are limited by rounded, gently sloping hills with only a few sand-stone cliffs here and there. The swift currents of these streams keep the channels clear of material washed in from time to time, by heavy rains and as a result they flow along much of the way on bed rock. Erosion of the valley bottoms is actively taking place and the tendency is to form deeper, more mature valleys.

The general character of westward flowing streams in the county is strikingly different from those east of the main divide. Drainage here has an aspect of maturity. The valleys are as a rule broad and have swampy bottom lands much scarred by abandoned meanders. The streams are sluggish and follow very crooked courses. It is true that bed rock is exposed along the channels in some places, but

generally near the head-waters. Borings along the principal streams pass through much loose, sandy materials and usually find solid rock many feet below the surface of the valley. It is evident that in the past the streams flowed at a much lower level and for some reason the valleys have become partially filled with loose sandy material. The cause for this can be understood only after examining the early history of Tuscarawas River. Obstructed drainage is not a local feature confined to a few streams in Harrison County, but is characteristic of the entire drainage system of the Upper Tuscarawas period. In preglacial times there was no Muskingum River flowing southward across Muskingum County and the Tuscarawas waters continued southwestward past the location of Newark in a valley that is now buried by glacial drift. It is probable that the coming of the glaciers formed a dam near the site of Newark that pounded the waters of the Tuscarawas and forced them to find a new outlet over a divide to the southward past the site of Zanesville, thus forming the modern Muskingum River. This high level outlet necessitated a partial filling of the deep Tuscarawas Valley and its tributaries with loose sand, gravel and clay.

The southwestern portion of Harrison County is drained by Big Stillwater Creek and its tributaries. Little Stillwater gathers the waters of Franklin, Stock and Archer townships in the central part, while the northern tier of townships is traversed by Conotton Creek. All of these streams have a sluggish flow so characteristic of tributaries of the Tuscarawas. Little Stillwater has a fall of less than three feet to the mile in Franklin and Monroe townships. Big Stillwater Creek is remarkable for its complicated development of bends and ox-bows which are constantly changing. Near Tippecanoe the valley is somewhat constricted by a massive, clift-forming sand stone, but even here are remarkable loops and bends along the present channel. Every few rods the level meadows are interrupted by swampy sloughs that are witnesses to the wanderings of this creek over its flood plain.

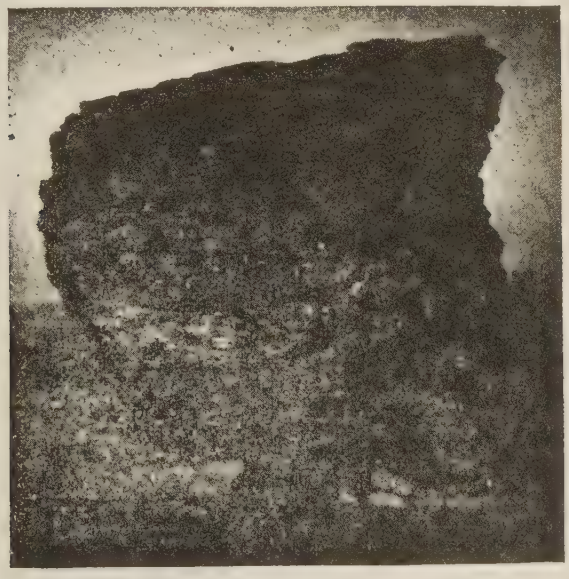
The least elevation in Harrison County is along the valleys of the two Stillwater Creeks about 860 feet above sea-level at the Tuscarawas County line. As has been stated, the greatest elevation is along the divide in the eastern part of the county. One of the highest points is at Germano in the northeastern corner of the county, where the altitude is 1,366 feet. This gives a range of 506 feet for the county.

General Geology

Rocks at the surface in Harrison County belong to the Allegheny, Conemaugh and Monongahela formations of the Pennsylvania series. The strata have a general southeastward dip which is interrupted here and there by a few gentle anticlinal and synclinal folds. The Cadiz anticline, in the eastern part of the county, is so pronounced that it was recognized by geologists forty years ago. Its crest passes through the town of Cadiz in a northeast-southwest direction. Westward for about two miles the rocks slope rapidly, but when followed farther again resume their normal rise toward the northwest. There are other less prominent fields in the county which are sought by

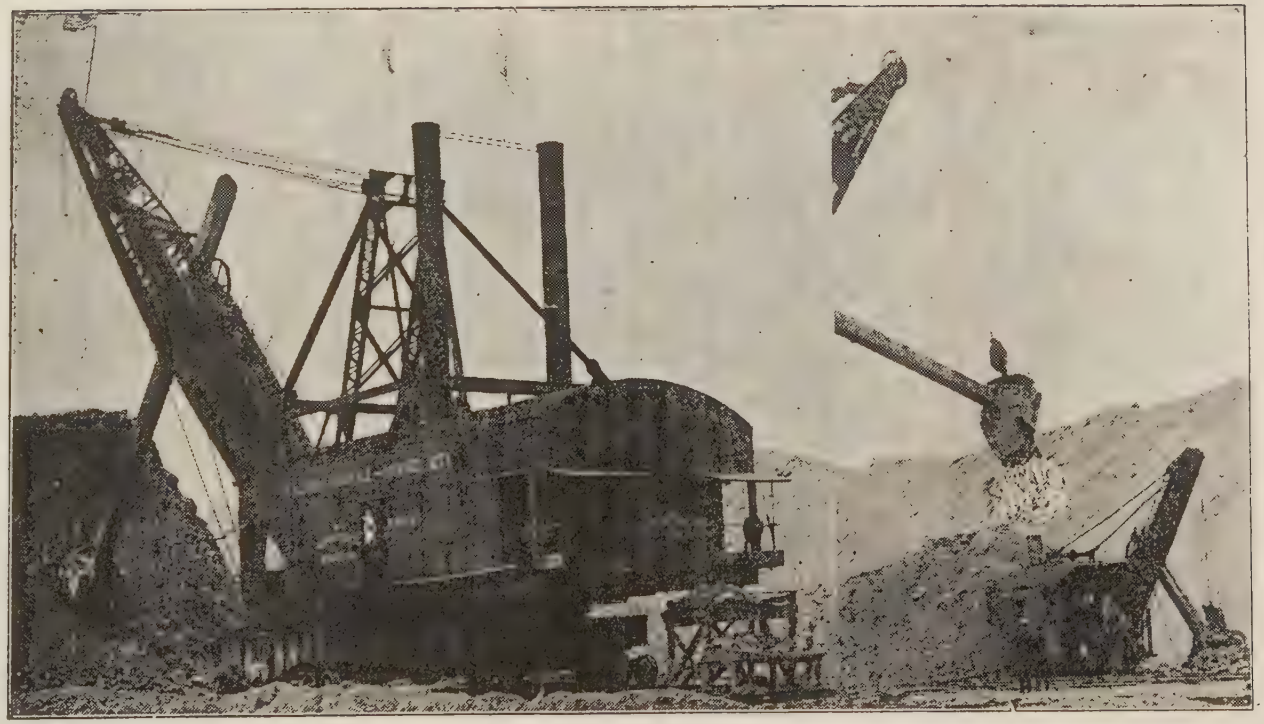
the oil and gas experts, because it has long been recognized that such structures in the rocks are favorable for the accumulation of these fuels in commercial quantities.

Since the general dip of the rocks is southeastward, the highest or youngest strata of the geologic column lies in the southeastern part of Harrison County. Here the hills have exposures of beds belonging in the Monongahela formation. When followed northwestward a few miles beyond Cadiz, the Pittsburgh coal, which is the basal member of the formation, appears only in the tops of the hills, and still farther westward the rocks are made entirely of underlying Conemaugh beds. Near the Tuscarawas County line the deepest valleys extend below the base of the Conemaugh, and a considerable thickness of underlying Allegheny strata forms the surface.



Old Standing Stone Relic of the Glacial Period on the Moravian Road About One Mile Northwest of Cadiz

The Conemaugh formation covers fully two-thirds of Harrison County. The remainder is made up of Monongahela which forms a capping of the Conemaugh in the southeastern part of the county. Geologists have found the finest exposures of the geological formations, including the Conemaugh, at points along the Pennsylvania Railway, its cuts and its tunnels; at points in the Little Stillwater Creek; valley of Big Stillwater Creek, and Cadiz and environments. Points much examined by scientists are at the tunnel just west of Cadiz Junction, about one mile west of Jewett; another is in the immediate vicinity of Scio. There are other most interesting exposures to the west of the village of Bowerston where the railroad leaves the Conotton valley and crosses the divide through a tunnel to Little Stillwater Creek.



Steam Shovels Working at Stripping Coal in Harrison County

Cadiz and Vicinity

The village of Cadiz is near the crest on an anticline that tends northeastward across the corner of Harrison County. The town itself lies above the horizon of the Pittsburgh coal measure which outcrops in the hollows on all sides at an altitude of about 1,190 feet above sea-level. Few of the valleys to the southeastward are deep enough to uncover the Ames or "Crinoidal" limestone and the section below the coal consists mostly of sandy shale and sandstone interlain with beds of limestone and clay. Eastward to the county line the dip of the strata is about the same as the fall of the southeastern—flowing tributaries of Short Creek. Although the same portion of the geologic column is exposed along the valleys all the way, there is an increasing sandiness in the rocks in this direction. Westward from Cadiz a few miles, along the valley of Standingstone Fork the rocks of the upper third of the Conemaugh are less sandy and the hills show a tendency to landslides.

The Coal Production

Of the "Pittsburgh" coal found in Harrison County, from State geologists' reports a few years ago, it is learned that the western margin of this mineral underlies the higher parts of the eastern portion of Harrison County, being found in nine townships. The seam once formed a continuous stratum over this area, that which remains being the portion which has escaped stream erosion.

Until very recently the coal was mined for local use only, for which it has had a steady demand for perhaps seventy years. About 1907 two or three mines for railroad shipment were opened, and since then much interest has been taken in the coal industry of the county.

Southward the seam extends into Belmont County and eastward into Jefferson. A few small outliers of this coal are found in the hills of Carroll County to the north.

In Short Creek Township this coal has been divided into three strips by two streams—Short Creek and Little Short Creek. The southernmost of these three strips, comprising as it does two rows extending east and west across the township, is by far the largest. The coal has not been mined in this strip except along the north side where the seam outcrops in the deep valley of Little Short Creek. Here are a number of country banks. About 1907 a railroad shipment was opened in the northeast corner of the township. In the northwestern part of the township is the well-known mine of S. P. Dunlap. For many years this coal mine was only worked winters for farm use, and a few days during the summer.

The Adena Mining Company is located in the northeastern part of this township and has a capacity of 600 tons daily (this was in 1907).

In Green Township the "Pittsburgh" seam consists of a number of long narrow strips lying near the summit of high ridges. For a long period it has been mined for local use, but in the last dozen years quite extensively.

In German Township, in northeastern Harrison County, there is not as great an amount of this coal as in Green Township. The seam is only present in the highest hills.

In Rumley Township still less coal is found and that in the hill tops in the northeast corner of the township.

In Archer Township two high and narrow ridges cross the township from northwest to southeast. These contain a small quantity of coal of the Pittsburgh variety. A small arm of this seam extends into another Township.

Cadiz Township is situated on the divide between Stillwater and Short creeks, and contains a large quantity of coal, though generally confined to the higher ridges. The seam of "Pittsburgh" has long been worked, especially in the neighborhood of the village of Cadiz. The Glover Coal Company is an old, well-known plant and has supplied the local demand for many years, and some has been shipped out by rail.

Athens Township contains in proportion to its size more acreage of the Pittsburgh coal than any other township in Harrison County. In the southeastern part of the township it is below drainage and so is not mined. In the western part of the township, a number of farmers worked the seam and it has long been their source of obtaining their supply of fuel.

Moorefield Township, west of Athens, contains a few thousand acres of coal land lying in the high ridge country. Farmers have mined this coal for many years.

Nottingham Township contains a few small outliners of coal extending west from Cadiz Township and north from Moorefield. It is only suitable for farmer use and not fit for commercially mined coal for general shipment.

The Meiggs Coal in Harrison County

This seam of coal was named by Prof. C. N. Brown for Meiggs Creek which stream drains the central portion of the territory. The position of this coal seam is from 80 to 100 feet above the "Pittsburgh." While this coal is due in the hills of Jefferson and other counties as far as Lawrence County, it is only found in workable quantities in Belmont, Harrison, Monroe, Washington, Noble and Morgan counties. This coal is very inferior to the "Pittsburgh."

In Harrison County this coal seam is found suitable to work in both Short Creek and Athens townships. In Cadiz Township at several points it is also quite valuable as a mineral product and adds to the other fuel resources. Here this coal is found from seventy to ninety feet above the Pittsburgh seam.

In Athens Township this coal is very extensive. In the northwestern part it is found in the highest hills only, while in the southeastern part it is much more extensive. Being high above the drainage line it has long been worked by farmers for their own use. This seam is from two to more than four feet in thickness. It has the difficulty of making a large amount of ashes, hence not so good as "Pittsburgh."

In Short Creek Township small patches of the Meiggs coal seam is observed in the hill tops of the northern part of the township. To the south, however, it forms almost a continuous bed, being removed in the deeper valleys only. It makes a very hot fire, but has many ashes left.

HARRISON COUNTY MINERS' DIRECTORY—1918

Mine Name	P. O.
Adams, Roy H.	Cadiz
Anderson, R. H.	Cadiz
Apex Coal Company, Apex No. 1	Germano
Baker, R. M.	Cadiz
Bates-Williams Coal Company	Hopedale
Bigger, William	Cadiz
Boals, William R., Long View	Hopedale
Brown, Charles R.	
Cambridge Collier Company, Majestic	Blairmont
Campbell, J. H.	Cadiz
Christopher, T. B.	Cadiz
Crab Orchard Mining Company, Crab Orchard	Freeport
Culbertson, F. S.	New Athens
Culbertson Coal Company, No. 1	Adena
Czatt, M. S. and G. M.,	Bowerston
Dunlap, S. P.	Cadiz
Fleming, G. O.	Jewett
Freeport Coal Company	Freeport
Freshwater, J. W., McGrew	Cadiz
Great Lakes Coal Mining Co., No. 1	Bobbyville
Hamnett, James H.	Cadiz
Harmon Creek Coal Company, Howard	Hopedale
Henderson & Hennen	Cadiz
Hildreth, A. B., Kannel	Cadiz
Hine, O. C.	Cadiz
Hitchcock, S. G.	
Hoobler, Morris	Germano
Hopkins, V. S.	Cadiz
Hutson Coal Company	Hopedale
Jankoiooiko, Stony	
Kane, J. J.	Cadiz
Keesey, J. L.	Cadiz
Kerr & Son, James W.	Cadiz
Kuhn & Burrier	Germano
Long, Robert	Cadiz
Love, Hartzell	
McGrew, J. S.	Cadiz
Massillon Coal Mining Company, Rose Valley	
Mills, Elias	Moorefield
Moore, J. D.	Short Creek
Morris, A. J.	Cadiz
Mull, Loyd B.	Jewett

Mine Name.	P. O.
Neff, E. J., New Briar Hill	Tippecanoe
Newton Coal & Mining Company, "Newton"	Bowerston
Ohio Wheeling Coal Company, No. 1	Harrisville
Phillips, Charles	Cadiz
Pickering, C. C.	Cadiz
Pittsburgh Block Coal Co., Kenwood	Blairmont
Sheets, William	Cadiz
Short Creek Coal Company, Nos. 1, 2, 3,	Adena
Stellar Coal Mining Company	
Stillwater Mining Coal Company, "Stillwater"	Tippecanoe
Stinard, William, Bigger	
Unity Coal Company, Copeton	Jewett
Webb, Samuel	New Athens
Webster, Jose	Jewett

COAL PRODUCED IN HARRISON COUNTY—1919

Tons Pick Mined	Tons Machine Mined	Tons Stripped	Total Tons
33,903	1,013,181	404,977	1,452,061

Total number mines reported in operation, 43. Thirty-four were slope mines, eight drift mines and one a shaft.

ACCIDENTS

In 1917 the total number of coal miners employed in Harrison County was 1,798; number of tons coal mined, 1,222,561; fatal accidents, 2; men employed per life lost, 899; tons coal mined per life lost, 611,288.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

As seen through the eyes of writers on such topics in 1895, the following is found in a standard work on Geology of Ohio.

These subjects, especially the latter have recently acquired such wide-spread interest and importance in the country that a separate section will be given to their consideration.

The introduction of natural gas on the large scale is of comparatively recent date. It was begun in Pittsburgh and in the region around it a dozen years since (1883) but it is only within the last six years that it has made a deep impression on the country at large.

The cheapness of the new fuel, the economy resulting from several different factors in its use, the improvement of product in a number of lines of manufacture, all combine to give a decided advantage to the centers that have been fortunate enough to secure it, and to make competition seem almost hopeless to the towns that are without it.

In consequence, an earnest and eager search for natural gas has been begun throughout the entire State, and vast amounts of money have been used in carrying forward these explorations. Next

to Western Pennsylvania, Northwestern Ohio has scored the most signal success and, following the experience of Ohio, Eastern Indiana has also found one of the most valuable fields of the country.

Harrison County, while not in the belt just mentioned, is so nearly connected that discoveries were made in the '80s and '90s of paying amounts of both oil and natural gas, which industries have been further developed until for a number of years, both of these wonderful natural mineral products have been a blessing to the county, in way of both light and heat. Pipe lines are now found trailing hither and yon throughout the domain of the county, carrying the gas by which the county seat and smaller villages are well lighted and heated. As the older or original wells become exhausted, new ones are discovered, thus keeping the supply about up to the requirements of the population. The oil industry in this county has made scores of men and women wealthy, but at present there are more dry wells than those producing oil, but the natural gas product is still one of immense magnitude and it is sanguinely believed that as time passes enough new gas wells may be struck to keep pace with the increasing demands of the county.

This county has been extensively tested for both oil and gas, and still the work goes on. In 1903 it was stated in the State reports on geology that Harrison county had pools as follows:

1. Cadiz.
2. Bricker.
3. Snyder.
4. Maxwell.
5. Jewett.
6. Scio.
7. Bowerston.
8. New Philadelphia Road.
9. Plum Run.

There may be said to be two distinct groups—four in one and five in the other of the above mentioned pools.

The surface strata in Harrison County lie almost entirely in the Conemaugh or Lower Barren and the Monongahela or Upper Coal measures. Along the western side of the county the Upper Freeport or No. 7 coal, which lies just below the Lower Barren Measures, is found a short distance above drainage, while in the southeastern corner of the county, the Pittsburgh or No. 8 coal which makes the base of the Upper Productive Measure, is not far above drainage.

The Cadiz Pool

In the summer of 1887 the Cadiz Oil & Gas Company drilled a well on the R. R. Cochran farm one mile north of the courthouse. Its cost was $1.25 per foot, including casings and all work. When the salt sand was reached a heavy flow of brine was liberated which ran from the top of the well, and the Berea sand, which was struck at a depth of 1,414 feet and was fifty feet thick, yielded neither oil or gas. But the company was not discouraged but that autumn commenced drilling a well on the farm of W. D. Rogers in the southwest quarter of section 29 Cadiz Township. Here but little gas was obtained and the well was abandoned.

Then a preliminary survey was made in which State Geologist Edward Orton took part. Wells were drilled here and there, but no paying ones obtained.

In the fall of 1888 a new organization, the "Berea Grit Oil & Gas Company" was formed with a capital stock of $20,000 and its object was to further test the cadiz district. A dozen or more gas and oil wells were obtained within a few years. In 1901 there were eight oil and two gas wells producing in this field. This mile long pool lies in section 33 of Cadiz Township and section 27 of Green Township. The biggest thing accomplished by the company above noted was supplying Cadiz with natural gas. This gas was sold at 75 cents per 1,000 feet for fuel and $1.00 per 1,000 for illuminating purposes. Since April, 1901, there have been rival companies supplying the town with gas—the Cadiz Gas Company and the T. N. Donaldson Company, the former deriving its gas from the Fryer wells, and supplied 300 families during the winter of 1900-01, and the charges made were 25 cents a 1,000 feet after April, 1901. The second company derived its supply of gas from the Jewett field, five miles north of Cadiz. Fifty families were being served by this company in the summer of 1901.

The Bricker Pool

This lies wholly in the eastern part of section 30, Green Township, and in 1901 was developed only in about a half mile square. The pool was surrounded by many dry holes, hence the field cannot be productive of much more of the oil products. Oil was there discovered in October, 1899, by the Bricker Oil Company, which drilled a well on the Bricker farm. It flowed 125 barrels a day for sometime and in all 13,040 barrels were had during the first 120 days. The producing sand is the Berea. Some of these wells produce much gas and others oil to quite an extent. At first a number of these wells flowed, but later had to be pumped.

The Snyder Pool

This pool is located in the south half of section 20, and the northeast quarter of section 19, Green Township. In August there were twenty-five wells flowing or being pumped. The pool was discovered in the spring of 1900, the first well having been drilled on the William Croskey farm. The second site was on the Snyder farm, where twenty-five barrels daily were produced. This well is 1,512 feet deep. Many wells were sunk but comparatively few were paying propositions.

The Maxwell Pool

This pool lies in Shortcreek Township and is confined largely to the southwest quarter of section 21. In July, 1901, the number of producing wells was less than a dozen. Work was started here in the autumn of 1899, starting with a five barrel well. The gas present at first was sufficient to cause the oil to flow to the surface and higher.

The Jewett Pool

This pool is situated in the townships of Archer, Green and Rumley. This was opened in the fall of 1895 on land owned by A. M. Busby on section 35 of Archer Township. From this well gas was piped to Jewett and used until the fall of 1899 when it was abandoned. A local company—the Jewett Oil & Gas Company—handled this proposition until 1896 when it was transferred to the Ohio Oil Company, which drilled and obtained other wells. July, 1901, the number of producers was seventy-five, of which eight were gas wells. At that date the companies operating there were the Ohio Oil Company, The Scott Oil Company and the F. N. Donaldson. The products of these wells find markets at Jewett, Cadiz and Scio.

The Great Scio Pool

This lies principally in North Township in sections 3, 9, 2, 33, 32, 1, 31, 26, 25, 30, 36 and 35. Also runs over into Rumley Township in sections 13, 18, 19 and 24 and passes over into Carroll County. This oil-gas field is three by five miles in extent. As early as 1872 a number of derricks were standing along the edge of the village of Scio. One of these was at the Spiker farm, and was drilled by the old-fashioned spring-pole method an entire summer having been consumed in the work. One of these wells was opened by H. A. Snyder, who twenty-five years later organized the Scio Oil & Gas Company, which opened the pool. Again another historic event was that of the well on the Spiker farm on which a well was drilled, later became one of the most valuable properties in the field, more than $540,000 worth of oil having been secured from it up to 1903. The early efforts of Spiker failed simply because they did not go deep enough.

The discovery of oil near the neighboring town of Jewett in 1895, appears to have encouraged Snyder to renew his search in the vicinity of Scio. He accordingly began taking leases for oil purposes and secured options on about 2,000 acres near the village. His next step was to organize a company to test the territory, and in March, 1898 the Scio Oil & Gas Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $10,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The people, however, had little faith in the venture, and consequently the stock did not sell rapidly. Only fifty-six shares were disposed of, and even after the first well had been drilled and oil secured, there was difficulty in inducing the stockholders to double the amount already paid. This, however, resulted more from their inability rather than from their lack of confidence in the project. After the second well had been completed the stockholders decided to double again their subscriptions, making necessary a payment of $100 for each share originally taken. The amount of money raised by the three assessments combined was $5,600. The company drilled two additional wells and put up rigs for two more, and then sold out to Myers & Brown for $100,000.

When the Scio Oil & Gas Company was organized Snyder transferred to it his leases, the consideration being 4 per cent of the oil secured and 2 per cent of the gas, after the land-holder had received his royalty. Much of the territory covered by these leases was dry,

and other tracts were forfeited by the non-payment of rent. Nevertheless Snyder received a handsome fortune in return for his perseverence.

The first well drilled to the Berea sand in this pool was located on a small tract of land owned by Matthew Henry, situate one-fourth of a mile north of the village. The well was completed June 7, 1898 and after having been shot with eighty quarts of nitro-glycerine began producing eighteen barrels of oil per day. The second well located on land of William Donaldsons' started producing twenty-two barrels, but the necessary tanks not being at hand the well was left idle several days the tools hanging in the well. When these were removed the well began flowing, and the gas catching fire from the boiler burned the derrick. This accident was widely published, and as is usual under such circumstances, the production of the well was exaggerated. The accident attracted the attention of oil men from near and far, and started a boom which in a short time revolutionized the village.

The third well was drilled late in the fall of 1898 on a lot owned by Jacob Strayer within the corporation limits. This began producing seventy-five barrels per day, and of course added fresh fuel to the excitement. After this, wells were completed in rapid succession and all were producers. Early in December the leasing of town lots began and wells by the score were soon drilled on them, the owners vieing with each other in their anxiety to have their property tested.

According to the gauger for the Buckeye Pipe Line the largest number of producing wells in the field was in January, 1900, when it was 850. The most the field ever has had of producing wells is 1,000. Of this large number of oil and gas wells 250 were within the corporation but in 1901 only twenty of these inside the limits were producing oil. It is believed that the reason for this failure is the fact that the wells were drilled too close together. The one on the Given lot produced, however, $30,000 worth of oil. Three were drilled on the college campus, but the royalty derived was not large. The average cost of a complete well in the field was about $3,000; 1,190 feet was the depth of many of these wells. It was in 1901 that the Standard Oil Company got control of most of the oil in this section and it was shipped to Toledo and Cleveland where it was refined.

Monroe Township from 1894 on had many wells drilled, but nearly all proved unsuccessful, but some were fair producers for a time.

Of other deep wells in Harrison County let it be stated that a dry hole on the Luther farm in section 29 of German Township; a dry hole in section 18 on the Ralston farm; a dry hole on the Johnson farm in section 25 and three dry holes near New Jefferson in section 26, tells the story to date.

In Rumley Township, on the Crabb farm, and one on the Kimmell farm, are all of any note up to 1903.

Archer, Franklin, Stock, Moorefield, Washington, Freeport, Athens and Cadiz townships have all had many dry wells, but few of paying oil. The term "dry hole" describes a larger part of the experiments made, with now and then one marked by geologists as "producer."

In 1894 on the A. Wyant farm in Monroe Township in section 33, a hole was drilled to the depth of 3,950 feet; it had been intended to go down 4,400 feet but the tools were lost and the work abandoned.

Today (1920) the most of the developments in a mineral way in Harrison County consists of drilling for natural gas and coal, both of which are becoming quite numerous in the last year or two. Many farms are being stripped in places and coal taken up by means of steam shovels. Hundreds of acres are thus being stripped and the coal taken out and shipped on spurs of the various railroads. In the way of gas, all that is hoped for is to gain enough for home demand, but the coal beds of Harrison County are sufficient to afford scores of years of constant mining.

CHAPTER II

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPANCY BY WHITE MEN

THIS DOMAIN WAS ONCE OWNED BY FRANCE—THEN OWNED BY ENGLAND—STATE HISTORY—NORTHWEST TERRITORY—CLAIM OF ENGLISH TO THE TERRITORY.

Before entering into the task of recording the local annals of what is now known as Harrison County, it will be well to acquaint the reader, briefly, with the first explorations by Europeans in what is now the State of Ohio, carved out of the great Northwest Territory. The first explorations were made by the French, LaSalle's discovery dating from 1667. Its territory was in dispute between the French and English until by the treaty of 1763 the French assigned the "Great West" to the English. In the spring of 1779 George Rogers Clark in behalf of Virginia wrested control of the region afterward known as the Northwest Territory, from the English by the defeat and unconditional surrender of Governor Hamilton at Fort Vincennes, Indiana.

By the treaty of 1783 Great Britain relinquished her right in the Northwest Territory, and the United States assumed control, acknowledging the claim made by Virginia to 3,709,848 acres, near the rapids of Ohio, and a similar claim by Connecticut, to 3,666,000 acres, near Lake Erie, which became known as the "Western Reserve." These claims were admitted as to ownership, but in no way as to jurisdiction. In 1787 Congress passed the ordinance creating the Northwest Territory, the first commonwealth in the world whose organic law recognized every man as FREE AND EQUAL. The first permanent settlement made under the ordinance was effected at Marietta, in 1788, by officers of the Revolutionary army. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was appointed by Congress the first governor of the Northwest Territory. The early years of the Northwest Territory were harrassed by Indian warfare until, in 1794, when Gen. Anthony Wayne, at the "battle of Fallen Timbers" defeated them with terrible loss. The first Territorial Legislature was organized in 1797 and chose William Henry Harrison delegate to Congress. In 1800 Congress divided the Northwest Territory into two governments, the seat of the eastern government being fixed at Chillicothe. November 29, 1802, a constitution of State government was ratified and signed by the members of a convention authorized by an act of Congress. February, 19, 1803 the constitution was approved by Congress and Ohio recognized as a State, the seventeenth in order of admission. Edward Tiffin was elected the first governor of Ohio.

The seat of government was at Chillicothe until 1810, in Zanesville until 1812 and again in Chillicothe till 1816, when Columbus was made the permanent capital.

But to give more on the occupancy of this country by other nations, before Ohio was cut up into counties, let it be said that, the claims of the different European monarchs to large portions of the western continent were based upon the first discoveries made by their subjects. In 1609, the English monarch granted to the London company, all the territories extending along the coast for 200 miles north and south of Point Comfort and "up into the land throughout, from sea to sea, west and northwest." In 1662 Charles II granted to certain settlers on the Connecticut, all the territory between the parallels of latitude which include the present State of Connecticut, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. The claims which Massachusetts advanced, during the Revolution, to an interest in the western lands, were founded on a similar charter, granted thirty years afterward.

When the King of France had dominions in North America, the whole of the late territory of the United States, northwest of the river Ohio, was included in the Province of Louisiana, the north boundary of which, by the treaty between France and England in 1713, was fixed at the forty-ninth parallel of latitude north of the equator. After the conquest of the French possessions in North America by Great Britain, this tract was ceded by France to Great Britain, by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

The principal ground whereon the English claimed dominion beyond the Alleghenies was, that the Six Nations owned the Ohio Valley and had placed it with their other lands under the protection of England. Some of the western lands were also claimed by the British as having been actually purchased, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1844, at a treaty between the Colonists and the Six Nations at that place. In 1748 the "Ohio Company," for the purpose of securing the Indian trade was formed. In 1749 it appears that the English built a trading house upon the Great Miami at a spot since called Loramie's store.

Early in 1752 the French having heard of the trading house on the Miami, sent a party of soldiers to the Twigtwees and demanded the traders as intruders on French lands. The Twigtwees refused to deliver up their friends. The French, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas then attacked the trading house, which was probably a block-house, and after a severe battle in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, took and destroyed it, carrying away the traders to Canada. This fort or trading house, was called by the English Pickawillany. Such was the first British settlement in the Ohio Valley, of which there is any record.

The Colonies having in 1776 renounced their allegiance to the British King and assumed rank as free, sovereign and independent states, each state claimed the right of soil and jurisdiction over the district of country embraced within its charter. The charters of several of the states embraced large portions of western unappropriated lands. Those states which had no such charters, insisted that these lands ought to be appropriated for the benefit of all the States, according to their population, as the title to them, if secured at all, would be by the blood and treasure of all the States. Congress repeat-

edly urged upon those states owning western unappropriated lands to make liberal cessions of them for the common benefit of all.

The claim of the English monarch to the late Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by the treaty of peace, signed at Paris, September 3, 1783. The provisional articles which formed the basis of that treaty, more especially as related to the boundary, were signed at Paris, November 30, 1782.

After the English had secured the domain as shown above and the colonies had then taken it over, by reason of the Revolutionary War, all that was needed to bring about a settlement was to purchase, or in some other manner extinguish the Indian titles to lands in what is now Ohio. This was speedily brought about, when the proper time arrived. Then came an era of building canals from 1825 on to 1845, after which railroads were agitating the minds of the people of this and other western States. After the establishing of the United States Land Office at Steubenville in 1800 lands in what is now Harrison County (then Jefferson) speedily came into market and the country was well settled in another decade.

CHAPTER III

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND FINAL DEPARTURE

PRIMITIVE RACES—"MOUND-BUILDERS"—FORT ANCIENT—FORT HILL —THE LARGEST MOUND IN OHIO—PRINCIPAL INDIAN TRIBES.

The evidences of the existence of man in Ohio prior to the glacial period have been found, as well as evidences of a civilization after that geological period are abundant. Some pre-historic race of people usually called "Mound-builders," consisting of a very intelligent being, built earth works, such as mounds, forts, effigies, etc., and are said to number more than 10,000 in Ohio, and are far more numerous here than in any other part of the globe. The most important of these are the Serpent Mound, in Adams County, which in its convolutions is more than 1,000 feet in length; Fort Ancient, in Warren County, length of surrounding embankment about five miles and estimated to contain 628,800 cubic yards of material; Fort Hill, in Highland County, enclosing an area of thirty-five acres; graded way, in Pike County; fortifications at Newark, covering over 1,000 acres. The largest mound in Ohio is at Miamisburg, is sixty-eight feet in height and eight hundred feet in circumference at the base.

Frank Henry Howe, Ohio historian, is authority for the following: In the mounds in this State are found portions of human skeletons frequently partly consumed by fire, with ornaments of shells, bone, stone, mica and copper. Along the water-shed in the central part of the State, these works are not as numerous as in other parts and indicate that this was neutral ground between the two tribes of races. The works in the northern part of the State, which extend eastward along Lake Ontario, by their character indicate a more war-like people than those in the southern part, whose works are largely altars, effigies, pyramids, etc., sacred in character and indicating a more numerous and industrious people.

A marked difference exists in the shape of the skulls found in these mounds. Those in the north are generally low and long, while in the south they are mostly high and short, which furnishes additional evidence that there were two different tribes or races. The latest conclusion in regard to these mound-builders is that the northern or long-headed, conquered the southern, or shortheaded people; that the two intermingled, the result of the amalgamation being the North American Indian. The Indians, however, have no knowledge of the origin of the mounds and earth-works and no traditions in support of this theory. The principal Indian tribes of Ohio were Delawares, Shawnees, Miamis, Wyandots, or Hurons, Ottawas, Senecas and Mingoes. It has been carefully estimated that their entire population at the beginning of the Revolutionary War was only about 6,000, which was about one Indian to every seven square miles.

After the treaties with the Indians made at Fort Industry (site of city of Toledo), in 1805, and the one made at Greenville in 1810, it was thought peace had been forever secured between the white men and Indians on the soil of the old Northwestern Territory, but not so. The celebrated chief Tecumseh and his brother the "Prophet" caused another Indian war in the west and the battle of Tippecanoe was fought in northern Indiana, on the Wabash, in 1811, where the Indians were totally defeated.

List of Treaties

The Western Reserve tract west of the Cuyahoga River was secured by a treaty formed at the present site of Toledo in 1805.

The lands west of Huron and Richland counties and north of the Indian boundary line to the western limits of Ohio, were purchased by the United States in 1818 by a treaty made at St. Mary's. The lands so ceded were called the "New Purchase." In 1842 the Indian tribes had all left the State save the Wyandots; the next year they were induced to remove to Kansas and in all numbered about 700 souls.

Indians in Harrison County

Concerning the occupancy of this county by Indians but little if any true history has ever been preserved. The greater part of the Indians who were here in 1800 had disappeared before many of the pioneer settlers had established homes for themselves here. Doubtless hundreds of the red faces had camped, hunted and fished along the meandering streams of what is now Harrison and Carroll counties. The enchanting landscapes for which this part of Ohio is noted, was doubtless duly appreciated by the aborigines for centuries prior to the pale-faced race coming here. The great Indian wars, however, were fought further to the north and west, hence find no place in the local annals of these counties—Harrison and Carroll.

CHAPTER IV

EARLY SETTLEMENT

EARLY CONDITIONS—EARLY HARDSHIPS AND PRIVATIONS—PIONEERS—KILLED AN INDIAN—A JOURNEY IN 1819.

EARLY CONDITIONS IN HARRISON COUNTY

The following is an extract from a series of articles written for the Cincinnati paper known in 1843 as the American Pioneer, by John S. Williams, who in the spring of 1800, with his mother, sister and brother, emigrated from Beaufort, North Carolina, to what was then a part of Jefferson county, in the Northwest Territory. Among his experiences he gives these:

Salt was $5.00 a bushel, and so we used none in our corn bread, which we soon liked as well without it. What meat we had at first was fresh, but little of that; for had we been hunters, we had no time to practice it.

We had no candles, and cared little for them, except for summer use. In Carolina we had the real fat light-wood, not merely pine knots, but the fat straight pine. This from the brilliancy of our parlor of winter evenings, might be supposed to put not only candles, lamps, camphine, Greenough's chemical oil, but even gas itself to blush. In the west we had not this, but my business was to ramble the woods every evening for seasoned sticks, or the bark of the shelly hickory, for light. 'Tis true that our light was not so good as even candles, but we got along without fretting, for we depended more upon the goodness of our eyes than we did upon the brilliancy of the light.

One of my employments on the winter evenings, after we raised flax, was the spinning of rope yarn from the coarsest swingling tow, to make bed-cords for sale. "Swinging tow" is a corruption of "singling tow" as swingle-tree is known as "single-tree." The manner of spinning rope-yard was by means of a drum which turned on a horizontal shaft driven into a hole in one of the cabin logs near the fire. The yarn was hitched to a nail on one side of the circumference next to me. By taking an oblique direction and keeping up a regular jerking, or pulling of the thread, the drum was kept in constant motion, and thus the twisting and pulling went on regularly, until the length was taken up. Then by winding the yarn first on my forearm and from that on the drum, I was ready to spin another thread.

The present-day reader might inquire what we did with the finer kinds of tow. The next finer rope-yarn was filling for trousers and aprons; next finer, warp for the same and filling for shirts and frocks; next finer, of tow thread, warp for sheets and frocks, unless some of the higher grades of society would use flax thread. Linen shirts, especially seven hundred, was counted the very top of the pot, and he who wore an eight hundred shirt was counted a dandy. He

was not called a dandy, for the word was unknown as well as the refined animal which bears that name. Pioneers found it to their advantage to wear tow linen and eat skim-milk and sell their flax, linen and butter.

Frocks were a short kind of a shirt worn over the trousers. We saved our shirts by pulling them off in warm weather and by wearing nothing in the daytime but our hats, made of straw, our frocks and our trousers. It will thus be perceived that these things took place before the days of suspenders when everyone's trousers lacked about two inches of reaching up to where the waist coat reached down. Suspenders soon became a part of the clothing and were a real improvement in dress.

The girls had forms without bustles and rosy cheeks without paint. Those who are thin, lean and colorless from becoming slaves to idleness or fashion, are, to some extent, excusable for endeavoring to be artificially what the pioneer girls were naturally; who had they needed lacing, might have used tow strings and if bran were used for bustles might have curtailed their suppers. * * *

Not only about the farm but also to meeting, the younger part of the families, and even men, went barefooted in summertime. The young women carried their shoes and stockings, if they had them, in their hands until they got in sight of the meeting-house, where they would sit on a log and were shod for meeting and at the same place after services they were seated and unshod themselves for a walk home, some one, two or more miles. Whether shoes, stockings, or even bonnets, were to be had or not, meeting must be attended.

Turnips, walnuts and hickory-nuts supplied the place of fruit till peaches were raised. In five or six years, millions of peaches rotted on the ground. Previous to our raising apples, we sometimes went to Martin's Ferry, on the Ohio, to pick peaches for the owner, who had them distilled. We got a bushel of apples for each day's work in picking peaches. These were kept for particular eating, as if they had contained seeds of gold. The extreme scarcity made them seem valuable and stand next to the short biscuit that were so valued in times gone by.

Early Hardships and Privations

A biographical account published in 1891, of Robert Cochran, a native of Dauphin County (Harrisburg) Pennsylvania, born in 1771, gives much of general interest and reliable history of this county more than a century ago. Snatches of this sketch contain material as follows:

Shortly after 1803 he emigrated to Ohio and bought eighty acres of land in what is now Harrison County, paying $200 for the same. Here he built himself a cabin of poles, daubed inside and out with mud, having a stick chimney, puncheon floor, clapboard roof and clapboard door. Here in winter seasons he was joined by John Maholm, an old friend from Pennsylvania, and together they lived in Mr. Maholm's cabin, eating supper and breakfast in company and each working his own "clearing" during the day.

During the autumn and winter of 1804-05, Mr. Cochran secured the services of a man to do his cooking, hired a millwright and several axmen and erected a two story grist-mill, worked by horse-power. No iron was used in its construction, save some strengthening bands around the trundle head and spindle; wheels and parts were all made of wood and all handmade, as saw mills were then unknown in this county. Unwieldy as it was, the mill was kept constantly going, day and night, Sunday excepted. The mill-stones were brought down the Ohio to Steubenville and hauled across the country, the trip covering four full days. It was a common sight to see men occupying the time, while waiting for their turn for grinding, in throwing the tomahawk at marks attached to trees. As time passed on this mill was superseded by water mills, but in dry seasons, when water failed, the neighbors were obliged to take turns in going to Cochran's horse-mill. It was the first mill erected west of that of Daniel Welch, at Beech Spring. The land on which Mr. Cochran settled lies about a half mile north of Cadiz and for many years was occupied by his descendants.

The early pioneers came to Harrison County from Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland, but chiefly from Pennsylvania—Washington County. The journeys from east of the Allegheny Mountains were sometimes long and full of danger. The paths across the mountains were rough and difficult. Pack-horses were at first the only means of transportation; on some the pioneers packed the stores and rude agricultural implements and on others the furniture, bedding and cooking utensils and again, on others, their wives and children. Horses which carried small children were each equipped with a pack-saddle and two large creels made of hickory withes in the fashion of a crate, one over each other, in which were stowed clothes and bedding. In the center of each would sometimes be tucked a child or two, the top being well secured by lacing, so as to keep the youngsters in their places. The roads were frequently barely passable, sometimes lying along the brink of precipices, frequently overflown in places by swollen streams, all of which had to be forded; horses slipping, falling and carried away, both women and children were often in great danger.

The creels would sometimes break and send the children rolling over the ground in great confusion. It was no uncommon thing for mother and child to be separated from each other for hours, whilst on the journey to their new homes in a wild forest, amidst beasts, and exposed to attacks by the Indians. When the pioneer reached his destination, he usually put up a brush shelter until he could build a cabin. The latter was made of rough logs, without nail, board or window pane. He then turned his attention to clearing a small plot of ground on which to raise such food as was needed for the support of his family.

The food question was the all-important one with the settlers. Their hard labor resulted in giving them keen appetities and much account was taken of the feasts, merry-making parties and public gatherings. The quality of the food was not so much regarded as the quantity. Times were when the providential appearance of a deer averted starvation and the fortunate catching of a fish, or the

trapping of game, eked out a scanty subsistence. Journeys of many miles were made for a few pounds of flour or meal.

The cabins contained little or no furniture; beds with no mattresses, springs, or even bed-cords, the couches being spread over the floor and sleeping apartments separated by hanging blankets. About the fire-place were found hooks and trammel, the bake-pan and the kettle. Sometimes chairs were represented by sections of a tree of the required height. Upon the shelves were spoons of pewter, blue-edged plates, cups and saucers, and the old fashioned black teapot; and later perhaps, one corner of the room was occupied by a tall clock, while in another corner stood an old-fashioned high post, corded bedstead, covered with an "Irish chain" quilt—a marvel of patch-work, ingenuity and laborious sewing.

Other Pioneers

Between 1800 and 1807 came the following settlers: John Craig, John Taggart, John Jamison, John McFadden, John Kernahan, John Huff, John Maholm, John Wallace, John Lyons, Rev. John Rea, Daniel Welch, William Moore, James Black, Samuel Dunlap, James Arnold, Joseph and Samuel McFadden, Samuel Gilmore, James Finney, Thomas and Robert Vincent, Robert Braden, James Wilkin, Samuel and George Kernahan, Thomas Dickerson, Joseph Holmes, James Hanna, Joseph, William and Eleazer Huff, Baldwin Parsons, James Haverfield, Robert Cochran, Samuel Maholm, Hugh Teas, Joseph Clark, Morris West, Jacob Sheplar, Martin Snider, Samuel Osborn, Samuel Smith, and possibly others besides those in Cadiz and on Short Creek.

On Stillwater Creek came Thomas Taylor, John Ross, Thomas Hitchcock, Arthur and Thomas Barrett, Robert and Thomas Maxwell, Absalom Kent, John Pugh, Michael Waxler, William McClary, Joseph, Joel and William Johnson, George Layport, William Ingels, Thomas Wilson.

On Wheeling Creek came: John McConnell, George Brown, John Love, William and Robert McCullough, Brokow and others.

Killed an Indian

Robert Maxwell, William and Joseph Huff and Michael Maxler were great hunters and the three former had served as Indian spies and had many perilous adventures with the Indians. On one occasion, after peace, an Indian boasted in the presence of William Huff and others, that he had scalped so many whites. Towards evening the Indian left for his wigwam, but never reached it, being shortly after found killed. Some inquiry was made as to probable cause of his death, when Huff observed that he had seen him the last time sitting on a log smoking his pipe; that he was looking at him and reflecting what he had said about scalping the white people, when suddenly his pipe fell from his mouth and he, Huff, turned away and had not again seen him until found dead.

A Journey in 1819—A Century Ago

In January, 1897, the Chicago Record published the following extracts from the diary of Dr. Richard Lee Mason, who emigrated from Maryland to Illinois before 1820. From Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the diary (left by the doctor and now in the hands of his children and of great value), read as follows:

October 15, 1819—Left Pittsburgh at seven o'clock. Traveled over a poor and hilly country for thirty-six miles. Passed a few travelers bound to Ohio. * * * Crossed the Ohio River after night at Steubenville. Stopped at Jenkinson's, an intelligent, gentlemanly, hospitable man. Visited the market. Beef, good, six and a quarter cents a pound.

October 16—* * * Rainy day, fatigued by broken country, determined to spend this day at Steubenville, a busy little village on the bank of the Ohio. Purchased a plain Jersey wagon and harness for sixty dollars.

October 18—Myself and friend proceeded on our journey. We arrived at Siers' (Sears') a distance of thirty miles at dusk, much relieved by the change from our horses to the wagon. The roads were muddy, the weather drizzly and the country hilly Buildings indifferent. The land was fertile and black. Trees uncommonly tall. Passed the little village of Cadiz. In this country, a store, a smith shop and two or three cabins make a town. Passed ten or fifteen travelers. Great contrast between the quality of the land from Chambersburg to Pittsburgh and that which we have already traveled over from Steubenville in Ohio.

October 19—Left Sears' at six o'clock a. m. The morning fair and cold. Roads extremely rough. Country fertile but hilly. Log cabins, ugly women and tall timber. Passed a little flourishing village called Freeport, settled by foreigners, Yankee Quakers and mechanics. Remarkable, with two taverns in the village, there was nothing fit to drink, not even good water. The corn fields in the woods, among dead trees, and the corn very fine. We arrived at Adair's a distance of twenty-seven miles at six o'clock p. m. Passed some peddlers and a few travelers. Value of land from Steubenville to Adair's, two to thirty dollars per acre. Lots in Freeport, eighteen months old, from thirty to one hundred dollars.

October 20—Left Adair's at six o'clock a. m. The country extremely hilly and not quite so fertile. Independent people in log cabins. They make their own clothes, sugar and salt, and paint their own signs. They picture a lion like a dove, a cat like a terrapin and General Washington like a bird's nest. Salt wells and sugar orchards are common in this country. Steep hills, frightful precipices, little or no water, and even the scarcity of new whiskey! Ragged and ignorant children and but little appearance of industry. Met a number of travelers, inclining to the east and overtook a larger number than usual, bound to the land of promise. The evening being rainy, the roads soon became muddy. We arrived at Silver's Travelers Rest at six o'clock. Distance twenty-nine miles. Passed a little village called Cambridge."

If good Doctor Mason (remarked Charles A. Hanna in his "Historical Collection)" could return to Harrison County now and ride again over the road between Steubenville and Cambridge, doubtless he would not find the trees so tall and certainly the women not ugly; but it is to be feared that the happy days of old will never return again to Harrison County, when it can be said of it, that water there is scarcer than new whiskey.

CHAPTER V

NATIONALITIES OF HARRISON COUNTY

THE SCOTCH-IRISH—THE QUAKERS—THE GERMANS—THE VIRGINIANS—THE SETTLERS FROM PENNSYLVANIA AND THE SOUTH.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The truth of the matter is that a vast proportion of American people, sometimes classed by historians as British, have had their hard-earned laurels transferred to the brows of the so-called Anglo-Saxon, or English; and very much of the honor and glory which are so frequently claimed for the English in this country, really belongs to the people of another, and a distinctly different race.

These people include the Scotch-Irish, who, in reality, have no real Irish blood in their veins, but who were Scotch people that settled in the north of Ireland. Their emigrant ancestors in this country, to whom the name was first applied, were people of unmixed Scotch descent, who came to our American shores and some, yea, many found their way finally to Harrison County, Ohio, and became stalwart citizens and corner-stones in the settlement and development of the county.

The English are a great people and have accomplished much in the world and much of empire building in the United States has been by those of English origin, but they have not accomplished all—no, nor half of the great things produced on this soil. Not one-half of Washington's brave generals, a hundred in number, were English. Three out of every four great inventors of this country are other than Englishmen. Of the great leaders in Congress, not one-half of them are of English descent. In Ohio alone, if the English were the only race from which to draw, there would have been no Arthur St. Clair, Allen Trimble, Rutherford B. Hayes, William Medill, Joseph Foraker, William McKinley, U. S. Grant, the two great Shermans, Phil Sheridan, Whitelaw Reid, Bishop Simpson, John A. Bingham, Salmon P. Chase, William Dean Howells and the fighting McCooks.

Locally, here in Harrison County, three-fourths of the Scotch-Irish forefathers of our first settlers, originally lived in the western lowlands of Scotland. The basis of this race was the Romanized Briton. Then let it be said that Harrison County has her full share of reliable, praiseworthy citizens of the Scotch blood.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT OF HARRISON COUNTY

The "Pennsylvania Dutch," more properly designated as the Germans, who emigrated from Pennsylvania and Virginia into what is now Harrison County, Ohio, were among the most honorable and thrifty set of pioneers.

It is stated on record authority that more than twenty-five thousand names of German immigrants are recorded in the Pennsylvania

archives from 1725 to 1775; few are recorded to have arrived prior to 1700. In volume seventeen of the Archives, second series, may be found the names of all who took the oath of allegiance between 1725 and 1775, comprising about thirty thousand names, with the names of the vessels in which they came to America, ports from which they sailed, and dates of departure. Probably four-fifths of the Germans living in Harrison County today can find the names and dates of their emigrant ancestors in that volume.

It is shown by history that the Germans commenced to arrive in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1683, and made a goodly settlement there. In about 1685, a land company was formed at Frankfort-on-the-Main, which bought 25,000 acres from William Penn. Those who left their Fatherland from 1700 to 1720, the Palatines, so called, because they chiefly came from the Palatine states along the Rhine, whither many had been forced to flee from their homes in France, and other parts of Europe, endured many privations before they reached the Western Continent. James Logan, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania, wrote in 1717, "We have of late, a great number of Palatines poured in upon us without any recommendation or notice, which gives the country some uneasiness, for foreigners do not so well as our own English people."

At first the emigration of Germans to Pennsylvania was confined to the Sectarians, the Quietists and the other religious denominations, who on account of their extremity in doctrines and practice, found it difficult to get along with the more conservative Protestant brethren. Among such sects were the Labadists, the Mennonites, who took up much land and formed communities; then there were the Seventh-Day Baptists and other denominations. Then it may be understood that the right to worship God after the dictates of their own conscience was what brought the major part of the original settlements of Germans to America.

In 1700, there were nearly 145,000 Germans in Pennsylvania alone, while the total population of the colony was 435,000 at that date. These, of course, included Dunkards, Hessian soldiers, taken prisoners by General Washington's army and preferred not to be exchanged after the Revolution. A large number of these settled in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, from which location they finally drifted into Harrison County, Ohio. These German people and their offspring were always a thrifty, industrious and law-abiding class in this county and did their share toward building up the best interests of the country and for the most part remained steadfast throughout all the ensuing years. When Civil war broke in upon this country, the German element responded quickly to the call for soldiers to sustain the Union. The "slackers" in those dark days between 1861 and 1866 were indeed few and far between.

The Virginians

The original settlers in the Virginia Pan-handle were chiefly of the Cavalier class, many coming from the northern and eastern counties east of the mountains, and a few from the Virginia valley, the latter being of Scotch-Irish descent. In later years when the

Scotch-Irish occupied Washington County, many of them crossed the line and settled in Ohio (now Brooke) County, Virginia, in the neighborhood of Wellsburg. Some of the pioneer settlers of Harrison County were from that section and not a few were of the old tide-water, horse-racing, gambling and cock-fighting class, which before the middle of the century, formed the aristocracy and much of the middle class population of Virginia.

To get an idea of how the forefathers of the first settlers in Harrison County lived in Pennsylvania and especially in Virginia, before the date of their coming to Ohio and making homes in Harrison County, it is well to read what "Hanna's Historical Collections of Harrison County" says along this line: Generally the male members of the prospective settler's family came over the mountain in the spring and after clearing a plot of ground, planting a small patch of corn, and sometimes erecting a rough log cabin, they went back to their families and brought them out in the fall. They depended much on lean venison, wild turkeys and the flesh of the bear at times for food. They awaited with much anxiety for the first growth of the potatoes, pumpkins, corn, etc., and when the young corn came it was made a time of jubilee and the green ears were roasted for a feast. When the corn hardened and was gathered in the fall it was customary to provide meal for the family Johnny-cake ("Journey Cake" it was then called), by grating the ears on a tin grater.

The original settlers were usually their own mechanics and each man made everything needed by himself, that could not be conveniently brought along from the older settlements. The hominy block and hand mills were found in most of their houses. The block was hollowed out at the top by burning and the play of the pestle ground the corn. Sometimes a sixteen foot sweep was used to lessen the toil in pounding the corn into meal for mush or cakes. The hand-mill was another and better contrivance made of two circular stones, the under being the bed-stone and the upper the runner. These were enclosed in a wide hoop or band having a spot to discharge the meal. The "runner" was moved by a long staff, or pole, passing through an upright fixed in the stone. Such mills are still used in the Holy Land as they were in the days of Christ.

Their water mills were tub-mills readily made and at small expense. This mill consisted of an upright shaft at the lower end of which a water wheel, four or five feet in diameter was attached, the upper end of the shaft passing through the bed-stone and carrying the runner, secured to its top. Sifters were used in lieu of bolting cloths made of deer skin parchment, stretched over a hoop and pierced with small holes, by means of a hot wire.

The material for their clothing, aside from deer skins, was spun by the women of the household. Almost every pioneer woman could weave linsey-woolsey cloth and make the family clothing. Every family tanned their own leather. The tan-vat was a large trough, sunk in the ground; bark was shaved and pounded; wood-ashes were used in lieu of lime for removing the hair; bear's grease, hog's lard and tallow served for dressing the leather instead of fish oil. The currying was done with a drawing-knife; the blacking made of hogs lard and soot. Most families contained their own tailors and shoe-

makers. Those who could not make shoes, easily learned to make shoe packs which were made like moccasins of a single piece of leather fitted to and removed from the foot by means of a cord gathering. In cold weather these moccasins were stuffed with dried grass, deer hair or dried leaves to keep the feet warm. Plows were made of wood; harrows with wooden teeth and cooper ware of staves.

Fights were of frequent occurrence among the younger male members of the community, and the method of fighting was very dangerous to the participants. Although no weapons were used, fists, teeth and feet were employed at will, and the favorite mode of disabling an antagonist was to gouge out one of his eyes.

The furniture for the tables for several years after the settlement of the country consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but chiefly of wooden bowls, trenches and noggins. If these last were scarce, gourds and hardshell squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots, knives and forks were brought from east of the mountains, with the salt and iron, on pack-horses.

For a long time after the first settlement of the country, the inhabitants married young. There was no distinction of rank and very little of fortune; on this account, first love usually resulted in marriage; and the family establishment cost but little labor and nothing more. Marriages were celebrated at the house of the bride and the announcement of a prospective wedding created a general sensation; it was looked upon by young and old as an occasion of frolic, feasting and fun and was more efficacious in gathering a crowd of people together than even a log-rolling, house-raising or a hunting expedition. The groom usually started early from his father's house so as to reach the home of the bride by noon, the hour generally set for the ceremony—as it was always followed by a bountiful dinner. The assembled company were all pioneers and there being no store, tailor or dressmaker within a hundred miles of the trans-Allegheny settlements, they all came dressed in home-made garments. The men wore shoe packs or moccasins, leather breeches, usually made of buckskin, linsey hunting shirts and leggings. The women dressed in linsey petticoats and linsey or linen bed gowns, coarse shoes, stockings, kerchiefs and buckskin gloves, if any. The horses were gaily covered with old saddles, old bridles or halters and pack-saddles with a bag or blanket thrown over them; a rope or cord formed the usual girth. The wedding procession on such an occasion marched in double file where the horse-paths permitted—for they had no roads. Such paths were sometimes barred by fallen trees and sometimes barred with mischief aforethought, by interlocking grape vines and saplings to intercept the progress of the procession. Sometimes a part of neighbors would wait in ambush and when the procession came up, fired a blank charge from their rifles, which covered the party with a cloud of smoke, created surprise and shrieks amongst the ladies, and chivalrous bluster on the part of their escorts. As the procession neared the house of the bride, it sometimes occurred that two or more young men would start for the house on horseback, full tilt, to win the bottle of whiskey, which it was previously understood would be hung out from the entrance to the cabin as a prize for the

first arrival. The start of the race was announced by an Indian-like yell and the more the route was encumbered by fallen logs, brush, and muddy hollows, the better opportunity it gave the rival swains to show their horsemanship. The bottle game, the winner returned to the party, first handing it to the groom and thence it went from one rider to another, in the manner of a loving cup, each taking a draught, the ladies included.

For the wedding dinner the table, made of a large slab of timber, hewn out with a broad axe and set on four stakes was spread with beef, pork, fowl and sometimes deer and bear steak. Sometimes there were a few old pewter dishes and plates, but the majority of the guests ate from wooden bowls and trenches. A few pewter spoons were to be seen, but the most of them were made of horn. If knives were scarce, the men used their scalping knives or hunting knives which they always carried in the belts of their hunting shirts.

After dinner was over, dancing commenced and it usually lasted until the following morning. The figures danced were reels, quadrilles and jigs. The dance always commenced with a quadrille which was followed by a jig; none were allowed to steal away for sleep and if the girls became tired, they were expected (as chairs were very scarce) to sit upon the knees of the gentlemen.

About ten o'clock at night some of the young ladies would steal away with the bride and see her safely tucked in bed. The bridal chamber was frequently a loft or attic, above the dancers, to which access was gained by climbing a ladder and such a chamber was floored with clapboards, lying loose and without nails. Some of the young men in the meantime would lead away the groom and send him up the ladder to join his bride, followed later in the evening by refreshments, of which the chief constituent was a huge flask of whiskey, called by the frolickers "Black Betty."

These entertainments sometimes lasted several days, none desisting until the party was thoroughly fagged out. If any of the bride's neighbors felt themselves slighted by not being bidden to the festivities, it sometimes occurred that they would show their resentment by cutting off the manes, foretops and even tails of the horses belonging to the wedding party.

Harrison County's Friends or "Quakers"

George Fox, the founder of this sect of religionists was born in England in 1624 and established his society of Friends in 1644, in the North of England. Quakerism was distinctively a creed of the seventeenth century. The Quaker was the Puritan of Puritans —he believed that Quakerism was Christianity revived. He recognized no difference between clergy and laity. He refused to swear, for Christ had said, "swear not at all"; he refused to fight for Christ taught a religion of love, not war.

The first Quakers to arrive in America were Ann Austin and Mary Fisher, who appeared in Boston, July, 1656. They were imprisoned and shipped back to Barbadoes. The law of October, 1657, imposed a fine for entertaining a Quaker. If a Quaker returned after being sent away from this country he was to lose one ear; if

he returned the second time, the other ear and the third offense was punished by boring the tongue. A law enacted a year later banished both resident and foreign Quakers, under pain of death. In Massachusetts, Quakers had their ears cut off, they were branded, they were tied to the cart-tail and whipped through the streets, women were shamefully exposed to public gaze, and in 1660, three men and one woman were hanged on Boston Common. Such was the welcome given the first Friends or Quakers on American soil.

William Penn founded his colony of Quakers in 1681, under a grant from Charles II. This colony existed ninety-three years and until overthrown in 1776 by the Revolutionary Scotch-Irish. The influence of the settlement of the Society of Friends in Pennsylvania has never been duly appreciated as a potent factor in American civilization. This is especially true in Pennsylvania and the states to the south. It was from these states that most of the Quaker emigrants to our own Harrison County and adjacent territory came. Under the ordinance of 1787, passed by Congress for the government of the Northwest Territory, "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime," was to be allowed in any part of this territory; and with a legal guarantee in the organic law of the territory, it became a fit home for men who found themselves driven to migration by the institution of slavery in the South. Hence it was that when this part of the great Northwest Territory was opened up for settlement, hundreds of Quaker families crossed the Ohio River and finally settled in this and adjoining counties in Ohio. They were well thought of and duly appreciated for their Christian graces and great courage. Harrison County was never the worse for its early and later Friends.

CHAPTER VI

PIONEER LAND-OWNERS

First Surveyors—Sale of Lands—Early Land Entries

The ordinance passed by Congress April 23, 1784, provided for the establishment and maintenance of the government of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio River. This ordinance was reported by a committee of which Thomas Jefferson was chairman, and contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the territory after 1800. This provision, however, was stricken out before the ordinance was finally passed. The only important result accomplished under the first ordinance was the beginning of the survey of the territorial lands.

Congress had purchased from the Indians at Fort Stanwix, October 27, 1784, whatever title the Six Nations had to lands in the Ohio Valley and now sought to provide a survey and disposal of the same. The ordinance of May 20, 1785 read: "An Ordinance for Ascertaining the Mode of Disposing of Lands in the Western Territory." This ordinance provided that a surveyor should be appointed from each state. May 27th, 1785, the following government surveyors were chosen by Congress: Nathaniel Adams, New Hampshire; Rufus Putnam, Massachusetts; Caleb Harris, Rhode Island; William Morris, New York; Adam Hoopes, Pennsylvania; James Simpson, Maryland; Alex Parker, Virginia; Absalom Tatum, North Carolina; William Tate, South Carolina; and July 18, Isaac Sherman, Connecticut. Benjamin Tupper was appointed instead of Rufus Putnam from Massachusetts, as the latter was surveying the lands of Maine and could not serve.

These surveyors were to survey the land into townships of six miles square. The first north and south line was to begin on the Ohio River, at a point due north from the western terminus of a line that had been run at the southern boundary of Pennsylvania; and the first east and west line was also to begin at the same point.

It was provided that as soon as seven ranges of townships had been surveyed, that plats of the same should be made and the secretary was then to take by lot a number of townships and fractional townships, both of those to be sold entire and those to be sold in lots, such as would be equal to one-seventh of the whole seven ranges, for the use of officers and soldiers of the Continental army.

The plan originally adopted by Congress for the sale of the lands in the Northwest Territory proposed to sell it in tracts of two million acres; the second ordinance in smaller tracts of one million. Under the last ordinance the contract of the Ohio company on the Muskingum and that of Judge Symmes and his associates between the Miamis were made, the former for two million and the latter for one million acres. By a subsequent ordinance passed in May, 1785, seven

ranges of townships each six miles square were surveyed westward from the Ohio River and Pennsylvania line which were divided and offered for sale in quarter townships; first at Pittsburgh and afterward in Philadelphia. Harrison County lies between the western lines of ranges three and seven, its townships thus being included in the four western ranges.

In May, 1796, an act was passed by Congress directing the surveyor general to cause the public lands to be divided into townships of six miles square; and one-half of these townships taking them alternately to be divided into sections of one mile square and the residue into quarter townships of three miles square. In 1800 another law was passed ordering a portion of these lands to be subdivided and sold in half sections of three hundred and twenty acres. When this law came into operation land offices were established at Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta and Steubenville and a large quantity of the richest and most productive soil was brought into the market.

Before that time the tracts of land offered for sale by the government were so large that men of limited means were unable to purchase. The smallest tract that could be bought was a section of six hundred and forty acres. Under this arrangement most of the lands in the present townships of Short Creek, Athens, Green and Cadiz were entered by the section, thus indicating that the first comers were men of more than ordinary means or enterprise. Although the latter provisions for the accommodation of the settler of limited means was of much importance, yet it was not sufficiently so as to advance the settlement of the territory with much rapidity. But an act passed at the subsequent Congress ordered the sections and half sections to be subdivided and offered for sale in quarter sections (160 acres) at two dollars per acre on a credit of four years was of vastly more importance, as it enabled thousands to become landowners who otherwise must have remained tenants and it thus encouraged and increased emigration to the western country.

Early Land Entries

The records of the land office at Steubenville show that the office was opened in 1800 and that the following entries of land were made for the first five years on lands situated in what is now known as Harrison County, Ohio: James Arnold, Arthur Barrett, Thomas Barrett, James Black, Robert Braden, George Brown, George Carnahan, John Carnahan, Samuel Carnahan, Joseph Clark, Robert Cochran, John Craig, Thomas Dickerson, Samuel Dunlap, James Finney, Samuel Gilmore, Eleazer Huff, John Huff, William Huff, James Hanna, James Haverfield, Thomas Hitchcock, Joseph Holmes, William Ingles, John Jamison, Joel Johnson, Joseph Johnson, William Johnson, Absalom Kent, George Layport, John Love, John Lyons, William McClary, John McConnell, Robert McCullough, William McCullough, John McFadden, Samuel McFadden, John Maholm, Samuel Maholm, Robert Maxwell, Thomas Maxwell, William Moore, Samuel Osburn, Baldwin Parsons, John Pugh, Rev. John Rea, John Ross, Jacob Shepler, Samuel Smith, Martin Snyder, John Taggart, Thomas Taylor, Hugh Teas, Robert Vincent, Thomas Vincent, John

S. H. Rose, Fox Hunter, and Some of His Game

Wallace, Michael Waxler, Daniel Welcj, James Wilkin, Thomas Wilson.

Of this list of pioneer settlers in Harrison County, it is known that the McFaddens, Craigs, Jamisons, Gilmores, Hannas, Reas, Welches, Moores and Lyons came from Washington County, Pennsylvania; the Arnolds, Dunlaps, Dickersons and Maholmes, from Fayette County; and most of the others probably came from the same districts.

It is generally believed that many of the first settlers in this county were here prior to 1800, as the date of the land titles is not necessarily the date of the first settlement on the land, and it was the custom of the day to make improvements and to reside on pre-empted land for some months and even years before acquiring title to the land same as has always been the case west of the Mississippi River, and is today. Probably the dates of land patents was near five years later than such tracts of land had been occupied by the settler who claimed it as his.

Alexander Henderson occupied the land near Cadiz known as the Walter Jamison farm as early as April, 1799, having moved from Washington County, Pennsylvania, with his family, about that time; and that Daniel Peterson then resided with his family at the forks of Short Creek.

There are numerous traditions of settlements made prior to 1800 in this portion of Ohio, but there is no record that justifies explicit statements of such until about the time the United States landoffice was thrown open in 1800, at Steubenville.

CHAPTER VII

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTY AND TOWNSHIPS

General Statements—Origin of the Territory—Organization—First Official Act in the County—Civil Townships Described as to Sections, Township and Ranges—Organization of Townships Early and Present Sub-divisions of the County.

General Statements

Harrison County was named for that eminent soldier-statesman, General William Henry Harrison, eighth President of the United States. It was erected and organized by the Act of January 2, 1813. It was composed of a territory detached from Jefferson and Tuscarawas Counties. The seat of justice was established at Cadiz and has never been removed. The county is very hilly, but the hills are highly cultivated. The soil is clayey in which coal and timber, as well as oil and gas abound. It has long been known as one of the greatest wool-growing counties in the United States, also has a large and varied range of agricultural products.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family, of Washington County, Pennsylvania, settled near where Cadiz now stands. At that time there was but one other family in the limits of the county, that of Daniel Peterson, who resided at the forks of Short Creek. In 1800, emigrants from western Pennsylvania began to come into the region of Cadiz, the county seat, which was laid out in 1803 by Messrs. Biggs and Beatty. Its sight as was usual in those times, in a forest and its location was prompted by the fact that it was at the junction of the road from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, with the road from Washington, Pennsylvania, via Wellsburg, Virginia.

Gen. George A. Custer, noted Indian fighter, was born at New Rumley, this county, December 5, 1839. Who has not read of this great American soldier and looked upon the thrilling scene depicted by the artist who painted "Custer's Last Charge?"

Another celebrated American, Bishop Matthew Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was born at Cadiz, June 10, 1811, and preached his first sermon in his native place.

Hon. Edward M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War, during the Civil war, when a young man came to Cadiz to practice law.

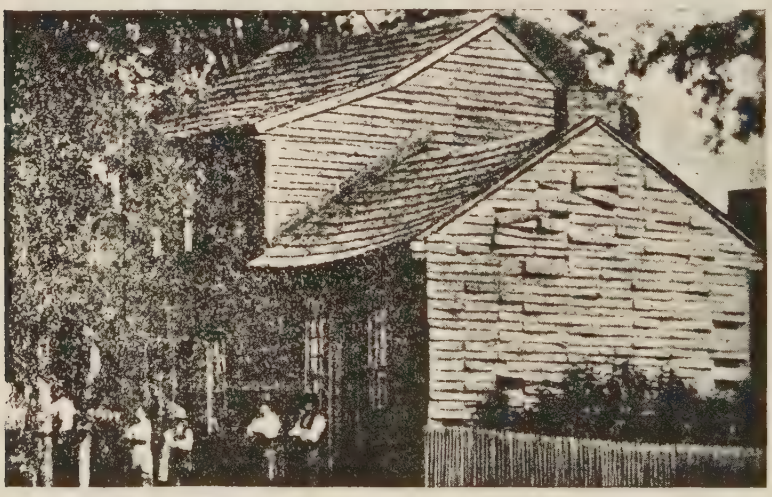
Origin of Territory

What is now known as Harrison County was erected from parts of Jefferson and Tuscarawas Counties, as has been before stated. As first constituted, the county included the southern portion of Carroll County, while the western half of Franklin and nearly all of Monroe Townships were retained by Tuscarawas County. Carroll

County was erected in 1832 from parts of Jefferson, Harrison, Columbiana, Stark and Tuscarawas, which left the northern boundary of Harrison as it is today. The original townships of Jefferson County which covered nearly all of the present territory of Harrison, were Short Creek and Archer. As organized in 1803, Short Creek township included all the present townships of Nottingham, Moorefield, Cadiz, Athens, Short Creek and the south three-sevenths of Green, besides three tiers of sections in Jefferson County; while Archer included the east halves of Monroe and Franklin, all of North, Stock, Rumley, Archer and German, and the north four-sevenths of Green, besides the southern tier of sections in Carroll and the northwestern portion of Jefferson counties.

Organization

Harrison County was organized under the legislative act passed January 2, 1813, to take effect January 1, 1814. On January 12,



Gen. George A. Custer's Birthplace

1813, the legislature amended the act, making it take effect February 1, 1813, which, accordingly, is the date of the erection of this county. On January 14, 1813, the legislature appointed three commissioners, to locate the seat of justice for the new county and named Messrs. Jacob Myers, Joseph Richardson and Robert Speer for this purpose. On the fifteenth of the following April, these commissioners made their report to the common pleas court for Jefferson County, naming the village of Cadiz as the county seat.

County's First Official Act

Common Pleas Court Journal "A," page 1, reads as follows:

"At a special Court of Common Pleas, began and held at the house of Thomas Stokes [present site of the old First National Bank

Building] in the town of Cadiz, in the county of Harrison and State of Ohio, on the third day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, present James Roberts, Samuel Boyd and Ephraim Sears, Esquires, associate judges of said county.

On motion Edward Fletcher and John Fletcher were appointed administrators of the estate of Archibald Fletcher, late of said county, deceased, and gave bond in the sum of three thousand dollars, whereupon James Cobean and Archibald McGrew were accepted as security, and Martin Snyder, John Jamison and Jacob Jamison and Jacob Shepler, were appointed appraisers of said estate. John Walreaven and Joseph Holmes executors of the last will and testament of William Walreaven, deceased, and the codicil annexed thereunto, brought the said will and codicil into court, and made probate thereof by the oaths of Richard Jones, Andrew Eagleson, and Thomas Dickerson, the subscribing witnesses thereto, and thereupon letters testamentary with a copy of the will annexed were granted to the said John and Joseph executors in said will mentioned, who were duly sworn in open court as the law directs, and Eleazer Huff, Eli Dickerson and James Worley were appointed appraisers of said estate."

Township Descriptions

The various civil townships of Harrison County are composed of sections and ranges as follows:

Township 8, range 4: Sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29 and 30 form the south half of Short Creek Township.

Sections 34, 35 and 36 form a part of the east one-sixth of Athens Township.

Township 9, range 4: Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27 form the north half of Short Creek Township.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29 and 30 form the south three-sevenths of Green Township.

Section 31 forms the northeast corner of Athens Township.

Sections 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 form the east one-seventh of Cadiz Township.

Township 10, range 4: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 28 form the north four-sevenths of Green Township.

Sections 5, 6, 11, 12, 17, 18, 23, 24, 29 (except the northwest eighty acres) and 30 (except the west 160 acres) form the south two-fifths of German Township.

Sections 33, 34 and south half of 35, form part of the east one-sixth of Archer Township.

Section 26, the north half of 35, the west 160 acres of section 30 and the northwest eighty acres of section 29 form part of the southeast corner of Rumley Township.

Township 11, range 4: Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27 form the north three-fifths of German Township.

Sections 31, 32 and 33 form part of east of one-fifth of Rumley Township.

The remainder of township 11, range 4, lies in Jefferson and Carroll counties.

Township 9, range 5: Sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29 and 30 form the south three-fourths of Athens Township.

Sections 34, 35 and 36 form part of the east one-seventh of Moorefield Township.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8 and 9 form the west fourth of Wheeling Township, Belmont County.

Sections 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 and 33 form the east two-fifths of Flushing Township, Belmont County.

Township 10, range 5: Sections 1, 7, 13, 19 and 25 form the north fourth of Athens Township.

Section 31 forms the northeast corner section of Mooresfield Township.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 form the west sixty-seventh of Cadiz Township.

Township 11, range 5: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, the south half of sections 5, 11, 17 and 23 and the east two-thirds of sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and of the south half of 29, form the township of Rumley.

Sections 6, 12, 18, 24, the north half of sections 5, 11, 17 and 23 and the east fourth of section 30 and of north half of 29 form part of the south one-third of Rumley Township.

Township 12, range 5: Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21 and the east fourth of sections 25, 26 and 27 form part of the north two-thirds of Rumley Township.

The remainder of township 12, range 5, lies in Carroll County.

Township 10, range 6: Sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36 form part of the south three-fourths of Moorefield Township.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 and 33 are in Belmont County.

Township 11, range 6: Sections 7, 1, 13, 19, 25 and 21 form part of the north one-fourth of Mooresfield Township.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 form all of Nottingham Township.

Township 12, range 6: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22 and the south portions of sections 5, 11, 17 and 23 form the west eight-elevenths of Stock Township.

Sections 6, 12, 18 and the north portions of sections 5, 11 and 17 form part of the southwest quarter of North Township.

Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34 and the south portions of sections 29 and 35 form the east two-fifths of Franklin Township.

Sections 24, 30, 36 and the north portions of sections 23, 29 and 35 form part of the southwest corner of Monroe Township.

Township 13, range 6: Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 form the northwest portion of North Township.

Sections 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 and 33 form the northeast portion of Monroe Township.

The remainder of township 13, range 6, lies in Carroll County.

Township 11, range 7: Sections 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35 and 36 form the south three-fourths of Freeport Township.

Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 20, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 and 33 are in Guernsey County.

Township 12 range 7: Sections 1, 7, 13, 19, 25 and 31 form the north one-fourth of Freeport Township.

Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35 and 36 form all Washington Township.

Township 13, range 7: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16 and the south portion of sections 5, 11 and 17 form the west three-fifths of Franklin Township.

Sections 6, 12 and 18 and the north portion of sections 5, 11 and 17 form part of southwestern portion of Monroe Township.

The remainder of township 13, range 7, lies in Tuscarawas County.

Township 14, range 7: Sections 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 form the northwest portion of Monroe Township.

The remainder of township 14, range 7, lies in Carroll and Tuscarawas counties.

Legal Formation of Townships

When Harrison County was formed in 1813 the townships were Short Creek (formed in 1797), Archer (formed in 1799), Cadiz (formed in 1803), Green (formed in 1807), and Nottingham (formed in 1809).

On June 11, 1813, North Township was formed by order of the commissioners.

On June 5, 1815, Stock Township was formed.

On March 9, 1825, the townships of Shortcreek and Green were re-arranged as to boundaries.

On December 6, 1824, German Township was formed; also Athens Township was formed the same date, as were Moorefield, Freeport and Washington townships.

Rock Township was formed December 6, 1824, beginning at the southeast corner of section 1, township 13, range 5; thence north to the northeast boundary line of county; thence west to county line to the northwest corner of section 24, township 13, range 5; thence south to the southwest corner of section 19, township 13, range 5; thence east to the place of beginning.

Union Township was also formed December 6, 1824, as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of section 25, township 13, range 5, thence north to the north line of county; thence west to the northwest boundary line of said corner (this was before Carroll County was formed and includes a part of Carroll) thence south to the southwest corner of section 13, township 14, range 6, thence east to place of beginning.

Present Boundaries

On March 4, 1833, after Carroll County was formed, the townships of Harrison County were arranged as they appear today. (See History of Townships in this volume for details of boundaries.)

CHAPTER VIII

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

THE BEGINNING OFFICIALLY—FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT COURTHOUSES —THE JAILS OF THE COUNTY—CHILDREN'S HOME—COUNTY INFIRMARIES—ASSESSED VALUATIONS—SCHOOL DISTRICT VALUATIONS—POPULATION.

THE FIRST COURTHOUSE

Harrison County has been organized one hundred and seven years and has only had two courthouses—one erected in 1815 and the present building erected in 1895.

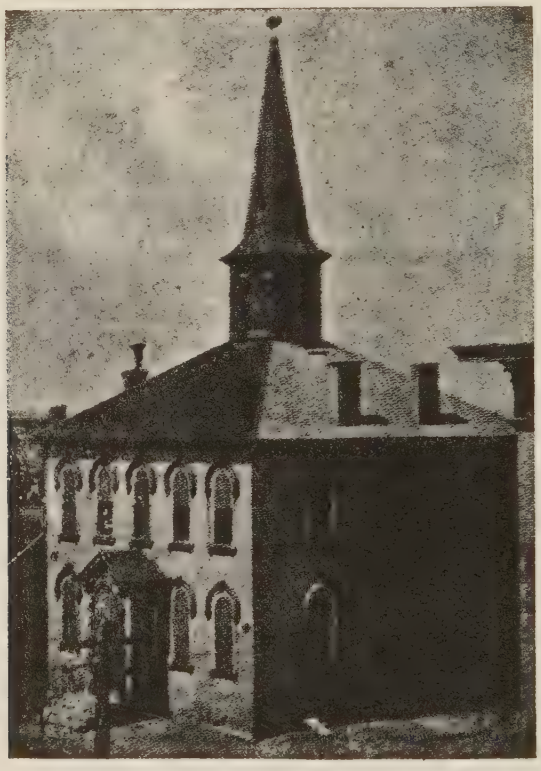
The county commissioners met on August 10, 1815 and fixed the spot of ground on which the first courthouse should be built and caused the same to be surveyed from off the public ground in the town of Cadiz. On September 4, 1815 the commissioners advertised for bids for the erection of a brick courthouse, to be forty-two feet square, and the same was awarded to John McCurdy, he being the lowest bidder. His bid was five thousand, six hundred and ninety-five dollars. The building was to be completed by April, 1819.

The minutes of the meeting of the county commissioners shows that on July 24, 1827, the contract was let to John Olmstead to build the county offices, for the sum of twelve hundred and ninety-nine dollars. This courthouse was provided with a bell by Daniel Kilgore, June, 1829. This Harrison County's first regular courthouse and its surrounding offices, served as the seat of justice for the county for seventy-four years, and besides being the official seat of justice for the county it also served as headquarters and meeting place for all public functions, including political speeches, debates, war and other mass-meetings, etc. Within its walls assembled great Civil war gatherings and many were the eloquent speeches on behalf of the Union and freedom of the slaves. All who took part in the events of those stirring times have long since been gathered to their fathers and rest in the tomb. The second and third generations have come, and other issues have been at stake, including the present crisis.

THE SECOND COURTHOUSE

The second and present courthouse in this county was erected in 1893-94, at a cost of ($86,985) eighty-six thousand, nine hundred and eighty-five dollars. It was in January, 1893 that a preliminary meeting was held in the county auditor's office for the purpose of taking some action concerning the erection of a new courthouse, which had in reality become an absolute necessity, as the old offices were no longer a safe place in which to deposit the valuable public records. At this meeting, Col. John S. Pearce was appointed to prepare a

memorial to the Ohio legislature, setting forth the need of a new courthouse; also Major Cunningham and S. B. McGavran to draft a bill to be submitted to the legislature for its approval, authorizing the county commissioners to issue bonds in a sum not exceeding $100,000, with which to build a new courthouse at Cadiz. The memorial and bill were forwarded to the county's representative, Hon. R. G. Kean.



Old Courthouse, Cadiz

The annals of Harrison County would not be complete without a copy of the above mentioned memorial and also a copy of the original bill prepared by Major Cunningham. The memorial read as follows:

To the General Assembly of Ohio

We, the undersigned citizens of Harrison County, do hereby respectfully petition your honorable body to enact a law authorizing and requiring the commissioners of said county, to build a new courthouse at Cadiz, the present county seat, of sufficient size to contain suitable rooms for the holding of the several courts for said county, including that of the Probate Court and all the county offices, not to exceed, however, in price, the sum of $100,000, and we state the following reasons therefor:

First: The present courthouse and the other county buildings which are outside of it, are all old and dilapidated, having been built in the year 1816, and are now too small and crowded for the proper and safe keeping of their records and office papers, and the convenient transaction of business therein, and especially have they become very unsafe places for the keeping of such records and papers. The courthouse is so constructed that it is almost impossible, especially during sessions of the grand jury, to hold court therein, on account of the confusion created thereby, the grand jury and its witnesses having no other means of access to the jury room other than by a stairway in said court room and owing to the construction of the building this cannot be remedied, and has always existed.

Second: The office of the probate judge is in the rooms over the fire engine house, formerly the old market house, and is (if possible) in a worse condition for the want of capacity, and convenience for the transaction of its business and safety of its records, than any of the other offices. This room is not only a very unsafe place, for the papers of such an office, the destruction of which by fire, would cost the county more than would the building of a new courthouse, but it is difficult and dangerous of access, especially so, for aged and infirm persons. The truth is, not one of the county buildings is a safe place for the keeping of its records and office papers, the destruction of which in any of them, by fire, would be an irreparable and incalculable loss to the county.

Third: A new courthouse containing all the county offices and court rooms, would not only be a great convenience to those having business to transact with them, but would be economy in the end, in the expenditure of the public money, in providing places of safety for the public records and papers, and convenient transaction of business therein.

The foregoing are some of the facts upon which we base this application for a new courthouse, others might be given, but we deem it unnecessary to do so; those given being sufficient in our judgment to justify the petition and its prayers. Should there be any question made as to the correctness of the above statements of facts we would respectfully ask that your honorable body appoint a suitable committee to make a personal examination of them for itself.

The following is a true copy of Major Cunningham's bill:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That the commissioners of Harrison County, Ohio, are hereby authorized and required to construct, without unnecessary delay, a courthouse on the public square at the county seat of said county at a cost not to exceed $100,000. For the construction of such building, bids are to be received as provided by law; but no bid shall be entertained by said commissioner that shall exceed the sum of $100,000 as herein authorized for the completion of the entire building.

Section 2. That the county commissioners of said county for the purpose of constructing said courthouse, are hereby authorized to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent per annum and issue bonds of said county to

Harrison County Courthouse, Cadiz

secure the payment of principal and interest thereon; such interest shall be paid semi-annually at the office of the county treasurer. Said bonds shall be issued and sold in all respects in pursuance of existing law at no less than their face value and the principal shall be paid at the said county treasurer's office at such times as the commissioner shall prescribe, not exceeding nine years after date and said bonds shall specify the object for which they were issued. The commissioners shall annually, at their June session, levy such amount of taxes as will fully meet the interest on such indebtedness and at least one-ninth of the principal.

Section 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives January 27, by Hon. R. G. Kean and read the second time January 30, and referred to the committee on county affairs. Mr. Kean announced that the bill would not be hurried through, but that sufficient time would be given to discuss the claims for the new courthouse as set up in the memorial of Colonel Pearce. The opposition to the bill became so formidable that the committee of county affairs came to Cadiz on February 17, 1893. After the committee in this manner investigated the necessity for a new courthouse for themselves they reported favorable and the bill passed the House February 28, 1893. There *was not a dissenting vote.*

A like committee of the Senate visited Cadiz March 17, 1893 and after a complete examination of our old buildings and hearing arguments on both sides, the bill was recommended favorably and passed March 22, 1893.

A supplementary act passed the House April 13, 1893, authorizing the judge of Common Pleas Court to appoint a building committee. The court appointed David Cunningham, William H. Arnold, A. O. Barnes and W. A. Holmes.

The building committee with the county commissioners, W. C. Adams, Thomas H. Ryder and John W. Spiker employed Yost and Packard of Columbus, Ohio, as architects. The plans and specifications were carefully prepared and the building of the courthouse was awarded to E. M. Long, of Bowerston, August 12, 1893, at the contract price of $86,985.

A minute description of the structure shows that in round numbers the courthouse is 100 feet square; built of Berea stone trimmed in Oolitic limestone. The Berea stone came from near Cleveland, Ohio, while the trimming stone came from quarries near Spencer, Indiana. The building was made as near fire-proof as was possible at that date. A tower 112 feet high surmounts the superstructure, and within such tower is placed a "town clock" with bell striking off the hours as the days and nights go by. The complicated business of the entire county government is transacted in this courthouse, which appears good for several generations yet, barring some act of unnatural violence.

Children's Home, Cadiz

The Jails of Harrison County

So long as sin exists in the world and men and women disregard the laws of both God and man, there will be use for prisons and jails. There has been use for jails in this county, in common with all other sections of the country. Here the jail history runs back as early as April 12, 1813, when at a meeting of the county commissioners, they contracted with Joseph Harris for his stone smoke house for a jail. Charles Chapman was employed to make all necessary improvements on the building. August 3, of the same year, the commissioners met again and entered into a contract with George Mires, he being the lowest bidder, to construct a wooden jail, for the sum of $1,485. It was to be built of sound oak logs well hewn. September 25, 1837, the commissioners decided to build a second jail and the contract was let to Joseph Divine and James Crossen for $8,249. This jail served the needs of the county until 1873, when the records show that the county commissioners contracted for a third jail, the amount being $14,674. It was constructed of stone, slate roof with eight iron cells. On June 5th, 1893, the roof of this jail was destroyed by fire, and the walls more or less damaged. The new courthouse then in course of construction, utilized the material from this half-destroyed county jail, and the county was without a jail only until the cells could be transferred to a one-story frame building on the corner of the alley from Main and Market streets, on the old Beall lot. This served as the county jail until 1897 when the new jail was built. When W. T. Perry was prosecutor those days, at times he says the jail was so full that prisoners had to be taken to Steubenville for safe keeping. It might be added in this connection that saloons existed at that date, too.

Children's Home

Nothing speaks better for the moral and religious element of any community than to note its care for the unfortunate orphans in its midst. The true spirit of Christ who said "Forbid them not for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven" seems manifest in the establishing and carrying on the Harrison County Children's Home which is located one mile southeast of the corporation limits of the city of Cadiz. The farm on which this Home is located had twenty-five acres at first, with two never-failing springs, and all in all, appears to be an ideal location. The Home was built on the cottage plan and the buildings are of brick which were made on the grounds and were hand-pressed. The cottage stands back about fifty feet from the pike and is truly a monument to the benevolent spirit of the people of Harrison County.

Twenty-seven years ago—1893—the visiting committee made the following report to his Honor Judge Mansfield:

There are at this date in the Home thirty-six inmates: Males, 23; females, 13. Received since last report, 31; indentured, 10; returned to parents, 8; transferred, 2. We take pleasure in noting the condition of this institution. The buildings are large, nicely and healthfully arranged and most beautifully located. Economy,

neatness, discipline and order characterize its management by its present efficient superintendent.

Great care is being taken in preparing good homes for the children. We are satisfied there are other children in our county who ought to receive the benefit to be derived from so efficient a home as this is and are led to believe the fault lies at the door of the township trustees.

We find at the Home a good daily school under the supervision of a competent teacher and confidently believe that many will go out from this institution, both intellectually and morally, fully able to cope with the many who have been more highly favored. The institution as conducted is certainly a very great blessing to the poor unfortunates who come within its influence.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM CROSKEY,
JUDITH JOHNSON,
MARGARET MCCREADY,
D. B. WELCH, Committee.

In the month of October, 1920, the writer was informed by the efficient matron, Mrs. Laura B. Johnson, who has had charge since 1916, that the Home now has a farm consisting of thirty acres; two buildings—the hospital and the heating plant—have been added to the original set of buildings. The present number of inmates or members of the "Home family" is twelve boys and ten girls, a few of which are boarders from other counties.

At present the children from this Home are attending the common public schools of Cadiz, but usually a school is kept at the Home, but it appears that it is found best to have these children mingle with other pupils at the public school and the experiment is working well for the orphans of this institution.

The present superintendent of the farm, D. L. Cope, together with his wife, who does the cooking, are well adapted to the work at hand, as is also the worthy matron, Mrs. Johnson.

The ages of the inmates run from three to seventeen years.

This Home was founded by the commissioners of Harrison County and built in 1889-90 and the hospital and heating plant were provided in 1918-19.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES

The people of Harrison County have never encouraged idleness and shiftlessness upon the part of its citizens, but when through any cause of a legitimate nature, persons residing within the borders of the county have become infirm and unable to care for and properly support themselves, the authorities of the county have ever been pleased to render these unfortunate poor any reasonable aid, and for almost a century such poor people have been maintained on what has been styled the Poor Farm, County Farm, or Infirmary.

THE FIRST INFIRMARY

April 23, 1825, at a special meeting of the county commissioners, a contract was entered into with Samuel Boyd for 104 acres of land

Harrison County Infirmary, Cadiz

(later known as the Hedges farm) for poor farm purposes for this county. There was a farm-house on the place at the time the county purchased it, and the commissioners appointed Walter B. Beebe, Thomas Lewis, Jacob Webb, Michael Moore, Joseph Johnson, John Hurless, John Patterson and Matthew Simpson, directors of the poor establishment. The institution was open for actual use in March, 1826 under superintendent John Willson. At its opening the number of inmates was three males and one female. "The superintendent received $162.17 for keeping poor and clothing the same," is the first financial record made—for what period of time it is not now known. Other entries are found in the county records, as follows:

Paid superintendent for making rails, $6.00.
Paid superintendent for making stakes, $1.00.
Paid Samuel Lewis for support of outdoor poor, $12.00.
Paid Dr. W. R. Slemmons, medical attendance, $4.00.
Paid Walter B. Beebe for one blank record book, $2.00.

The second infirmary of the county was provided for in April, 1832, when commissioners Thomas Martin, David Thompson and John Caldwell, contracted with Sheridan Cox for 303 acres of land in Archer Township for $3,636, for the poor farm. The commissioners gave Robert Watson $240.85 for erecting a poor house on this land. George Cox was superintendent at this place, but later the place was sold to Matthew McCoy.

In 1835 the third infirmary was established, when the county commissioners were Henry Ford, John Ramage and Samuel Colvine. They bought of Walter McClintock, sixty acres of land, also in Archer Township for $450 for a poor farm. The directors of the poor were then: Edmund Tipton, Daniel Welch and William Arnold. This farm was sold August 1, 1845, to Samuel Pittenger and Abraham Busby. William Speer was then superintendent, and the number of inmates was nine.

The fourth county infirmary was purchased by the commissioners June 6, 1845 of Nathaniel McFadden and consisted of 124 acres, situated on the State road leading from Cadiz to New Philadelphia, for the sum of $4,000. August 6, 1845, the commissioners entered into an agreement with Thomas McCreary and Henry Boyles as principal, and William Tingley, John Olmstead and Chauncey Dewey as securities, for the building of the poor house. The building was seventy-four feet long and forty feet wide, built of brick, two stories high and the contract price was $3,740. This building remained in use until 1884, when the question of building a new building was submitted to the tax-payers of the county, the same carrying by a large majority. Therefore a new building was erected in 1884-85. This was a three-story structure. The basement was of stone, while the superstructure was of brick. It contained ninety-one rooms, and was heated by hot air pipes. The official report of this institution in 1893 gave the total number of inmates as forty-eight. The infirmary farm contains 400 acres. Welch Rogers was appointed superintendent April 1, 1894. As was well stated at the time, by Dr. McGavran: "In this institution the benevolent spirit of the county finds its noblest expression."

Up to the date of the building of the last named infirmary, the superintendents over the various infirmaries of the county had been: John Willson, Samuel Boyd, John Amspoker, George Cox, William Speer, Samuel Amspoker, Benjamin Richey, Samuel Baker, Thomas Barrett, Gabriel Holland, R. McKee, James Keesey, John Robb, E. Z. Evans, Alexander English, Welch Rogers, J. G. Rogers and Welch Rogers, the present superintendent.

Assessed Valuation

The following list shows the 1920 assessed valuation of both real and personal property by townships and villages; also amount of taxes levied in the several sub-divisions of Harrison County:

Townships	Total Valuation	(Not including all schools) Total Taxes
Archer	$1,378,850	$ 23,198
Athens	1,762,780	23,405
Cadiz	1,666,610	231,885
Franklin	925,320	14,786
Freeport	780,870	14,381
German	2,347,690	39,860
Green	2,881,060	44,736
Monroe	1,631,700	24,194
Moorefield	1,344,690	26,550
North	1,180,410	18,109
Nottingham	1,145,780	16,915
Rumley	1,466,250	21,786
Shortcreek	3,234,080	53,758
Stock	1,069,510	17,840
Washington	1,690,850	30,660
Villages		
New Athens	515,020	13,064
Cadiz	2,882,340	58,210
Deersville	115,720	1,890
Freeport	716,290	14,559
Hopedale	425,250	6,954
Bowerston	575,770	12,031
Scio	975,270	20,105
Jewett	420,530	19,850
Harrisville	178,510	3,336
Total	$36,958,860	

Property Assessment Values in Schools

The table following shows the property assessed valuations in the public school in the township districts named, the same being for the year 1920:

New Athens village ----$254,410 Deersville village ------ $ 46,430
Cadiz village ---------- 887,960 Freeport village ------- 89,590

Archer twp. school	$ 6,630	Nottingham twp. school	$ 86,140
Salem school	25,270	Scio village school	742,410
Wayne school	12,800	Deersville school	3,280
Cadiz twp. school	24,700	German twp. school	41,370
Hopedale village school		Jewett village school	420,530
Bowerston village school	517,470	Harrisville village school	343,170
Flushing twp. school	134,350	Franklin twp. school	3,240

By the above tables it will be seen that Harrison County in 1920 has a personal and realty assessed valuation of $36,958,860, and taxes for the current year have been levied to the amount of about $635,000.

POPULATION—1840 TO 1920

	1840	1880	1890	1900	1910
Archer Twp.	1,009	785	737	700	567
Athens Twp. and Village	1,435	1,221	1,195	1,081	943
New Athens Village			420	435	376
Cadiz Twp. and City	2,386	3,116	3,041	2,993	3,076
Cadiz City			1,716	1,755	1,971
Franklin Twp. and Deersville	941	1,216	1,119	933	839
Deersville				256	187
Freeport Twp. and Village	1,294	1,319	1,422	1,379	1,193
Freeport Village			672	690	624
German Twp.	1,349	1,311	1,254	1,203	1,107
Green Twp. and Hopedale Village	1,465	1,659	1,650	1,468	1,618
Hopedale Village			424	365	391
Monroe Twp. and Bowerston	896	1,364	1,882	1,481	1,439
Bowerston Village				526	514
Moorefield Twp.	1,344	1,075	1,150	1,222	1,016
North Twp. and Scio Village	1,090	1,410	1,499	2,248	1,624
Scio Village			616	1,214	958
Nottingham Twp.	1,368	964	880	746	617
Rumley Twp. and Jewett Village	1,027	1,261	1,368	1,586	1,562
Jewett Village				743	917
Shortcreek Twp. and Harrisville	2,023	1,831	1,712	1,608	2,000
Harrisville Village			252	250	364
Stock Twp.	826	713	714	591	489
Washington Twp.	1,004	1,211	1,907	1,347	986
Totals				16.811	15,761

In 1820 the population was 14,245; in 1830, 20,920; in 1840, 20,099; in 1860, 19,110; in 1880, 20,456 of whom 18,472 were born in Ohio; 1,915 in Pennsylvania; 341 in Virginia; 54 in New York; 46 in Indiana; 17 in Kentucky; 230 in Ireland; 104 in England and Wales; 30 in the German Empire; 10 in Scotland; 8 in British America and 3 in France.

1920 Population by Townships and Villages

The latest census returns of the United States, advance sheets of which are just issued gives the following on Harrison County, Ohio:

Township Name or Village Name	Total Township and Village	Population Township
Archer Township	498	498
Athens and Village of New Athens	933	933
New Athens Village	408	-- --
Cadiz and Village of Cadiz	3,109	3,109
Cadiz Village	2,084	-- --
Franklin and Deersville Village	632	632
Deersville Village	115	-- --
Freeport Township and Village	1,074	1,074
Freeport Village	626	-- --
German Township	1,074	1,074
Green Township and Hopedale Village	2,008	2,008
Hopedale Village	561	-- --
Monroe Township and Bowerston	1,223	1,223
Bowerston Village	500	-- --
Moorefield Township	1,059	1,059
North Township and Scio Village	1,478	1,478
Scio Village	861	-- --
Nottingham Township	494	494
Rumley Township and Jewett Village	1,416	1,416
Jewett Village	852	-- --
Shortcreek Township and Harrisville	3,212	3,212
Harrisville Village	356	-- --
Stock Township	439	439
Washington Township	976	976
Total		19,625

CHAPTER IX

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

HARRISON COUNTY AS AN AGRICULTURAL SECTION—ITS CHIEF PRODUCTS THIRTY YEARS AGO—PRESENT FARM AND OTHER INTERESTS—LATER MINERAL DISCOVERIES INVADING FARMING INTERESTS—FINE STOCK—LAND VALUES—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS—AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—FIRST AND SUBSEQUENT FAIR GROUNDS.

About thirty years ago the following was written in Dr. McGavran's booklet history of Harrison County, and is worth reproducing in the permanent annals of the county:

"Irregular successions of high hills and deep ravines occupy the surface but not rough and rocky to such an extent as to interfere with the agricultural interests of the county. The soil is mostly limestone and is very productive. Coal and limestone abound in almost inexhaustible quantities. Oil and gas are found in small quantities at a depth of 1,400 feet in Green and Cadiz townships. The land is mostly in a state of cultivation. But a small per cent of timber remains. The population of the county in 1890 was 20,830. Present area in acres 256,512. The amount of taxes collected in the county in 1814 was $570.76. The amount collected in 1893 was $178,056.39. The value of farm lands, villages, real estate and chattels in 1890, was $13,449,840.

"Harrison is an agricultural county. Our style of farming will compare favorably with other counties. Our farmers have adopted all the late improvements in farming implements. Nearly all of our work is done by machinery. We raise in this county about all the leading fruit; vegetables of all kinds can be successfully raised, but the leading one is the potato, of these we have a number of varieties. Almost all kinds of grain can be raised, especially wheat and corn. Harrison County is also a good stock raising county. Our sheep are sought after in other counties and states, and our wools are in demand by eastern manufacturers. In fact more attention is devoted to the raising of sheep than any other stock. In 1884 the production of wool was 1,700,000.

"A great many good horses of different kinds are raised in this county, from the finer saddle or driving horse, to the heavy draft horse.

"This county is also good as a cattle growing county. We have several herd of thorough-bred Shorthorns, Jerseys and Holsteins. Some good hogs are raised, the varieties being Berkshires, Chester Whites and Poland Chinas.

"The farms of Harrison County are generally in a good state of cultivation and well improved. Farms sell from $50 to $125 per acre, according to quality, improvements and location. There is no

better county in Ohio than 'old Harrison'; energetic toil and enterprise characterize her citizens. Her sons and daughters are to be found in almost every State and engaged in all manner of honorable avocations, and wherever they are, they do their duty cheerfully and bravely and retain in their hearts a lingering affection for the hills and valleys among which they were nurtured."

1887 Farm Statistics

The county has an area of 320 square miles. During the year 1887 there were acres cultivated, 53,153; in pasture, 122,445; woodland, 34,135; lying waste, 489; produced in wheat, 198,991 bushels; rye, 1,465; buckwheat, 346; oats, 196,930; barley, 575; corn, 517,601; broom corn, 100 pounds brush; meadow hay, 62,708 tons; clover hay, 1,050 hay; potatoes, 33,324 bushels; butter, 415,000 pounds; cheese, 10,000 pounds; sorghum, 2,645 gallons; maple syrup, 2,851 gallons;

Loads of Green Peas Waiting for Viners in Sheds—This Plant Packs 200,000 Cases Every Day During Season

honey, 14,545 pounds; eggs, 414,588 dozen; grapes, 8,900 pounds; wine, 90 gallons; sweet potatoes, 141 bushels; apples, 18,558 bushels; peaches, 8,189 bushels; pears, 1,305; wool, 826,386 pounds; milch cows owned, 4,993.

The school census at that date showed 6,529 pupils; teachers, 181. Miles of railroad track in county, fifty-five.

Recent Agricultural Statistics

The Bureau of Agricultural Statistics for Ohio in 1919 issued the following in its general summary report:

"A review of agricultural production for the State for 1919 clearly indicates that 'Increased Production' was the slogan for our Ohio farmers throughout the year—the year after the World War

closed. Spring wheat increased that year over the previous year by 400 per cent.

They added 4,000 acres to their rye crop; 10,000 to barley; and put in 100,000 acres more corn than in 1918. In all the State had a total acreage of almost 12,000,000 acres, an increase of 358,000 acres or 3.2 per cent over that of the previous year.

The total farm value of the crops was $510,247,240, or a half million dollars in excess of the previous year.

The average crop value per acre (except fruits) was $43.22—$2.00 more than in 1918.

Various Crops—1919

Corn—14,164 acres; average per acre, 48 bushels.
Oats—10,350 acres; average per acre, 31 bushels.
Winter wheat—14,539 acres; average per acre, 23.1 bushels.
Spring wheat—None reported.
Rye—380 acres; average per acre, 22 bushels.
Barley—543 acres; average per acre, 21 bushels.
Buckwheat—75 acres; average per acre, 23 bushels.
White potatoes—588 acres; average per acre, 39 bushels. (Bad season.)
Tame hay—31,250 tons; average per acre, 1.35 tons.
Number horses—5,655; dairy cows—3,579; cattle—16,360; sheep—76,941; hogs—7,706; wool shorn—375,000 pounds; number silos—251; tons lime used as fertilizer—1,420; loads manure—59,191.

1920 U. S. Census Facts for County

The latest government census reports give the following interesting figures for Harrison County, Ohio:

Number of farms in the county, 2,038; a decrease of 217 in the past ten years. Twenty of the farms are owned and cultivated by colored persons. The number of farms owned and operated by the same person is 1,670 and operated by tenants, 369. Total number of acres in farms, 238,887. Farm lands have decreased 8 per cent in the last decade. Value of farm lands and buildings is $13,755,652, an increase of two and one-half million dollars in the last ten years. The same report gave the total number of horses in the county to be 5,920; mules, 163; cattle, 16,082; sheep, 90,204; swine, 11,003; in the last ten years horses have decreased 215; sheep, 60,000; hogs only sixteen head; there was a gain of 661 cattle in the period named.

There were harvested in 1919, 290,553 bushels of wheat, compared with 144,346 bushels in 1909. The number of bushels of corn harvested in 1909 was 544,605; oats, 336,956 and tons of hay, 41,208.

Harrison County excels Jefferson County in the number of farms, number of acres of land, number of domestic animals of all kinds, and also excels in all crop yields, excepting oats.

There are nearly the same number of farms in Carroll County as there are in Harrison County, but Carroll excels in the number of horses, mules, cattle and swine, but has less than half the number of sheep of Harrison County. Carroll raised a few thousand more bushels of wheat, oats and corn than did Harrison County in 1919.

Sheep and Wool Industry

The United States and State census reports of 1880—forty years ago—show that Harrison County lead all other counties in Ohio in the number of sheep and production of wool; the number of sheep was in round numbers, 209,000; pounds of wool, 1,100,000. Venango County, Pennsylvania, had 461,000 sheep and produced 2,417,000 pounds of wool. This was counted the largest wool-producing county in the Union, while Harrison County, Ohio, ranked third. Ohio is the greatest sheep-raising State in this country, having in 1880 five million sheep, with a wool clip of 26,000,000 pounds; next came California with a clip of 16,000,000 pounds.

More than two score years ago Stewart B. Shotwell had this to say concerning the profit, etc., of raising sheep in Harrison County: "On a farm of a quarter section, 325 sheep can be conveniently pastured. This in 1880 is valued at about $5,000. The value of such a flock of sheep would be about $650. With proper care and feeding corn and hay, all of which one man can do, the annual clipping would be about seven pounds per sheep; total 2,275. At thirty-three and a third cents per pound, present price, this gives $758.33 for the wool. Then the increase in sheep is double at the end of the year, which at $2.00, each is $650. This added to the product of the wool, gives $1,308 as the annual production of the farm. About 200 large wethers are also annually sold at $5.00 each, making a total of $2,308. The largest bank accounts in our town come from wool-growers of the county.

"But with all that may be said as to sheep growing, it must be stated that this county is a great corn producing section. This crop in Harrison County (1880) averaged seventy-five bushels per acre. The average of wheat is twenty-five bushels; oats, 60 to 100 bushels; hay from one and a half to two tons per acre—often the heaviest hay is on the summit of the hills."

Sweep-stake Premiums

Harrison County has more evidence of its being a fine wool growing section than is found by what local men say and what census books aver. It should be remembered that Harrison County wool competed at the great international expositions such as the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876; also at the Paris, France, exposition, at the London exposition, and the Chicago World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 and carried away the sweep-stakes prizes in each and all of these international fairs. This wool was from the sheep of John Croskey of this county.

Improvement in Sheep

The coarse-wool sheep of the early settlers did not produce on an average over two pounds of wool. Even after the introduction of the Spanish, French, Saxon and Silesian Merinos, four pounds was considered a good average. Today in Ohio the average is seven pounds. Seventy years ago there were twice as many sheep in Ohio as today, but they did not produce as many pounds of wool as were produced

the past year. In 1868 the number of sheep listed for taxation was 7,688,100, the highest record in Ohio history. The total assessed valuation of sheep in 1868 was $14,819,090. In 1919 there were but 1,789,917 sheep listed for taxation in the State, but their assessed value was $16,837,653.

Harrison County Agricultural Society

The Cadiz Sentinel on June 5, 1834, contained a call for a meeting looking toward the formation of an agricultural society in Harrison County, under the provisions of the State law. It appears nothing materialized at such meeting, nor anything further was effected until 1846, when the matter was taken up by the more progressive farmers, chiefly from the eastern part of the county. The first county fair was held in Georgetown in 1846—after that in Cadiz. For the next six years the live stock was shown on the streets, or in Dewey's field, now Lincoln Avenue, or in Walter Jamison's field, or some other convenient place. Agricultural implements, farm products and domestic goods, were shown in the courthouse or in some of the churches. Also a plowing match was held each year.

The society had no permanent abiding place or real home until 1853, when they secured Sharp's Grove near town (later known as Porter's) and four or five acres were enclosed with a good strong fence, and suitable buildings were erected. In 1853 the fair was held October 10th and 11th. It was the best attended and best fair the county had had up to that date. It was safely estimated that 10,000 persons were present on that occasion. The entry of sheep and horses was extremely large that season. The floral hall was made very attractive by the ladies who took unusual interest in the affairs of the county those days. One of the drawing features that season was ladies horseback riding contests. Those who competed for the prizes that season included: Miss Norton, of St. Clarisville; Mrs. Obediah Slemmons, Miss Amanda Simeral, Miss Gilmore, Miss Shotwell, Miss Taggart, of Cadiz, and Miss Caroline Kennedy, of Green Township. All were expert riders. During these races Miss Simeral was thrown from her horse and badly injured. Miss Kennedy won the first premium.

During all the years down to 1889, the county fair was held annually at these grounds. The fair here was considered among the best in Ohio, and was a great benefit to the progressive farmers. It was in 1889 that the fair was moved to the grounds of Walter Craig, where forty acres had been secured, all neatly studded with young shade trees and enclosed by a tight fence. A half-mile race track was made and suitable fair ground buildings made. Among the well-remembered presidents of the Agricultural Society may be recalled Ezra Cattell, John Hammond, Eli Peacock, John C. Jamison, Henry Boyles, James B. Jamison, Samuel Herron, Andrew Jamison, Samuel Boggs, Obediah Slemmons, Albert Quigley, W. W. Jamison, Andrew Smith, C. M. Hogg and Samuel Dickerson.

Prior to 1893 other fairs were at Connotton Valley, Tri-County Agricultural and Mechanical Association, located at Jewett, and the Smyrna fair located at Smyrna.

Of the Harrison County fair in 1863 it should be stated that an old agricultural report of about that date says: "The Fifteenth Annual Fair of Harrison County Agricultural Society was held at Cadiz, September 30, and October 2d and 3d, 1863 (in Civil War days) and it was well attended from this and adjoining counties. Early in the season many were depressed on account of the great war then on, and many wanted to postpone this county fair for that season. Political meetings were frequent and war mass-meetings took up the time and thoughts of the farmers in general, but upon a vote of the directors and stock-holders it was finally determined that a county fair should be held. Our people seem to have a desire to meet at least once a year and get better acquainted with one another. The fair was held and the entries of live stock and other articles equalled those of any former year in Harrison County. Mules, cattle and hogs were

CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS AND LAKE, CADIZ

of good quality. There were a great many fine grades of sheep on exhibition that year. They came not only from this county but from adjoining counties and States. Some sheep were sold at this fair as high as $1,000 for a single animal.

"The ladies' department was well represented. Floral Hall was very attractive.

"Our chief crops were wheat, corn, oats, hay and potatoes."

VARIOUS FAIR GROUND SITES

As a matter of history let it be stated in this connection that the first county Fair Grounds were at Georgetown, then for several years the society was really without permanent grounds. In 1853 the grounds were established in Sharp's or Porter's grove as then known, where about five acres were enclosed within a good fence, near the old Cadiz cemetery. The first fair there was held October 10 and 11, 1853.

In 1889, after all these years from 1853, the grounds were changed to land purchased of Walter Craig, sometimes known as the Boggs farm, to the east of the present City Cemetery at Cadiz. The next change was when they moved to (under a lease) the Cadiz Chautauqua grounds, just at the southern edge of the city, where there is one of the finest racing tracks in the State of Ohio, the same being around a never-failing spring lake. The Chautauqua grounds are ideal in every particular. These grounds have been used by the society since 1914.

A County Fair at Jewett

In 1891 there was a county fair at Jewett of which the Cadiz local paper had this to say:

"The Jewett Fair was splendid—it was a success throughout. It was an exhibition of the products of this region of the country, embracing parts of three counties, a very garden spot. In stock, the cattle, sheep and hogs were hard to beat anywhere. The Floral Hall was a bower of beauty and reflected the greatest credit, not only in the articles exhibited but also in the tasty arrangement. There was a splendid array of farm products, but in the article of potatoes there was a display which honors any community.

"On Thursday the attraction was great and the attendance near the 5,000 mark. An immense crowd of pleasant people renewing old acquaintance and having a jolly good time."

CHAPTER X

RAILROADS AND TRANSPORTATION LINES

BEGINNING OF THE SETTLEMENT WITHOUT RAILROADS—THE FIRST OF THE RAILWAY ERA—EARLY TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SYSTEM—THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD—THE WABASH LINE—THE CADIZ AND CADIZ JUNCTION BRANCH—NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES—THE TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES OF THE COUNTY.

When the hardy pioneer band first crossed the Ohio River and settled in the county now called Harrison (then Jefferson County), they came by boats and teams. As to markets they had nothing to sell or ship, and bought their supplies such as the absolute necessities of the household, on Ohio River points where merchandise was sent by boats from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. From the landings the pioneer would freight his goods by wagon, over trails, as no worked wagon roads had yet been laid out and improved. He was not waiting for the coming of a railroad, for such a highway had not yet entered the mind of man, for be it remembered that Robert Fulton ran his first steamboat in 1807 and the first passenger trains were ran in 1828, while Morse sent his first telegraphic message in 1835. Hence it will be seen that the pioneers in Harrison County who invaded this portion of Ohio during the latters years of the eighteenth and first decade of the nineteenth century, were long in advance of the railroad and steamboat era in the world. The sound of the shrill whistle had never echoed through the hills and valleys of this county, and did not make themselves heard until the construction of the "Panhandle" railroad, now a part of the Pennsylvania system, in the early '50s.

The first machinery for the building of saw and grist mills in this county was hauled in here from Pittsburgh, Wheeling and other points on some great water course. The settlers clubbed together in some of the neighborhoods and went far away for groceries and such supplies as had to be used in the family. These pioneers doubled teams over many a hill and over many an unbridged stream. In fact the first generation of men and women who cast their lot in this county, saw none of the benefits of modern railroading. It is said that when it was agitated, many opposed the construction of railroads and canals, on the ground that it would injure the teamster's business and that the farmers could not then have a market for the oats and corn they were then selling to teamsters and stage lines. It was an innovation in the world and many people were not yet prepared for its coming, but it was not many years after the "iron horse" had been pacing through this domain before all were well pleased with the change and delighted in seeing the freight and passenger trains speed along over the county. As more goods were needed in the county and more

of the surplus crops had to be exported to other markets the more useful these railroads seemed to the pioneer.

Mileage of Present Railroads

The county records now show the following mileage of railroads within Harrison County:

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on the western side of the county, (the old C. L. & W. road), has a mileage of fifteen miles in this county.

The Lake Erie, Alliance & Wheeling (now a part of the great New York Central system) has eight and four-tenths miles.

The main line of the "Panhandle" of the Pennsylvania system has twenty-four miles in this county.

The main line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie has twenty-four and one-half miles in this county.

The Adena, Cadiz & New Athens branch of the last named railroad has a mileage of five and fifty-two one-hundredths miles in this county.

The Adena Branch has four miles in this county.

The Pittsburgh Junction line, or the Pittsburgh & West Virginia line has four and forty-seven hundredths miles in this county.

The Cadiz branch of the Panhandle or Pennsylvania line, is about eight miles in length.

This makes a total of main line trackage in this county of ninety-four and four-tenth miles.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad was built through this county in 1887. The other lines were among the early improvements in the county.

Several companies going under other chartered names have long since been taken over by great trunk line systems such as the Baltimore & Ohio, the Pennsylvania, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the New York Central.

Some of these railways have many miles of double track and sidings within Harrison County. At Jewett the Wheeling & Lake Erie is now putting in a great yard filled with long side-tracks and planning for the construction of a large set of shops and roundhouse, the total improvements to run into the millions of dollars. The coal mining industry of the county is making a large increase in the tonnage of freight over the various railroads of the county.

Telegraph and Telephone Lines

In 1920 Harrison County had telephones and telegraphs as follows:

Telegraphs (two corporations)—1,407 miles.

Telephones—1,795 miles of poles having from two to forty wires over which messages may be transmitted to local and "long distance" points. We now whisper over wires, but when the next county history is compiled, doubtless the historian will be recording the fact that "wireless" has long since superseded the old style wire telephone systems in use by our fathers.

Road-making

The principal work of the early boards of county commissioners was to read and act on petitions for wagon roads here and there all over Harrison County. During the year 1813 scores of such highways were asked for and usually granted, and it goes without saying that it is no easy undertaking to construct roads over a hilly, rough country, but year after year the work was carried forward until 1895 when it was written in the record: "We have from Cadiz a pike to New Athens; Cadiz to Harrisville; Cadiz to Unionville; while all other roads leading from Cadiz have from one-half to two miles of good pike road."

At the present time there are numerous State roads well built, running hither and yon throughout the county.

As to the kind of roads let it be stated that in addition to the common "dirt road" there are one and four-tenth miles of brick paved roads; five and one-half miles of cement or concrete road; seven and six-tenth miles of macadamized roads and fifteen miles of cinder roads.

The roads of the county always have and will for years continue to be the great item of public expense in the county government of this county.

Automobiles and Trucks

Great has been the changes wrought out in this county since the first settlers came into the county by ox and horse teams with covered wagons. Then twenty miles with a load was a good day's work for man and team, over this hilly country, but today the automobile can go its twenty miles and much more in an hour and not break the "speed limit" laws. Now the auto-truck can transport its three tons to a load of live-stock or grain from farm to market with great certainty and quickness of speed, even reaching the early morning markets of the larger cities.

The county records and license agent's books for Harrison County show that in 1920 there were 1,875 automobiles in the county and 125 trucks, making a total of 2,000 machines propelled by gasoline in this county at this time.

CHAPTER XI

BANKS AND BANKING

USEFULNESS OF BANKS—THE EARLY BANKS IN HARRISON COUNTY—NEW RUMLEY BANK OLDEST—THE HARRISON NATIONAL BANK—THE OLD STATE BANK—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CADIZ—THE FARMERS AND MERCHANTS BANK OF CADIZ—THE JEWETT STATE BANK — THE SCIO BANK COMPANY — HOME SAVINGS BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION—THE FREEPORT STATE BANK—PIEDMONT STATE BANK—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOPEDALE—FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOWERSTON.

In any advanced commercial country banking is a necessity, and in our modern times it may be said has become almost a science. Banks are useful as places of deposit and security. They are necessary to persons who wish to borrow—to the farmer who buys a farm, or to tide him over from the time of planting to the harvest period; to the business man who needs additional funds in his operations.

The banks acts in this double capacity. It gathers the surplus money of a community; offers its capital as a guarantee of its safe return; loans a part of the money to active members of the community, stimulating activity along all lines of commerce. To the extent that the bank holds in its custody the funds of its community to that extent it is of value and a benefit to that community.

A bank account is an education to the depositor. Acquaints him with the value of keeping a record, gives him a better idea of business affairs. Keeps him in touch with the affairs of the community. Gives him the benefit of the bank's experience, knowledge and advice pertaining to investments and other matters.

The richest men in the country never carry money in their pockets, but put it in banks. If you have no bank account start one at once, no matter how small the beginning. This is not only bankers' advice but that of old thrifty and experienced men.

That great banker of Chicago—later member of the United States Cabinet, Lyman J. Gage—a few years since wrote the following concerning banks and banking: "As the business of banking is the outcome of the need of its facilities, so the men who assume control of its operations are usually those not trained by a long course of apprenticeship at the counter and the desk, but such as happen, by reason of their natural aptitudes and the circumstances surrounding them, to be drawn into the vocation. Thus the first bankers in a community are usually those not trained for bankers, but for other callings—successful merchants, lawyers and men of versatility and ready adaption.

"As any community passes out of its embryo, and assumes a more stable condition—when the frontier settlement has become a metropolis of a great and productive region, these conditions change, and there arises a call for banking institutions, with large capital, carefully regu-

lated by law. Also for managers learned in the principles of monetary science, and trained in the intricate business of the bank."

Pioneer Banking Institutions

The first attempt at banking in Harrison County was prior to 1836, probably about 1832, when a bank of issue was established at the village of New Rumley, and several families in that section of the county still have in their possession some of the various denominations of paper money issued by that bank, which of course was a private banking concern.

It was many years after the settlement of Harrison county before its people really had much use for a bank, but as the county developed and various commercial interests advanced with the changing times, it became necessary that a bank should be established. In 1841 the State Bank of Ohio was founded and at Cadiz this State Bank had a branch as did many other places throughout the commonwealth of Ohio. The present-day Harrison National Bank, of Cadiz, descended directly from this old State Bank and was organized independent of the parent bank in 1847 and continued as such until 1865, when it was reorganized as a national bank and re-chartered by the government in 1885, and again in 1905.

In 1894 about the date of its re-organization as a national bank, its officers and directors were as follows: David Cunningham, president; J. M. Sharon, cashier; A. P. Sheriff, teller; Miss Emma Wortman and Ralph Cunningham, bookkeepers; directors—James Porter, D. Cunningham, L. M. Branson, H. S. Barricklow, John C. Jamison, Dr. J. S. McBean, James Bullock and J. M. Sharon.

The present officers and directors are as follows: J. M. Sharon, president; A. P. Sheriff, cashier; H. S. Barricklow, vice president; Fred Sharon, assistant cashier; directors—H. S. Barricklow, Charles F. Branson, Samuel M. Dunlap, W. P. Hedges, W. A. Holmes, R. P. Rusk, George D. McFadden, J. M. Sharon, J. H. Stringer and A. P. Sheriff.

The building in which this banking institution is situated is a good brick structure costing, including its safe, vaults, furniture and fixtures, between $26,000 and $27,000, but is carried on their books at only $16,000.

The condition of this bank in the autumn of 1920, is as follows, as is shown by its September 8, 1920 "Statement," published according to law:

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$1,049,288.64
U. S. Bonds	119,100.00
Other Bonds	91,056.00
Federal Reserve Bank Stock	4,500.00
Real Estate	16,500.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	53,982.01
Cash and Due from Banks	128,349.49
Five Per Cent Fund	5,000.00
Total	$1,467,776.14

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 100,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00
Undivided Profits	72,944.48
Reserved for Taxes	6,500.00
Circulation	98,400.00
Due to Banks	1,429.19
Individual Deposits	1,138,502.47
Total	$1,467,776.14

Farmers and Mechanics National Bank

The Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Cadiz was in its day a solid institution and fully safe and reliable in its management. It was organized May 11, 1874, and incorporated as a National bank in January, 1878, with a capital stock of $50,000; surplus of $27,000. In 1894 its officers were as follows: Melford J. Brown, president; C. O. F. Brown, cashier; Miss Alice Carnahan, bookkeeper. The board of directors were William L. Houser, John N. Haverfield, C. O. F. Brown, John M. Garvin, C. A. Skinner, C. M. Hogg and Melford Brown.

This bank merged with the First National Bank which institution is mentioned elsewhere in this chapter. The consolidation of these two banks took place May 29, 1911. The new bank opened with a capital of $75,000; deposits $500,000. Its first president was E. N. Haverfield; L. A. Welch, Thomas A. Scott, vice-presidents; G. W. Grissinger, cashier.

The First National Bank of Cadiz

This banking institution was established in 1863 and its serial number is "one hundred" (100) which makes it one of the earliest national banking institutions in the country.

Its first capital was the same as today—$75,000. It now has a surplus of $30,000 and its recent amount in deposits is $500,000. Resources and liabilities, $700,000.

The bank building in which this bank is kept is on the corner of Market and Main streets and is valued at $25,000.

The 1920 officers and directors are as follows: E. N. Haverfield, president; Thomas A. Scott, vice-president; John H. Mattern, vice-president; O. C. Gray, cashier; W. C. Anderson, assistant cashier.

The board of directors are: E. N. Haverfield, S. B. Hedges, Thomas A. Scott, O. C. Gray, John A. Hanna, John H. Mattern and R. H. Minteer.

The Fourth National Bank of Cadiz

This is one of the county's foremost financial institutions; it was established in 1893 and is now located opposite the courthouse on Market Street. The founders were T. E. Johnson, president and J. M. Schrieber, cashier. At first the capital stock was same as today, $120,000. The present (1920) resources and liabilities are $1,175,000

and the recent deposits amounted to $855,919.03. The concern now has a surplus of $50,000.

A savings department was opened by this bank in September, 1919 and during the first year it has started two hundred and forty-two different savings accounts on which deposits four per cent interest is allowed. The September, 1920, public statement made by this bank shows the following facts:

Resources

Loans and Discounts	$ 622,105.75
Bonds, Securities, etc.	374,493.13
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	4,350.00
Banking House	20,000.00
Due from Banks and Cash in Vault	112,075.25
Interest earned (not collected)	6,000.00
Overdrafts	1,903.75
Total	$1,140,937.88

Liabilities

Capital Stock	$ 120,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	54,474.94
Circulation	108,350.00
Dividends, etc., unpaid	208.00
Deposits	855,919.03
Due to Banks	1,985.91
Total	$1,140,937.88

A fine stone banking house was erected in 1905 at a cost of $25,000. This building is a three story structure.

The present officers and directors are as follows: Rupert Beetham, president; J. S. Black, vice-president; S. B. McGavran, vice-president; W. C. Clifford, cashier; Mary K. Wagner, assistant cashier. Directors: S. B. McGavran, B. W. Moore, Leslie Giffen, Edward Clifford, James Glendenning, J. S. Black, Chester Branson, Rupert Beetham.

The Jewett State Bank

This bank was established as a private bank September 5, 1898, on a nominal capital by Dr. W. L. England, R. W. Reed and George H. Collins. In September, 1905, John K. Spence succeeded R. W. Reed and the business was conducted in the name of England, Spence & Collins until 1909, when the business was taken over in a re-organization under the Ohio banking laws, the same being named the Jewett State Bank.

The original officers were W. L. England, president; R. W. Reed, vice-president and George H. Collins, cashier.

The present officers (autumn of 1920) are: Dr. W. L. England, president; Elmer C. Thompson, vice-president; George H. Collins, cashier; Earl H. Collins, assistant cashier; Grace M. Holland, assistant cashier. The present directors are: D. R. Zollars, Emanuel

Wright, Elmer C. Thompson, C. W. Gotschall, W. L. England, John H. DeVore and George H. Collins.

The capital of the Jewett State Bank has always been $25,000. Its present deposits amount to $458,587.50; surplus and profits, $32,069; resources and liabilities, $515,657.00.

In 1909 the present good bank building was constructed of brick at a cost of $11,165.

The September, 1920, public statement of the condition of this bank contains the following facts:

Resources

Loans on Real Estate	$ 70,358.38
Loans on Collateral	48,955.91
Other Loans and Discounts	140,876.45
Overdrafts	559.90
U. S. Bonds	7,150.00
Other Bonds	129,650.00
Banking House and Lot	11,165.02
Furniture and Fixtures	2,600.00
Other Real Estate	3,603.37
Due from Reserve Banks	100,119.00
Exchanges for Clearing House	618.97
Total	$515,657.00

Liabilities

Capital Stock Paid in	$ 25,000.00
Surplus Fund	25,000.00
Undivided Profits less Taxes, etc.	7,069.50
Individual Deposits subject to check	257,965.52
Cashier's Checks Outstanding	559.70
Time Certificates of Deposit	199,852.03
U. S. Postal Savings	210.25
Total	$515,657.00

On November 1, 1899, burglars attacked the Jewett State Bank at about three o'clock in the morning. Three blasts were put off in the double door safe partially wrecking the doors of the safe. No entrance to the safe was made. The explosions awoke some of the citizens of Jewett. Shots were fired by Albert Hauck, M. A. Hauck and George H. Collins, all within fifteen seconds of each other, each not knowing the other was out. Four burglars were seen running toward the railway station. No loss occurred, except damage to the safe. Recently this bank has installed an electric protective system against day light hold-ups and burglar attacks by night.

The measure of success attained by the Jewett State Bank is attributed to the confidence and loyal support given the management by the people of Jewett and vicinity.

The Scio Bank Company

The Scio Bank Company, situated on Main Street in the village of Scio, was organized November 28, 1916. It occupies a good brick building costing $5,000. The original and present capital stock is $25,000. The recent amount on deposit was $500,000; present resources and liabilities amount to $560,000.

The officers and directors of this institution are as follows: Thomas J. Saltsman, president; Frank Johnston, vice-president; John R. Kail, cashier. Directors: Thomas J. Saltsman, Frank Johnston, William T. Saltsman, J. C. Ferrall, Harry McLaughlin, W. T. Hogue and John R. Kail.

This bank is in a position to care for the present banking needs of Scio and it has the confidence of all who live in that locality.

Home Savings Building and Loan Association

At the village of Scio the above named financial concern was organized March 23, 1893, with a $100,000 capital. It is still doing business and has officers as follows: H. W. Stayer, president; T. T. Moore, vice-president; F. B. Willett, treasurer; E. H. Wilson, secretary. Directors are: H. W. Strayer, F. B. Willett, T. T. Moore, E. H. Wilson, H. W. Willett and Levi Arbaugh.

The Freeport State Bank

The Freeport State Bank, situated in the thriving village of Freeport, was organized in June, 1915, by T. W. Scott, of Cambridge, Ohio, who was the president of the bank, with W. A. Zellars as vice-president.

The original and present capital were the same, the amount being $25,000. This bank had deposits recently to the amount of $430,000; surplus and undivided profits, $18,000. Its resources and liabilities amount to $430,000.

The banking house was built at an expense of $5,260.

The present officers of this successful bank are as follows: T. W. Scott, president; W. A. Zellars, vice-president; S. G. Cole, secretary; E. W. Taylor, cashier.

The board of directors is now composed as follows: E. T. Romans, J. A. Bond, J. S. Davidson and S. J. McCulley.

Hopedale First National Bank

This bank was established in 1903 by W. J. Stringer on a $25,000 capital, but it is now increased to $50,000, with a surplus of $10,000. The present (recent) deposits are $287,739.55; resources and liabilities, $420,206.98.

The first president was W. J. Stringer. The present officers are: T. A. Young, president; T. B. Patton, vice-president; G. C. Whittaker, cashier. These men are all well-known Harrison County citizens and the bank was organized and is conducted on strict banking rules, hence safe as a financial institution and is well patronized by the village and surrounding community of Hopedale.

The Piedmont State Bank

This bank was established as a private banking concern in 1900 by J. W. Goodman and R. S. Hibbs. It was started on a capital of $5,000, with R. Hibbs as president; J. W. Goodman, vice-president and B. B. Barclay, cashier.

The present (1920) officials are: L. W. Fisher, president; Burton McConnell, vice-president; B. B. Barclay, cashier; Miss Gertrude Barclay, assistant cashier. The board of directors are: H. M. Logan, Freeport; D. S. McBride, Freeport; L. W. Fisher, Freeport; O. M. McKibben, Cadiz; W. E. Moore, Piedmont; R. S. Hibbs, Piedmont.

The bank now has a capital of $25,000; resources and liabilities, $340,000; recent deposits, $290,000.

October 10, 1914 the original private bank was changed to a state bank under the Ohio banking laws. Under careful, safe management this bank has forged its way to the front in a pleasing manner to its patrons as well as its stockholders.

First National Bank—Bowerston

The First National Bank in the village of Bowerston was organized in 1904 with first officers as follows: W. B. Penn, president; J. A. McKean, vice-president; Bert Mann, cashier.

The present or 1920 officers are: S. B. Boor, president; L. C. Justus, vice-president; J. C. Lyons, cashier; Florence McKean, assistant cashier. The board of directors are as follows: S. B. Boor, L. C. Justus, W. E. Masters, C. S. Heavlin, R. W. Gartrell, E. A. Leggett, Charles W. Johnston, L. H. Borland, S. M. Mehaffey.

The bank was established on the same capital as it has today—$25,000. It now has a surplus of 13,500; resources and liabilities, $400,000. Recent deposits amount to $325,000.

The brick building on Main street in which this bank conducts its business is owned by the bank and was erected in 1908.

Summary of Harrison County Banks

The following is a summary of the banks of Harrison County in 1920-21, the same showing name, date of organization, capital, deposits, etc.:

	Established	Capital & Sur.	Recent Deposits
Harrison National Bank, Cadiz	1865	$150,000.00	$1,138,502.47
First National Bank, Cadiz	1863	105,000.00	500,000.00
Fourth National Bank, Cadiz	1893	174,474.94	855,919.03
Jewett State Bank, Jewett	1898	57,069.50	457,817.55
Scio Bank Company, Scio	1916	25,000.00	500,000.00
Freeport State Bank, Freeport	1915	43,000.00	430,000.00
Hopedale First National	1903	50,000.00	287,739.55
Piedmont State Bank, Piedmont	1900	25,000.00	290,000.00
First National Bank, Bowerston	1904	38,500.00	325,000.00
Total in County		$664,694.44	$4,729,978.60

CHAPTER XII

HARRISON COUNTY NEWSPAPERS

First and Subsequent Papers—The Informant—The Telegraph —The Republican—The Sentinel the Second Newspaper—Harrison Tribune—Harrison County Democrat—Freeport Press—Scio Herald—Jewett Age—New Athens Review—Other Publications.

Harrison County has had the benefit of a local newspaper for one hundred and five years—since 1815. It may be said that the pioneers who came to this county were, for the most part, of the intelligent class and came in from states where there were excellent papers published for that day and age of newspaperdom, and it was not long before there was an urgent demand for a home paper and such demand was supplied by the establishing of what was known as the Cadiz Informant which made its appearance about 1815. Of its history no one now seems able to discourse. The Cadiz Republican of today has made diligent research among the files of all the papers in this county and has come to the conclusion that the following is about the true history of that organ:

What was styled the "Ohio Luminary" made its first appearance by its issue September 15, 1815. It was edited by John Harris. In 1820 the name was changed to the Harrison County Telegraph and it was edited a number of years by David Christy. The next editor was Samuel Douglas. William Rea Allison was the editor of the Republican in the early forties, but in 1846 it is learned from old files that M. P. Brister was the editor. In 1850 Richard Hatton was the editor and in 1861, Hatton & Rowles, but in 1866 came Hatton & Thomas. It is found also that Jesse O. Thomas edited the paper in 1866 and was succeeded by Samuel Knox October 2, 1867. W. B. Hearn purchased the paper April 23, 1869 and was its editor and proprietor until February 12, 1912, when it was purchased by its present owner, Harry B. McConnell.

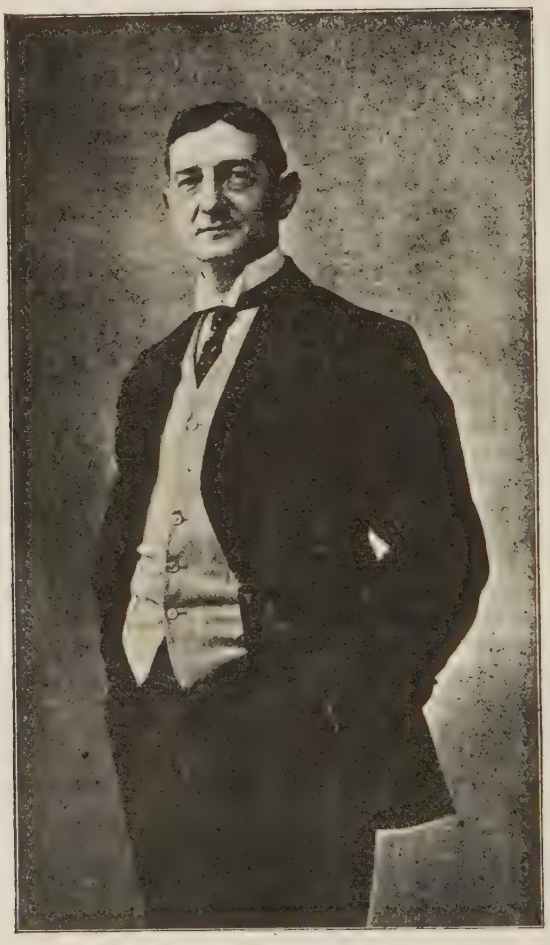
In the late thirties it was called the Harrison Telegraph. During a portion of 1841 it was styled simply "The Republican". The first issue with the name as it is now was dated July 1, 1842, more than a dozen years prior to the formation of the Republican party.

The first location of this paper of which there is any authentic account was in the Beall Building with a stairway leading to the office on the third floor, the stairway being built on the alley side. The next place was the site of the Fourth National Bank of today. For a number of years it was located on the second floor of the old bank building where the Jennie Clark & Company dry goods house is now situated. The press room stood over the old bank's vault, that being the home of the old National Bank. The composing room was in the room now occupied by the Cadiz Building & Loan Company.

The office was removed to its present quarters in 1877, over the present First National Bank, then the Farmers & Merchants Bank.

Mr. Brewster in his writings in 1846 gave the location as in the "McAdams Building, third story, corner Main Street and Court Alley, entrance on the alley."

The size and form and general "dress" of this newspaper has changed numerous times. Today it is a handsome six column, eight page paper, well filled with all that good people desire to read in the



SAMUEL F. DICKERSON

home circle. The office is run on business principles, has a large weekly circulation and in connection with it has an up-to-date job printing office. Of all that is good the Republican affords the best.

What was known as the News in Cadiz, was conducted for about fifteen years and finally merged into the Republican. Its editor and proprietor in March, 1911, was Charles G. Addleman. It was established by Mr. Rogers as a Prohibition organ and did heroic work

in that cause—then not as popular as it has come to be now-a-days. So unpopular was it that his type was scattered out of his office near the present jail into the alley by men who later became radical temperance advocates of Cadiz. It finally became an independent Republican organ and as such was sold to the present Cadiz Republican.

The Cadiz Democrat-Sentinel

This newspaper was established at Cadiz, Ohio, September 23, 1892. It was established as the Harrison County Democrat; changed to the Cadiz Democrat October 6, 1910 and in December, 1911, it took over the Sentinel, which had been founded in 1833, and consolidated it under the present heading, "Democrat-Sentinel."

Among the editors and publishers of this newspaper are recalled A. N. McCombs, W. H. Host and the present editor and publisher, Samuel F. Dickerson.

In size and form it is a six-column quarto, circulating mostly within the borders of Harrison County. Its day of publication is Wednesday (afternoons). Its subscription rate is $2.00 per year in advance. The proprietor owns his own plant. The general equipment includes engine power and all suitable material for conducting a first class newspaper in a place the size of Cadiz.

Politically, this journal is Democratic, as its name indicates.

In conjunction with the publishing of this weekly paper, the plant also has a first class job department wherein is neatly executed all kinds of commercial and fancy printing, including catalog work.

The Sentinel and the Cadiz Republican rank as the oldest papers in Harrison County.

The Freeport Press

This local journal was established at Freeport, this county, in August, 1880, by John J. Asherhurst, who sold to McMath & Johnson; then the firm became McMath & Williams. L. B. Williams was the owner for about twenty-five years. L. B. Williams & Son are the present owners. L. B. Williams retired from active service in March, 1917. H. C. Williams, present manager, a son of L. B. Williams, has been connected with the paper for thirty years.

The Press is a six-column eight page local paper published every Thursday. The subscription rate is two dollars per year. The office is conducted in the Wiliams Building, and includes in its equipment a model eight, three magazine linotype, a Fairbanks engine, a complete job outfit, also has a folder, cylinder presses, etc.

Politically, this paper is independent. The office was slightly damaged three years ago by the explosion of the gasoline being used. The Press is all that could be expected in so small a place and contains the weekly lot of local news greatly appreciated by the patrons.

The Scio Herald

This local newspaper had a brief history and as the contents of the office were burned and its proprietor is deceased, but few facts can be obtained concerning the founding of the office or its end. It

has not been published for several months; the proprietor's widow had charge of the publication at the last. (See village history of Scio.)

The Phrenological Era

This is the only phrenological publication found in this country, at this date, the New York publication on this science having long since been discontinued. The Era was established at Bowerston, Ohio, January, 1905, by M. Tope, present owner and editor. It is issued about the twentieth of each month and is held in subscription price at one dollar per year in the United States and one dollar and a quarter in all foreign lands. While it circulates mostly in Ohio, yet it finds its way to practically every state in the Union, also in England, India, Mexico and Japan.

In form and size this publication is a booklet style of magazine, six by nine inches. It treats in a readable style, and easy to grasp, the wonderful, yet little understood, science of phrenology.

From 1894 to September, 1903, the proprietor of this journal issued the Bowerston Patriot, but since that date the editor has been fully engaged in conducting the Phrenological Era.

While Mr. Tope is a Republican in party politics, his paper is independent, or rather neutral.

Since 1900 the Era has been published in a building owned by Mr. Tope.

CHAPTER XIII

BENCH AND BAR

First Terms of Court—Early Courtrooms—Early Judges—Special Terms of Court—First Jury Empanelled—Early and Later Attorneys-at-Law—Present Attorneys—Present Courts.

From a chapter on the "First Courts" in Dr. S. B. McGavran's "Brief History of Harrison County" (1894) it is learned that "The first courts of Harrison County were held at the houses of Thomas Stokes and William Grimes. Permanent arrangements were made at a meeting of the county commissioners, April 12, 1813, when they entered into an article of agreement with the trustees of the Associate Reform Congregation in Cadiz, for the use of a meeting house belonging to said society for the term of three years, for the purpose of holding judicial courts in and for said county. At a meeting of the commissioners October, 1815, this article of agreement was renewed with John McFadden and John Jamison, trustees, for the use of the meeting house for the term of three years, or until the courthouse for said county shall be finished. The first term of court was held in the house of Thomas Stokes, May 3, 1813. This special term had but little business before it. The second term of court for Harrison County was held August 24, 25 and 26. Judges, Hon. Benjamin Ruggles, president, and James Roberts, Samuel Boyd and Ephriam Seers, Esquires, associate judges in said county of Harrison. The court appointed Walter B. Beebe, prosecuting attorney for the State of Ohio. The court also ordered that Walter B. Beebe be allowed the sum of $33.33 for his services as prosecutor for the said August term of court. The following grand jurors appeared: Andrew McNeely, foreman; William Smith, Tachery Baker, William Mercer, William Hamilton, Samuel Gilmore, William Moore, Thomas Hitchcock, John McConnell, William Conwell, Richard McKibben and John Taggart.

"On motion of Mr. Beebe, who produced to the court the credentials of William Knox, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, satisfying the court that the said Knox had been regularly ordained as minister in said church according to the usages thereof, the said Knox was licensed to solemnize marriages in the state so long as he, the said Knox, continues a regular minister in said church. The court ordered a license be granted to John Adams, to keep tavern at his place of residence in Nottingham Township for one year; also to William Grimes, Mr. Middie, Mr. Niel and Mr. Maholm, to keep tavern in Cadiz.

"The first jury was drawn and empanelled as follows: John Paxton, Samuel Osburn, Jonathan Seers, Robert Croskey, Samuel Dunlap, James McMillen, Samuel Huff, David Barrett, John Clark,

Andrew Richey, James Porter and Benjamin Johnson. The grand jury returned one indictment for larceny, four for riot and seven for assault and battery."

Walter B. Beebe the First Lawyer of the County

The following is a copy of a letter written by Gen. Walter B. Beebe, the first lawyer of this county:

Cadiz, County of Harrison, State of Ohio,
February 14, 1813.

Honored Parents: I take this opportunity to inform you that I am well and in good spirits. Since I left home I have become tolerably well acquainted with the science of traveling. I started from St. Clairsville (the place from which I wrote you) on or about the first of December and took a convenient route through the middle section of this state, a route of about five hundred miles. The more I get acquainted with this part of the country the more I like it. It is certainly the best land I ever beheld. Judge Ruggles went with me to Chillicothe, the seat of government, at which place the legislature was then sitting. I got acquainted with Governor Meigs and many of the members of the legislature who seemed very friendly to young men emigrating to this part of the country. Governor Meigs is a Yankee from Middletown, Connecticut. At Chillicothe, I was examined by the judges of the supreme court of this State and admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the several courts of record in this State. I found a good many counties in my route which I thought would be good places for an attorney, but was induced to settle in this, the county seat of Harrison County, from the following considerations, to-wit: Notwithstanding this county was set off and organized when I was in Chillicothe, yet it is an old settlement and the settlers are generally rich. The inhabitants of this county and counties adjoining, have but few Yankee settlers, but settled by Virginians, Pennsylvanians, Germans, Scotch, and Irish who are more litigious and quarrelsome than the Yankees are and pay their money more freely. There is no lawyer in this county and I have the assurance of being appointed States attorney which will be worth eighty a year and will be attended with but little trouble and very little inconvenience to other business, being only barred in criminal prosecution from appearing against the State of Ohio.

This county is so situated that there are five other counties within one day's drive of it and it is the practice in this State for lawyers to practice in adjoining counties. It is the healthiest part of the State and the water is good. These, together with other considerations have induced me after having been a bird of voyage for three months, to pitch on this place for my permanent home. This town is about twenty miles from the Ohio River, about seventy miles from Pittsburgh and sixteen miles west of St. Clairsville. It is the shire town of the county, and will soon be a populous town. I think my prospects are as good as a young man can reasonably expect, and I have no fear if I have my health.

I am in a land abounding in very many of the good things of life. I have seen good pot turkeys weighing twenty pounds, sell for twenty-five cents, hens and chickens six cents. Money is very plentiful in this State, probably more plentiful than usual, owing to its being near the Northwestern Army. I remain your dutiful son,

WALTER B. BEEBE.

To Capt. Stewart Beebe,
Wilbraham, Hamden County, Massachusetts.

Walter B. Beebe, the first attorney in Harrison County, Ohio; took an active part in the organization of Harrison County; rode with the court; built the first brick house and office in Cadiz; became quite wealthy; when he died he provided for the faithful horse that carried him on his trips the same as he did for his children. Died in Cadiz.

Chauncey Dewey, a lawyer of ability; organized the Harrison Branch Bank, now the Harrison National Bank, and in his latter days turned his exclusive attention to banking, He died in Cadiz.

Edwin M. Stanton, practiced law in Cadiz several years; became a member of President Lincoln's cabinet; was of a rugged, sterling character. He and Hon. John A. Bingham were usually pitted against each other in law.

Samuel W. Bostwick was a trial lawyer of ability; keen witted on what was and was not needed in a case; became common pleas judge and died in Cadiz after serving as judge for years.

Samuel A. Russell was known as a skillful trial lawyer, keen witted and a ready hand at whist.

Stewart B. Shotwell, Sr., was a keen analytical lawyer; always in real estate cases or will contests which seemed his specialty; became the representative of the Ohio State Bank and turned his attention to banking and the loaning of money; became wealthy, and died at Cadiz. He was the father of Judge Walter G. Shotwell.

Josiah Scott was a quiet lawyer, who knew what to do and when to do it. Did not specialize but was a splendid counsel.

Joseph Sharon was known as a careful man, always safe; looked upon by the people as the safest man to prepare important papers.

Jesse H. McMath was a careful, close student; practiced in Cadiz for a few years; married a Cadiz girl; moved to Cleveland; became judge and died in that city.

Lewis Lewton was one of the natural lawyers of the county; came to Cadiz; boarded himself and did his own cooking, washing and mending while he studied law; worked at night for the people of the town to make what little money he needed; admitted to the bar and became the keenest of our trial lawyers, rarely ever losing a case; in later years he moved to California; became converted in a Methodist meeting and preached the Gospel until his death.

Josiah M. Estep was a trial lawyer; his practice was large and extensive; he was the leading Democrat of the county and was often nominated for Congress against his friend Bingham, but was never elected. In the days of the Tilden-Hayes controversy in 1876, Mr. Estep did more than any man in the county to allay feeling of war talk. He was able and conservative. He is the father of Judge

Charles J. Estep of Cleveland and William G. Estep of Tacoma, Washington. He died in Cadiz.

John A. Bingham practiced law here many years and as his biography appears elsewhere it only need be stated that he was a celebrated member of Congress. His monument stands on the corner of the Cadiz public square—he was a strong abolitionist and one of his sayings is inscribed on the above named monument.

David Cunningham was born in this county; studied law in Cadiz; admitted to practice in the courts here; became a major in the Civil War and was discharged brevetted major-general; practiced law as a safe adviser in Cadiz; was prosecuting attorney; became president of the Harrison National Bank on the death of Chauncey Dewey and turned his attention in later years to banking; after retiring from the bank and from law practice because of age, he was elected to the last constitutional convention in Ohio; died in Cadiz.

John S. Pearce was born in this county; schooled here; studied law in Cadiz, and admitted to the bar; practiced law here until he went to the army and became colonel of the Ninety-Eighth regiment; was wounded in the Civil War; after his discharge and recovery from his wound, resumed the practice of law; became common pleas judge; was known as a fair man, always looking for the justice of a case; died in Cadiz, Ohio; was also a prominent Mason and Grand Army of the Republic member. Was also prosecuting attorney; also served as mayor of Cadiz for years.

Amon Lemmon was a lawyer of ability and always safe; he became prosecuting attorney; was elected probate judge and served therein twenty-seven years. Died in Cadiz, Ohio.

Milton Taggart, son of James Taggart, of near Beech Spring in Green Township; raised on a farm; studied law in Ann Arbor, Michigan; practiced law in Hopedale, and in later years in Cadiz; was a splendid office lawyer and people trusted Milton Taggart; died in Harrison County.

David A. Hollingsworth was born in Belmont County, Ohio, at Flushing; studied law in Cadiz, and married a Cadiz girl; was a gun soldier in the Civil War from its beginning to its end; became prosecuting attorney; was a hard trial lawyer; served three terms in Congress and at the age of eighty years is still in active practice in Cadiz, his wife and children being dead.

John N. McGarvin another Civil War veteran; born in this county; taught in the country schools and Cadiz high schools; studied law after he came home from the war in which he was severely wounded and from which cause he died July 4, 1897; became prosecuting attorney, served two terms therein, and later served an appointive term; was prominently mentioned for Congress and would have been chosen had be permitted the use of his name; buried in Cadiz.

Walter G. Shotwell, born in Cadiz, and of all the county lawyers was the first born town boy; schooled in Franklin College and Yale; studied law under his father, Stewart B. Shotwell, Sr., and in Yale; became prosecuting attorney and served five years; resigned; practiced law until 1898 and was chosen common pleas judge and served

NO MORE SLAVE STATES
NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORIES
THE MAINTENANCE OF FREEDOM WHERE FREEDOM IS
AND PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY
JOHN A BINGHAM
PHILADELPHIA 1848

Bingham Monument, Cadiz

fourteen years; turned his attention to literature and wrote the life of Hon. Charles Sumner. He is still living in Cadiz, Ohio.

Albert O. Barnes is one of the early school teacher attorneys of this county; superintendent of schools for years; studied law under Pearce and Busby; admitted to the practice and has a large and extensive practice yet. He is an able advocate.

James Moore was a Civil War veteran; taught school for years; went to the war as a private in the Ninety-Eighth regiment; served until wounded; resumed teaching after the war; admitted to the bar and was elected sheriff; practiced law until his death; was mayor of Cadiz for a number of years. He was never married.

John Busby was born in Archer Township, this county; schooled in Scio College; taught school and studied law under John S. Pearce; admitted to practice; is known as a strong advocate and for the versatility of his pleadings and arguments. He is still in practice.

John B. Worley, born in Athens Township; schooled in Franklin College; studied law under Major Cunningham in Cadiz; admitted to practice; was mayor of Cadiz; was probate judge two terms; assumed practice of law with D. A. Hollingsworth; elected and still serving as common please judge.

Parks W. Boggs, born in Shortcreek Township, this county, on a farm; schooled in Franklin College; practiced law in Idaho for a while; then moved to Cadiz where he continued to practice law until elected probate judge; served two terms; then elected president of Fourth National Bank which position he held until he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he died.

Other Attorneys

The following lawyers of the "old school" were known in the county though they did little more than advise, rarely ever trying a case in the courts:

Thomas Bingham who was associate judge of the common pleas court.

James Howard who learned law over a shoe bench, he in youth being a shoemaker, like a former vice president. He was "Squire" Howard to all the town's people for forty years.

Henry Lacey, who loved agriculture like an old king of Judah, and turned his attention thereto, discarding the law.

L. B. Williams, of Freeport, who preferred preaching and being editor of the Freeport Press to the practice of law.

Allen C. Turner who was a quiet lawyer, and was the second probate judge of Harrison County, Ohio.

Allen W. Scott, who was clerk of courts for two terms, went into the mercantile business and died on a farm; he did not like the practice of the law.

William S. Cessna, admitted to the bar; married a Cadiz girl; forsook the law to become a banker, at which he worked until the merger of the First National Bank and Farmers and Mechanics National of Cadiz; still lives retired in Cadiz.

Samuel G. Peppard, father of Samuel G. Peppard the artist, was a Cadiz lawyer for a few years; removed to Steubenville, then to Pittsburgh; was a man of much ability.

Thomas L. Jewett, practiced law in Cadiz for a few years; removed to Steubenville, then to Pittsburgh; became president and counsel for the old Steubenville & Indiana Railroad, now the Pennsylvania system.

William P. Hayes, who practiced a few years, married a daughter of Walter B. Beebe, removed to Coshocton and there died.

John C. Given, born near Laceyville, graduated and taught in Scio College, admitted to practice, elected prosecuting attorney two terms, removed to Canton, Ohio; now resides at West Virginia, in Charleston.

Thomas Roche, born near Harrisville, taught school for years after graduating at College; admitted to the practice of law; removed to Coshocton, where he died.

John M. Welsh, the doctor-lawyer, born in the county and schooled therein, admitted to the practice of medicine, studied law and was admitted to the bar; opened his offices in Deersville, but turned his attention mostly to medicine; died at Deersville several years ago.

David Barclay studied law and admitted to the bar, and removed to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, where he died.

John O. Dickerson, born in this county, graduated in Franklin College; turned his attention to theology; superintended a Presbyterian mission school in Oklahoma; came east, studied law under W. T. Perry and was admitted to the bar; practiced law for years in Cadiz; removed to Wyoming where he died.

Alexander Scott, a lawyer, who was born near and lived in Scio all of his life; admitted to the bar and practiced law in the county until his death.

Martin J. McCoy, born in Athens Township on a farm; schooled in the local schools and at Franklin College; taught school, nominated and elected clerk of the courts, held office two terms, admitted to law practice and died shortly after. He was the father of H. R. McCoy, county surveyor.

Evan B. Kirby, born in Carroll County, married in Harrison County; went to Civil war and served throughout the same; studied law at Ann Arbor, Michigan; practiced in Scio, Ohio; elected clerk of courts and served two terms; practiced with B. A. Hollingsworth in Cadiz thereafter till his death.

Prior to 1840 these lawyers practiced in the county, but little is now known of them: M. Wright, M. Root and W. C. Gaston.

William H. Host, born in the western part of the county; taught school and was a Civil war soldier; edited a newspaper at Bowerston; admitted to the bar and practiced law until his death at Bowerston, Ohio.

Rupert R. Beetham, son of Rev. John Beetham, taught school after graduating at Scio College; studied law under W. T. Perry at Cadiz; elected to the legislature for four terms and is now speaker of the House; he attended the Ohio State University, laying the ground

work for an able scholar in the legal profession. In a business way it may be stated that he is president of the Fourth National Bank, Cadiz.

Lamphear H. Scott, son of John Scott, of Cadiz; graduated in Johns Hopkins law school; admitted to practice; turned his attention to jewelry business; elected to the legislature for three terms; resides at Cadiz; is well versed in Constitutional law.

Robert H. Minteer, born in Harrison County; graduated at Hopedale College; taught school in the county; studied law, admitted to the bar; is a strong trial lawyer with his office now in Cleveland, Ohio.

David McCall, of New Athens, Ohio, is an old school lawyer, who had a large and extensive practice; now leads a retired life at New Athens.

George O. Canaga, born in Scio; graduate of Scio College; admitted to the bar and practiced in Scio until he went into the postoffice of that village which position he still holds.

Charles Pearce, admitted to practice in 1885, son of John S. Pearce, practiced at Cadiz for a few years; removed to the west for his health and died there.

William T. Perry, son of an old Civil war veteran; born in this county; attended the public schools of his native county; taught for fifteen years and organized the Jewett High School; admitted to the bar in 1887; elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms; is now serving on his third term as probate judge.

Charles E. Allison, a graduate of Hopedale College, studied law and was admitted to the practice in Hopedale where he resides.

Frank B. Grove, born in Shortcreek Township, son of a Civil war veteran; schooled at Franklin College; studied law and taught school; was clerk of the courts two terms; admitted to the bar and elected prosecuting attorney, which office he held two terms; is still in practice in Cadiz.

Miss Margaret McFarland, of New Athens, a graduate of Franklin College and Pennsylvania Law School is the only woman lawyer of the county. At present she does not engage in active practice.

E. S. McNamee, a native of Harrison County, Ohio, was educated in the county's schools; was son of probate judge McNamee; taught school, was admitted to the bar and elected prosecuting attorney, serving two terms; is still in active law practice at Cadiz.

Barclay W. Rowland, born in this county; taught school for years; admitted to the bar; elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms; he is still in practice. Rowland & Pettay form the only law partnership now in Harrison County.

Cheever W. Pettay, born in this county; graduated at the Ohio State University Law School; elected prosecuting attorney and served two terms; is still in the practice and is a partner with B. W. Rowland at Cadiz.

Charles B. Perry, son of Judge W. T. Perry, a graduate of Franklin; studied law under his father and in Ohio State University Law School; admitted to the bar; practiced in Cadiz two years, then removed to Newton Falls where he still has his office.

George E. Roache, born in Harrison County, Ohio; graduated in Franklin College; studied law under his brother Thomas Roache; admitted to the bar; taught school for years and is now county superintendent of schools in Harrison County.

John C. Sharon, grand-son of Major D. Cunningham, after his graduation at college, studied law in the Cincinnati Law School, then in the Western Reserve Law School; was admitted to the bar and now has a lucrative practice in Cadiz, Ohio, where he resides. He was in the World war.

Howard J. Smith, was a former attorney of Cadiz, but after he received an appointment in the Ohio legislature, he removed to Columbus.

John H. White, the only African attorney of the county, after his graduation and admission to the bar, opened his law office in Scio, during the oil boom of that place and continued there several years, later removing to Steubenville, where he is still in the practice of his chosen profession.

Miscellaneous Attorneys

The following is a list, perhaps not complete, however, of attorneys, who have been admitted to the bar while residing in this county, but who moved away and practiced elsewhere:

Charles J. Estep, Cleveland, Ohio.
William G. Estep, Tacoma, Washington.
Joseph Harrison, Cincinnati, Ohio.
John B. Cunningham, Chicago, Illinois.
William Harrison, Colorado.
Charles Mills, Indianapolis, Indiana.
N. B. Collins, Columbus, Ohio.
Alexander Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.
Martin Luther Boyd, Columbus, Ohio.
Harry Holmes, Columbus, Ohio.
Charles W. Toland, Cleveland, Ohio.
John H. White, Steubenville.
Fred Coleman, Steubenville.
Charles Vail, Steubenville.
Charles B. Perry, Newton Falls, Ohio.

CHAPTER XIV

PHYSICIANS PAST AND PRESENT

The Value of Medical Men—Advancement in the Science of Medicine—Early Physicians of Harrison County—Physicians Practicing in 1894—Those in Practice During the Last Twenty-five Years—Medical Societies—Hospitals—County Medical Commissioner—Dr. S. B. McGavran First Under New Law.

From the earliest history of the human race there has been sickness and need of doctors, both in savage and civilized portions of the globe. Long before the anatomy of man was understood, long before Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, long before any regular schools of medicine were known, the ailments of men, women and children have been treated in various ways by those skilled in what they were pleased to term the "art of healing." Cold and hot water, roots and barks, berries and weeds, from field and forest have been used for centuries, with considerable merit in certain cases. Who does not recall the various simple remedies prescribed by our grandparents for colds and fevers? But as a regular science, Galen was the founder of the first school of medicine and ever since that far away date the world has been progressing in the science of medicine. The advancement made in surgery and dentistry in the last third of a century is indeed wonderful. Operations once considered impossible are now executed with certainty and almost without pain. Diseases once believed incurable are now treated with almost a certainty of final recovery. Notwithstanding, in modern times the world is filled with new "schools" of medicine—including many "pathies" and "practics," yet the great and universal school of medicine still is known as the "regular" or allopathic school. There is indeed much of medical virtue in other systems of practice. The water-cure and homeopathic treatments, beginning in the fifties, has its friends today; the root and herb doctor with his botanical medicine chest for a century or more had its followers and virtue was found in such remedies and many cures affected by their skillful use. But as a general rule the great medical colleges in this country and Europe have always been of the allopathic theory of medicine, though some have adopted what is known as the eclectic school, using in their practice whatever seems the most rational in the individual cases, in fact no successful physician today strictly adheres to the theory and uses the exact remedies given by the college from which he graduated, but seeks to employ that which science and experience shows to be the safest and best remedy to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Without going into detail over the various schools of medicine used by the physicians of Harrison County in the first half century of

its history, it may be stated that the following persons were practicing medicine within the county in 1840-45:

Martin Wilson, John McBean, A. G. Osborn, John Pearce, George Lucy, Thomas Rowles, William Mills, Thomas Findley, Doctor Harmon, Moses Kennedy, S. Thompson, William Van Horn, E. H. McCoy, G. W. Duffield, James Bethel, Robert Gamble, Jesse Hall, Horace Belknap, F. C. Robinson, J. H. Stevenson, William G. Smith, T. C. Conn, R. Patton, James Patton, Samuel Black, James P. Barnes, A. T. McClure, I. G. Parry, E. Conaway, Thomas Crumley, William Beadle, James Drummond.

Physicians in Practice in 1894

Practicing in Cadiz and vicinity—J. D. Wortman, W. T. Sharp, John S. McBean, J. S. Campbell, W. H. Lemmon, Mrs. M. J. Lyons, Miss Mary Lemmon, S. B. McGavran.

Practicing at Harrisville and vicinity—A. B. Wilkin, G. H. Colville, J. Comly.

Practicing at Hopedale and vicinity—J. D. West, L. A. Crawford.

Practicing at New Jefferson and vicinity—Walter Spence, John Nixon.

Practicing at Jewett and vicinity—W. L. England, A. C. Grove.

Practicing at Scio and vicinity—J. D. Snyder, G. W. Lyle, T. H. Crook, G. W. Custer.

Practicing at Bowerston and vicinity—S. B. McGuire, J. G. Gordon.

Practicing at Franklin and vicinity—W. A. Welch, James Stone.

Practicing at Tippecanoe and vicinity—B. G. Anderson.

Practicing at Freeport and vicinity—J. G. Howell, W. A. Zellers.

Practicing at Piedmont and vicinity—W. D. Copeland, D. G. Quinn.

Practicing at Warfel and vicinity—John Morgan.

Practicing at Deersville and vicinity—John Wallace and Frank James.

Practicing at Hanover and vicinity—A. C. Nixon.

Practicing at Moorsfield and vicinity—J. H. Wherry, E. D. Moore.

Practicing at New Athens and vicinity—Charles Cobb, Albert Dickerson, James A. McGrew.

Physicians Practicing in the County in 1920-21

In Cadiz the medical doctors at present are as follows: Drs. S. B. McGavran, R: P. Rusk, H. I. Heaviline, John S. Campbell, O. H. Finnical, W. H. Lemmon, Mary Lemmon, John H. Mattern.

In Hopedale the physician is Doctor W. S. Spence.

In Freeport the physicians are Drs. W. A. Zellars, W. H. Black and C. C. Whitsett.

In Piedmont the physicians are Doctors Curtis and Dow.

In the village of Bowerston the physicians are Drs. W. E. Masters, H. A. Mackaman.

In the village of Scio the present doctors ars Drs. J. M. Scott and G. D. Custer.

In the village of Jewett the doctors are Drs. W. L. England and A. C. Grove.

In the village of Tippecanoe the doctor is Dr. H. G. Bonnell.

In Harrisville the doctor at present is Dr. J. C. McClester.

In New Athens, J. A. McGrew, A. B. Tubbs.

In Deersville is Doctor James.

There are possibly a few more physicians within the inland villages of this county.

Several of the present-day physicians have biographical sketches in the biographical section of this set of books, hence are not here inserted.

The W. K. Black as named as being in practice at Freeport at this time, is the grandson of old Dr. H. C. Black who practiced there at an early date.

CHAPTER XV

MILITARY HISTORY

PATRIOTISM OF HER PEOPLE—SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE—THOSE WHO TOOK PART IN THE WAR OF 1812-14—THE PART TAKEN IN THE CIVIL WAR OF 1861-65—THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—WORLD WAR OF 1914-18.

To begin with, it should be stated in this chapter that the list of Revolutionary soldiers who were finally buried in Harrison County soil, near as can be discovered from government records and pension rolls published by the authority of Congress in 1835, is as follows:

John Brannon, of the Pennsylvania line, aged eighty-nine years.

Timothy Boyles, of the Delaware line, aged ninety-six years.

Timothy Haley, of the Maryland line, aged seventy-four years.

Thomas Johns, of the Virginia line, died July 13, 1828, aged seventy years.

Neal Peacock, of the Maryland line, aged seventy-four years; died August 17, 1827.

James Larkins, of the Pennsylvania line, died July 13, 1828, aged seventy years.

John Parker, of the Pennsylvania line, aged sixty-eight years.

Henry Rankin, of the Pennsylvania line, aged seventy-two years.

In the government census for 1840, a list of pensioners was repaired and printed in the census returns. This gave the names of all then drawing pensions for Revolutionary service, or the service in the War of 1812 and the following Indian wars. Harrison County then contained the following pensioned veterans:

In Rumley Township, George Dickerson, aged ninety-four.

In Washington Township, John Parker, aged eighty-one years.

In Cadiz Village, William Boggs.

In Cadiz Township, Robert Alexander, aged forty-five; Charles D. Wells, aged eighty-two.

In Hanover Village, Charles Conaway, aged eighty-eight.

In North Township, Mordecai Ames, aged ninety.

In Stock Township, Frederick Walters, aged eighty.

In Nottingham Township, William Todd, aged eighty-four; Isaac Suddith, aged eighty.

THE 1812 WAR WITH ENGLAND

While Harrison County was still included in the territory of Jefferson, the second great war with Great Britain broke out. Jefferson County furnished at least one full regiment, consisting of thirteen companies and 1,065 men and contributed to the formation of others.

Of the companies in the above regiment at least three were enlisted wholly or in part within the territory of Harrison County.

The first was that of Capt. Joseph Holmes. Following is the muster roll of this company, taken from the records of the adjutant-general's office at Columbus, under date of August 26, 1812:

Capt. Joseph Holmes; lieutenants, William Thorn, John Ramsey; ensign, Gavin Mitchell; sergeants, Francis Potham, James Gilmore, Alexander Smith, John McCully; corporals, Edward Van Horn, John Pollock, Thomas McBride, Joseph Hagerman; drummers, John McClintock, James Robb; privates, Rezin Arnold, James Arnold, Samuel Arnold, Anthony Asher, William Barcus, James Belch, James Brown, George Brokaw, John Brottle (Brittle), David Briggs, George Carpender, Phillip Cahill, James Chaffin, Findley Elliott, Thomas Elliott, Isaac Edgington, John Ferguson, Thomas Ferguson, Benjamin Foster, Thomas Glass, Samuel Gilkin, John Guttery, William Harper, Isaac Henry, Joseph Hughes, John Harriman, John Hawthorne, Rhesa Kendall, Matthew Kelly, Samuel Kerr, William Kyle, Jacob Janning, Richard Logan, John Leach, James Long, Benjamin McClery (McClay), James Minnis, George McElroy, Patrick H. Madden, James McCullough, Charles McMillan, Robert Maxwell, Thomas McDonald, James Moore, William McClintock, John McCormick, Thomas McFadden, Jacob Meek, Jacob Osburn, Jacob Osler, John Parks, Hugh Porter, Richard Ross, Jeremiah Roach, Ebenezer Roach, Isaac Skeels, Charles Smith, James Sankey, Henry Snider, Joseph Strahl, George Sullivan, David Stevens, Luke Tipton, William Tipton, Jonathan Tipton, Isaac Van Bibber, Joseph White, David Potts, Johnston Rollins, John Robertson, Charles Robertson, John Scholes, Jonathan Wist (West) Edward Yealdhall.

Captain Allen's Company

Captain Aaron Allen's company was also largely recruited in Harrison County and the adjoining townships of Jefferson and Belmont, the most of the company enlisting for six months' service, from September, 1812, to March, 1813. The roll of this company is as follows:

Captain Aaron Allen; Lieut. John Vantilburg, Ensign William Mills; sergeants, James Clare, John Farquer, Richard Shaw, Thomas Henderson; corporals, Christopher Abel, Hugh Livingston, James Johnston, David Workman; privates, Philip Aunt, James Ayers, Samuel Avery, Anthony Asher, Benjamin Abel, John Barr, Robert Bay, Frederick Burchfield, Adam Beamer, Nehemiah Brown, Emery Burris, William Brown, Obediah Barnes (Burns), Lewis Corbit, Ryan Carter, Alexander Campbell, John Close, Alexander Conn (Cann), Alexander Crawford, John Carson, Samuel Carson, Joseph Caughey, Henry Davis, John Degoir, Thomas Duvall, Anthony Doyell, James Ellison, David Freet, Abraham Flecker, Frederick Fisher, John Fisher, Michael Fivecoats, John George, Thomas Graden, Martin Grim, Joseph Gibson, Michael Gladman, John Hitchcock, John Hardenbrook, James Hill, Jerome Hardenbrook, James Hukill, Samuel Holly, George Haverfield, Jacob Haning, John Logue, John Lyon, Samuel Lane, Samuel Lees, Robert Lisle, Emanuel Myers, Benjamin Sessions, John Skelton, Samuel Smith, John Shepherd, Adam Simmons, Daniel Steven, William Hill, John Harriman, John

Haye, John Hickory, Nathaniel Jinnings, John James, James Kean, Samuel Kerr, John Lyons, John Moody, James Mayes, William McClaus, Thomas Mayes, Joseph Mallen, William Montgomery, James Moorehead, Jacob Myers, Thomas McNiles, William McColly, Samuel Mayne, Robert McClerg, Felix McClellan, David McCuskey, William McClintock, Jacob Miller, Isaac Pugh, Thomas Packman, George Palmer, John Peterson, John Quinn, Adam Quillen, William Rutledge, Robert Ralston, Robert Russell, Mathew Richeson (Richardson), Daniel Rickey, Caleb Reynolds, James Ray, Job Ruysal, Benjamin Ritter, Joseph Ralston, James Stuart, Phillip Shaffer, Jacob Shover (Shawver), Allen Speed (Speedy), John Stoakes, John Smith, John Taylor, Moses Thompson, Nicholas Wheeler, Daniel Welch, Jr., John Willets.

Captain Allen Scroggs' Company

This was the third company of soldiers furnished for the War of 1812-14 from Harrison County. The enlistments were made September 21, 1812 to serve until November 30th of that year. The roll of the company is as follows:

Capt. John A. Scroggs, Lieut. John Ramsey, Ensign John Cadwell; sergeants, William Wilkin, William Dunlap. William Holson, William Robertson; corporals, Samuel Avery, Joseph Haverfield, John Conway, John Wallace; privates, Benjamin Abbott, Peter Bebout, John Brokaw, Farrington Barricklow, Adam Beamer, Hominy Buris, William Brokaw, Horace Belknap, Michael Conway, James F. Carr, Archibald Fletcher, James Francis, Benjamin Foster, Michael Fivecoats, Michael Gilmore, Abraham Heneary, John Hitchcock, Samuel Holly, William Hill, Edward Jack, Henry Johnson, Ebenezer Gary, Duber Lawrence, John Dewalt, David Finley, Samuel Lees, John McClay, John McCormick, Thomas McGonigle, James Moffit, Thomas McFadden, William McKain, Robert Mintier, Jacob Myers, William McCally, Charles Parsons, Peter Pittenger, Alexander Porter, Stephen Perry, John Reed, John Reed, Jr., Charles Robertson, Moses Robb, Nicholas Shale, John Scholes, Samuel Smith, Charles Tenet, Moses Thompson, John Welch, Archibald Wilkins, Edward Yielhall.

Captain Baruch Dickerson's Company

Before its separation from Jefferson County, what is now Harrison County, furnished another company of soldiers for the War of 1812. This was known as Capt. Baruch Dickerson's company and it was in service in 1814. The company as made up to do battle against the British, had only thirty-six men and were mustered in March 12, 1812 to serve until September 12th of that year. The roster here follows:

Capt. Baruch Dickerson, Lieut. John Jamison; sergeants, William Haverfield, Charles Holmes, Laken Wells; musicians, James Robb, David Young; privates, Samuel Browning, Ezekiel Chambers, Samuel Carson, Joseph Craig, Andrew Foster, Michael Fivecoats, Isaac Hitchcock, James Haverfield, John Hurless, John Hovey, Samuel Holmes, Elsy Holmes, James McConkey, Samuel McConkey, Aaron Mecham, Benjamin Nelson, Joseph Parish, John Richison, Francis Smith,

David Scott, Bazaleel Steel, Francis Warpenboy, Nathaniel West, John Walraven, Henry Welday, George Young.

The following interesting account of this company was dictated by the aged Joshua Dickerson, in a number of interviews with him in the autumn of 1896. A portion of this interview runs as follows:

"I was but six years old or thereabouts, when the Indians living along lake Erie made frequent marauding expeditions through this part of the State. This was about the year 1810 or 1811. There were no incidents of cruelty in this immediate neighborhood, but apprehending well that might be, the settlers sought to prevent further trouble. Although I was but a child, I well remember the occurrences; perhaps my memory of this is strengthened somewhat, by having heard my father relate the matter repeatedly.

"David Barrett, a Quaker, came to my father and asked what he advised doing to prevent trouble with the Indians. Father said, 'in time of peace prepare for war,' and on election day a militia company was formed. After the election, the company numbered sixty and in a short time reached a hundred. David Barrett having organized the company, was chosen its first captain; Samuel Gilmore, first lieutenant; John Jamison, second lieutenant. Two years later, Baruch Dickerson having succeeded David Barrett as captain was called out to serve against the British.

"The company was to serve nine months but was out only six. They went from Cadiz first, to Steubenville, then north to Sandusky. During the whole six months there were no actual engagements; only on two or three occasions were any shots fired. The camp life was very disagreeable. At Sandusky they camped in a swamp where they were obliged to cut down cedar trees, roll the logs together, and cover them with cedar branches. These branches formed their bed and covering.

"Samuel Gilmore was sick when they started home. He lived where Samuel Cochran now lives; he was a broad-shouldered, well-made man of about forty years and had three or more children. Gilmore, two days before his discharge, being on the way back to Cadiz, took the fever, and not at that time having a horse, was in bad condition; and refusing assistance from his comrades, walked thirty miles. Then the officers contributed sufficient money to purchase a horse and Gilmore rode the remainder of the way to Cadiz, the last two days of his march being held on the horse by his companions. The company reached Cadiz on Saturday, where a large assemblage was waiting to welcome their return. Gilmore was able to recognize only his wife among the crowd, was at once conveyed to his home south of the village, and during the following week (September 8, 1814) he died."

Harrison County in the Civil War

The first great conflict in which the people of Harrison County, Ohio, took an active part was that of the Civil war fought between the North and South between the eventful years of 1861 and 1866. True it is that the county furnished men for the Mexican war in 1846-48, but that short struggle was not to be compared with the one

known as the Rebellion which resulted in the freedom of more than four million slaves on this continent.

The first gun of the Civil war was fired at Fort Sumter April 12, 1861 and the following days the editors of the Cadiz Republican, Messrs. Hatton & Rowles, received the following communication from Hon. John A. Bingham, then congressman from this district, dated Washington, D. C., April 13, 1861: "Fort Sumter has been battered down by the traitor hordes of the South. It is the first battle on this continent and of this century waged in defense of chattel slavery, the worst despotism which ever cursed the earth or disgraced and outraged humanity. I repeat now what I said in my place as your representative last January—the question of today is not whether the Constitution of our country shall be amended, but whether the Constitution shall be maintained. Upon the solution of this question depends the fate of the Republic. President Lincoln thus far 'clear to his great office," will, I trust, soon summon the loyal citizens of every section to come to the rescue of a violated Constitution. Let them come as the winds come, when forests are rending; let them come as the waves come, when the navies are stranding. May God defend the right."

Truly yours,
JOHN A. BINGHAM.

In the courthouse at Cadiz on the evening of April 20, 1861, eight days after Fort Sumter was fired upon by rebels, a mass-meeting was held to raise a company of volunteers in response to President Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the rebellion. Dr. Samuel B. McGavran's history of the county has the following concerning this meeting: "The war feeling was up to a fever heat and the enthusiasm intense. The courthouse was filled to overflowing and many were unable to get seats. Hon. John A. Bingham addressed the meeting for about an hour in a strain of melting eloquence which stirred the audience as a tornado stirs the forest. The old cannon which had long been given over to rust was drawn from its hiding place and awoke the surrounding hills with its thundering tones. The soul stirring fife and rattling drum aroused the enthusiasm of young America. Flags were floating all over town. A fund of several thousand dollars was raised to support the families of those who enlisted in their country's service.

"The excitement kept up at fever heat, everything was war, War, WAR! Meetings were held all over the county and in less than a week more than one hundred had volunteered. Cadiz on Monday appeared indeed like military headquarters. The volunteer company was being drilled by General Warfel. Crowds were upon the streets and upon the corners, gathering in squads talking war."

The following is a roster of the first company of volunteer soldiers from Harrison County:

John Castill, captain; John Conwell, first lieutenant; Miles J. Saunders, second lieutenant; privates, John C. Bayless, Benjamin Turner, John C. Burns, Harris Hatton, Edward W. Kittering, William Randall, Thomas C. Rea, Thomas C. McIlravy, Zenos Poulson, Edward B. Young, William P. Ray, James M. Crawford, John Castill,

James A. Laizure, William H. Matlock, David Lowmiller, William Scott, Edward Harner, James Tipton, John Bryan, William H. Bryan, Melvin H. Hearn, Thomas Giles, Franklin K. Mealy, John Clifford, John K. Hatton, Charley A. Leslie, R. Hamilton Kildow, Samuel McMillen, John Anderson, Benjamin Cooper, William McIntire, Vincent S. Boggs, Charles Rawlson, James Saylor, William Morgan, David Murdock, William H. Wheeler, Joseph Ferrell, John J. Jones, William R. Pugh, George W. Bricker, John Kimmel, Hugh R. McGowan, Eli Shields, Isaac Harris, John C. McRea, William P. Shisler, David D. Hoover, Harvey B. Right, John T. Boals, Isaac W. Liggett, Thomas Moody, William Crogun, Samuel C. Miller, William T. Ramsey, James H. Stewart, George C. Finney, James Crumley, John Martin, James Rittenhouse, John Watters, Jasper Denning, Benjamin T. Anderson, John Handy, Robert Peacock, Samuel B. Adkins, William V. B. Croskey, Alex Miller, Emanuel Howard, Robert Moore, Salmon Murphy, John A. Tier, John McConkey, Henry J. McFadden, William J. Holloway, John Locke, John G. Kennedy, William H. H. Mills, Jonathan R. Laizure, Festus Jones, John M. Thompson, John B. Martin, James D. Smith, William Baldwin, William A. Nicolas, George Welling, James Mahollin, William Jones, Samuel Mull, Levi Peddycourt, Nathan H. Baker, James W. Watson Daniel Holloway, D. N. Fowler, Nelson Driggs, Joshua Lowdon, John W. Butterfield, David Hilligas, Sanford Timmons.

This company left for Columbus Saturday, April 27, 1861, just fifteen days after the rebels fired on Fort Sumter. Between two and three thousand persons witnessed their departure. All seemed greatly impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. Tears flowed freely. Each soldier was presented with a copy of the New Testament, at a prayer service held the Saturday night prior to their departure for Camp Jackson, Columbus. Each member of the company was also presented with a red, white and blue pin-cushion and needle case. These were the first scenes in Harrison County relative to the great conflict to follow in which the nation was bathed in blood.

Representation in Other Regiments

While it is not possible in this connection to give a complete roster of the two thousand soldiers who went from this county during the Civil war, it should be stated that her quotas were well met and filled at each and every call for troops. Soldiers from this county were found in the various regiments as follows: 105 in the Thirteenth Regiment; 123 in the Thirtieth Regiment; 182 in the FortyThird Regiment; 154 in the Seventy-Fourth Regiment; twenty-five in the Fifth Regiment; fifty in the Twelfth Cavalry Regiment; 294 in the Ninety-Eighth Regiment; 371 in the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Regiment; 140 in the Sixty-Ninth Regiment; 420 in the One Hundred and Seventieth Regiment; thirty in the One Hundredth Regiment; thirty in the Eleventh Cavalry; total, 1,924. Some others were members of other regiments in this and other states making a total of 2,000 soldiers.

Civil War Survivors

According to an authentic record compiled of the Civil war soldiers from Harrison County, still living on May 1, 1920, the following is the roster (where a veteran has died since that date until this chapter was printed a notation to that effect has been made):

Archer Township—Capt. John E. McPeck, Lewis M. Willett.

Athens Township—Samuel M. Dickerson, David Minteer, George M. Patton, Daniel Parrish, William F. White, John C. Dickerson, Thomas Graham, David McCall, Reuben King (deceased), Tibbles, McGary.

Cadiz Township—William B. Anderson, Arthur Barrett, J. H. Brown, George J. Chamberlain, James K. Crabtree, J. C. Glover, George W. Glover, William Grimes, D. A. Hollingsworth, David P. Host, Lee Hutton Hollingshead, Asa Henderson, J. I. Maynard, Lafayette Martin, Charles Mealey (deceased), Andrew Morris, Samuel B. McConnell, John McAfee, John Osburn, Dallas Runyon (deceased), James B. Rogers, Hugh Speer, John C. Stubbins, George Tipton, William Kane.

Franklin Township—George W. Hines, Pinkney Fulton (deceased), William Reynard, George McIlroy, Homer Host, James Davis, Isaiah Houghland, Samuel Hitchcock.

Freeport Township—Robert Stewart, Thomas O. Holliday, Thomas Hall, Lewis Romans, John Taylor.

Green Township—Albert McFadden, Robert Fife, George Baldwin, Albert Dennis, Thomas Pinch, John Walker, J. B. Mansfield, Henry McKee.

German Township—Alex Miller, Alex B. Roberts, L. B. Crosky, Robert Wilson, Emanuel Tedrow, Isaac Liggett.

Moorefield Township—John L. Johnson, David Buey, Lowery Monroe, George Howells, James McConnell.

Monroe Township—Leonard Stubbins, John D. Fisher, Bert Moore, Jacob Turney, James T. Cornelius, George Kincaid.

North Township—Silas Cauaga, M. B. Fierbaugh, Chris C. Christian, Samuel B. Moore, David Davis (deceased), Thomas Stevenson.

Nottingham Township—Marion B. Barrett, Samuel Edgar, William Rowhand, John Barclay.

Rumley Township—John W. Beckett, James W. Dewey, John Hosterman, John Liggett, Frank Shilling, Henry McMillan, James Fisher, Henry Pfeiffer, John K. Eddy, Phillip C. Rogers.

Stock Township—Charles Jordan.

Short Creek Township—Ebenezer Blanchard, James C. Dysart, Samuel Gooding, Jonas Giesey, Edward Hagan, A. Y. Henderson, John Hargrave, John R. Coulter, George W. Crumley, George Hall, Robert Smallwood, Theodore Clark, John W. Morris.

Washington Township—James Crawford, Robert Baker, George Guthrie, Jesse Davidson, David Hicks, Thomas Copeland.

One singular coincident in connection with this list is that it is about the same number as was in the first troops that were sent out from Harrison County in the spring of 1861 at the call of President Lincoln. While there were over two thousand brave men went from

here, all have disappeared from the roster here except those just named. Death and removal have taken the remainder from the Harrison County soldiers who fought in the Civil war.

Morgan's Raiders at Moorefield

Gen. John Morgan, the famous rebel cavalry raider, invaded sections of Harrison County during the Civil war days and the following spicy reminiscence from the pen of Dr. S. B. McGavran, of Cadiz, is well worth preserving, for who ever reads of the history of the Civil war in years and generations to come will want to learn all they can about the famous raid made through Ohio, Indiana and other states by Gen. John Morgan of the Confederate army. This story of the raid through Harrison County was written and preserved in a pamphlet form in 1894, and a copy deposited in the corner-stone of the present courthouse of this county:

On a bright and beautiful day in July, 1863, the peace and quiet of our little village was disturbed by the anticipated invasion of rebel forces numbering five or six hundred mounted cavalrymen, under command of the noted rebel Gen. John Morgan. The air was full of rumors of the great destruction of property along the line of march and the alarm for the safety of family and property became intense. This feeling of insecurity was somewhat increased when M. J. Brown and John Robinson of Cadiz, driving a spirited team, rushed through here to discover if possible the line of march the rebels were likely to take. In about an hour or perhaps less, they returned, furiously driving Jehulike, announcing that the rebels were coming this way and would be with us in a short time.

Very soon thereafter we discovered the bridge over Big Stillwater on fire and a few minutes later another smoke looming up about one-half mile east, indicated that the other covered bridge over Little Stillwater (or Boggs Fork) was also being consumed.

About this time many laughable incidents occurred that did not seem so funny at the time; men hiding their valuables in the most unthought of places, secreting their horses in thickets and deep hollows; women and children running hither and thither with their trinkets trying to find some secure place to hide them, being so excited that they forgot where they placed them and had to be reminded by their neighbors who chanced to observe where they put them, where to look for them. A few would-be-generals on horseback were riding our village street, giving spicy directions as to what others should do, or where to go. A thing they soon found out when the advanced guard of Morgan's force came galloping into town, putting them to flight and quite an exciting race occurred through our streets, accompanied with a rebel yell "Halt, Halt!" Some were immediately captured and their horses taken; others did not have time to obey orders and got away, doing some exceedingly fast riding to accomplish the feat. Very soon after this race the main force entered our town and took complete possession of the streets, stables and every house that had been vacated by the occupants. They did not disturb or forcibly enter any house where the family stayed at home. They seemed to be a hungry set and freely solicited every house for provisions of

every description; some of them exhibited abnormal appetites for pound cake and preserves. After cleaning up all the previously prepared provisions in the town they quietly sought rest and sleep, seemingly as unconcerned as though the Union forces in pursuit were a hundred miles back instead of three or four. Morgan himself occupied the parlor bed at the Mills Hotel and seemed to be taking a refreshing sleep while his body guard, with their revolvers, lying on chairs at their sides, or on the bed where Morgan was sleeping, occupied the time in reading the news with which they seemed to be well provided. When Morgan arose from the bed he walked to the front door, stepped out on the pavement, cast his eyes down the street, then turned and walked up the street unattended; later the order was given to mount and their march eastward continued, taking the road to New Athens, accompanied by escorts drafted into service as guides across the country. The Union forces under Shackleford having been delayed by the destruction of the bridges, did not get into town in full force until after night, when hungry soldiers had again to be fed and right nobly did our women work, cooking and serving food until after midnight. A greater number of the Union forces pushed on after Morgan, but a portion remained over night, probably as a reminder to us that the war was still going on! Stragglers continued coming into town the following day, but by evening quiet again reigned supreme and the war was over so far as our town was concerned."

A Memorable Month

The month of April, 1865, will ever stand out boldly as a memorable month in American history.

April 1. Sheridan's victory at Five Forks.
April 2. Grand assault at Petersburg, Virginia.
April 3. Occupation of Richmond.
April 6. Sheridan routed General Lee's forces.
April 12. Union forces occupy Mobile, Alabama.
April 14. President Lincoln assassinated.
April 15. Andrew Jackson became President.
April 19. Funeral of President Lincoln.
April 26. Death of assassin J. Wilkes Booth.
April 26. Surrender of General Johnson's army.

The Spanish-American War

This war was fought between the Kingdom of Spain and the United States in 1898 and was directly caused by the sinking of the United States man-of-war "Maine" off the coast of Cuba, supposedly by the Spaniards. Spain had held an iron hand of oppression over the island of Cuba for nearly four hundred years, as well as over the Philippine Islands in the far off Pacific coast. Cuba being near to this country, naturally looked to our government to protect its rights and as early as Presidents Harrison and Grover Cleveland's administrations an attempt had been made to give Cuba her independence from Spain, but nothing was actually done until April, 1898, when the "Maine" was blown up and hundreds of our seamen lost their

lives, after which Congress investigated the matter and declared a state of war with Spain, which after the brief period of less than sixty days, the entire Spanish fleet was sent to the bottom of the ocean in Manila Bay, by our own gallant Admiral George Dewey. The result of this short, but decisive war was the freedom of both Cuba and the Philippine Islands from the yoke of bondage they had so long endured at the hands of Spain. William McKinley, of Ohio, was serving his first term as President of this country and hence became the commander-in-chief of the army and navy during that war.

It was the wise policy of the administration at that time to utilize the regiments of National Guards as far as they would go toward furnishing men sufficient to carry forward the war against Spain. Hence but few towns and cities were called upon to send soldiers, outside of such points where there was already a regularly organized and drilled National Guard. So the adjutant general's reports for Ohio show that the soldiers furnished from the counties of Harrison and Carroll was small, as no companies of National Guards existed within their borders at that time. The only names that seem to be credited to this war from these two counties are as follows: From Harrison County—Private William T. Bolter, of the village of Scio, aged twenty-one years, sent to hospital May 21, 1898; returned to company June 9, 1898; transferred to hospital corps July 4, 1898; returned to his company September 22, 1898.

Private Oliver S. Brown, Jewett, aged twenty-five years, mustered out with company. These two men served in Company M, of the Seventh Ohio Infantry, of Dennison.

Private Richard B. Chapman, of Scio, aged twenty-four years, was mustered in June 20, 1898, at Cleveland, Ohio; transferred to the Seventh United States Volunteer Signal Corps, October 1, 1898. Discharged at Chicago, Illinois, December 4, 1898.

Carroll County, Ohio, is credited in the adjutant-general's report with one soldier for the War with Spain in 1898, as follows:

Corp. Winfield H. Handley, Carrollton, aged nineteen years. Sick quarters from August 5, to August 17, 1898. Was a member of Company "I" Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, made up at Cleveland.

The Recent World War

What is known as the World war was fought in Europe between July, 1914, and November 11, 1918. The United States took part in this war in 1917.

The cause of the war has been variously stated by historical writers. Crystalized, the causes may be summed as follows:

The underlying reason for the war, as it developed in the course of the conflict, was the desire of Emperor William II and the junker or military class of Germany to dominate the world. This is now the settled judgment of the unprejudiced students. Other causes were also frequently mentioned immediately after the conflict began. These are set forth in the year books and News Almanac for 1915:

1. Commercial and industrial rivalry, especially as developed between Germany and Great Britain.

2. International jealousy as to the power of predominance in the world. This involved—

3. Excessive armaments entailing heavy burdens on the people and developing a spirit of—

4. Militarism and growth of military parties and military castes.

5. Conflict of Slav and Teuton races resulting from national aspirations for territorial expansion, racial antagonism.

6. Desire of certain rulers to put an end to internal strife by consolidating public opinion through the agency of a foreign war appealing to the patriotism of the people.

7. Desire to preserve the status quo in Europe by preserving the neutrality and independence of the smaller nations.

8. Revenge resulting from former conflicts, such as the War of 1870, between the German states and France and the more recent Balkan wars.

9. Conflict of national ideas or "cultures."

10. Conflict of democracy as opposed to autocracy.

11. Personal ambitions of men high in position, authority and power.

12. Persistent talk of war by yellow journals and jingoists.

13. Publication of books like those of Gen. Von Bernhardi, declaring war to be a blessing, a necessity and a great factor in the furtherance of culture and power.

14. Formation of international alliances preventing the localizing of any conflict.

Murder of Archduke Ferdinand

The immediate and precipitating cause of the war was the assassination in Sarajevo, Bosnia, June 28, 1914, of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew to the emperor of Austria, heir to the throne of the dual monarchy and commander-in-chief of its army, and his wife, the duchess of Hohenberg, by a Serbian student, Gavrio Prinzip, aided by a number of others. It was the outcome of ill-feeling between Serbia and Austria-Hungary due to the belief of the people in the smaller state that their aspirations as a nation were hampered by the German element in the Hapsburg Empire. The countries had been on the verge of war several times within a few years. This was over the attempted annexation of territory.

Chronological Statements

For the purpose of affording the readers of this local history an accurate and true statement of facts concerning the great war in which this country finally had a part, and for which Harrison and Carroll counties so freely gave of men and money, the subjoined chronological list of events are given for reference now and in future times:

1914

July 23—Austria-Hungary sends ultimatum to Serbia.

July 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia.

August 3—Germany declares war on France.

August 3—U. S. Congress appropriates $25,000 for emergency relief of Americans in Europe.

August 4—Great Britain declares war on Germany.

August 4—America issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 4—Germany declares war on Belgium.

August 5—President Wilson offers to mediate between belligerent nations; appeals for peace.

August 5—German-American cable cut.

August 6—Austria-Hungary declares war on Russia.

August 9—Montenegro declares war on Germany.

August 9—Serbia declares war on Germany.

August 10—France declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 12—Great Britain declares war on Austria-Hungary.

August 14—German Kaiser tells United States Ambassador Gerard that he is unable to accept President Wilson's offer of mediation; says neutrality of Belgium had to be violated on strategical grounds.

August 15—U. S. Congress appropriates $2,500,000 for use of American diplomatic and consular officers abroad to relieve American citizens.

August 18—President Wilson appeals to the citizens of the United States to observe strict neutrality.

August 23—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 27—Austria-Hungary declares war on Japan.

August 28—Austria-Hungary declares war on Belgium.

October 22—American emergency war tax—increase in internal revenue tax becomes a law.

November 2—Russia declares war on Turkey.

November 5—Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey.

December 24—Admiral von Tirpitz, chief of the German navy, outlines possibilities of ruthless submarine warfare and asks, "What will America say?"

In 1915

February 4—Germany proclaims waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland a war zone, and said that after February 18, "every enemy merchant ship found within this zone will be destroyed."

February 10—United States replies to Germany and warned her that such destruction of boats would not be allowed and that this country would hold Germany strictly accountable for such acts.

February 20—United States sends identical notes to Great Britain and Germany that neutral vessels be not endangered; that no floating mines be turned loose; that no anchored mines be placed in the high seas

May 7—Cunard liner Lusitania, from New York to Liverpool, torpedoed off the Irish coast by German submarine, without warning; one hundred and fourteen American lives lost.

May 22—Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary.

June 8—William Jennings Bryan resigns his seat in the U. S. Cabinet, as Secretary of State.

August 20—Italy declares war on Turkey.

October 12—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.

October 19—Italy declares war on Bulgaria.

December 7—President Wilson advocates "preparedness" in message to Congress.

In 1916

January 27—President Wilson begins a tour through this country to advocate large volunteer army with reserve of 500,000.

April 19—President Wilson goes before Congress to explain details of submarine controversy and warning to break relations.

August 27—Italy declares war on Germany.

August 28—Germany declares war on Roumania.

August 30—Turkey declares war on Roumania.

December 18—President Wilson addresses a note to all belligerent powers, to state what they are fighting for.

In 1917

March 9—President Wilson orders all merchant vessels to be armed.

March 14—China informs United States that she has severed her relations with Germany.

March 21—President Wilson calls Congress to meet April 2d, instead of April 16th; State department announces new Russian provisional government has been recognized.

March 24—Navy department lets contracts for twenty-four destroyers traveling thirty-five knots an hour, each to cost $1,400,000.

March 26—War department calls for 25,000 men.

April 2—The Sixty-fifth Congress meets in special session and President Wilson asks that it declare a state of war exists between the United States and Germany, due to Germany making war on this country.

April 4—Senate votes war resolution.

April 6—House of Representatives votes war resolution.

April 6—President signs war measure—formal war proclamation is issued.

In 1918

March 11—American soldiers make successful raid on German trenches in Lorraine.

March 30—American troops march to the front to take part in great battle.

May 21—Secretary McAdoo orders railroads managed by federal directors instead of by their presidents.

May 25—Second American Red Cross war fund of $100,000,000 overscribed.

June 8—Americans build six hundred ships in five months.

July 2—President Wilson announces that this country had 1,019,115 American soldiers in France July 1st.

October 6—Germany sends appeal for peace.

October 14—President Wilson informs Germany that there will be no peace so long as they persist in using submarines to destroy our passenger boats and shipping interests.

November 1—Armistice terms given to Austria.

November 11—German envoys sign armistice terms and fighting ceases at eleven o'clock in the morning, all along the line and President Wilson announces to Congress that "thus the war comes to an end."

Harrison County's Part in the World War

(List of Soldiers Furnished.)

In the absence of the adjutant-general's reports of either the State or United States (which publications will not be issued for several years to come for various reasons) a search among the effects of the various officers who had charge of the war work in Harrison County including duplicate lists of registrants, etc., it is believed that the following is as near a correct roster of men serving in the various departments as it is possible at this time to prepare. The same has been thoroughly gone over by those well versed in the lists of men sent from the county.

(Volunteer Service.)

[The following list covers those who enlisted from this county, or who had been raised or connected with Harrison County families prior to this war, but enlisted at some other point, but whose home was really considered as being in this county. It is as correct a roster as can now be prepared.]

Volunteers and Postoffice Address

Aiken, J., Jewett; Atkins, Wilber, Hopedale; Aukerman, Ross, Cadiz; Aukerman, John, Cadiz; Baker, Larue E., Jewett; Bracus, Fred, Scio; Barricklow, Harold J., Cadiz; Bethel, Joseph, Cadiz; Billingsley, R. G.; Birney, Samuel Asbury, Jewett; Black, Dr. Carl, Freeport; Blair, Davidson, Freeport; Blake, John, Scio; Boss, Reverend, Piedmont; Boor, Ross, Conotton; Boyles, Bernard, Cadiz; Brown, Alonzo James, Scio; Burdette, Oral, Cadiz; Burdette, Leo V., Cadiz; Canaga, Albert Waight, Scio; Canaga, Bruce L., Scio; Canaga, W. W., Scio; Capers, John; Chalifant, Linton, Jewett; Chandler, Doyle, Cadiz; Chison, Andy, Cadiz; Clark, Roy B., Tippecanoe; Clark, Clyde, Freeport; Cochran, Robert, Cadiz; Copeland, L., Hopedale; Copeland, Loyal H., Jewett; Copeland, Ovanel, Hopedale; Cox, William Roy, Jewett; Cox, Joseph E., Jewett; Cummings, Clyde M., Freeport; Custer, James V., New Rumley; Crumley, Ira, Freeport; Czatt, John Hamill, Bowerston; Dell, George; Devore, Harold, Scio; Dick, Hamilton, Bowerston; Dungan, Raymond, Harrisville; Dutton,

Charles O., Scio; Earsome, Russell, Cadiz; Elliott, A. R., Scio; Elliott, Elmer E., New Athens; England, John, Jewett; England, William, Jewett; Farrell, Earl, Scio; Farrell, Raymond G., Scio; Finney, Paul, Moorefield; Finnicum, John, Means, No. 1; Forsythe, Ray, Freeport; Forsythe, Dean, Tippecanoe; Garvin, Phillip L., Cadiz; Gilbaugh, Dewey, New Rumley; Godfrey, Ralph, Hopedale; Gordon, Claude O., Bowerston; Greer, Ernest, Cadiz; Griffith, Rowland G., Hopedale; Haines, Forney; Hall, Leslie, Freeport; Hanna, Roy, Freeport; Hanna, Ed. J., Cadiz; Harmon, Charles A., Germano; Hawthorne, Willard, Shortcreek; Henderson, Clyde C., Jewett; Henderson, George Dean, Carnegie; Herriman, Henry, Hopedale; Hollingshead, E. A.; Holmes, John T., Cadiz; Holmes, Vincent A., Hopedale; Hughes, Ralph; Jackson, Alvin, Piedmont; Jenkins, Clarence, Tippecanoe; Keepers, Chester, Scio; Kinney, J. R., Harrisville; Kirk, Ed, Dwight, Piedmont; Kuhn, Foster H., Germano; Laizure, Charles W., Cadiz; Lewton, Fred, Jewett; Lewton, Howard H., Jewett; Lightner, Guy, Scio; Lightner, Doyle, Scio; Long, Alf. C., Cadiz; Linning, Benny, Cadiz; Love, H. R., Cadiz; Luyster, Raymond, Piedmont; Martin, Sumner Roy, Bowerstown; Masters, W. B., Bowerston; Masters, Bruce, Bowerston; Masters, Dr. W. E., Scio; Matson, King, Scio; Maughiman, ———, Scio; Maxwell, Phillip C., Scio; Mehollin, Frank S., Cadiz; Menkel, Harry, Scio; Migloire, James, Cadiz; Migloire, Ralph, Cadiz; Mikesell, Lawrence, Jewett; Miller, Francis, Hopedale; Miller, Charles Roy, Cadiz; Miller, Roy, Freeport; Milligan, Roy, Piedmont; Mills, George H., Cadiz; Mitchell, Ernest, Cadiz; Monroe, Paul, Moorefield; Moore, Glen, Freeport; Moran, Harry, Jewett; McCann, Dr. William, Cadiz; McClester, Dr. J. C., Harrisville; McFadden, E. Clark, Cadiz; McGrew, Dr. J. A., New Athens; McGrew, Frank H., New Athens; McKee, Eugene, Bowerston; McMath, Charles W., Cadiz; McMath, John R., Cadiz; McMath, George, Freeport; Nolan, Howard; Nolan, Ralph; Osburn, Francis W., Cadiz; Osburn, John N., Jewett; Ourant, Harry W., Cadiz; Nicholas, Wilson C., Cadiz; Palmer, Robert P., Urichville; Palmer, H. R.; Parks, William C., Cadiz; Parrish, Russell C., Hopedale; Payne, George T.; Pittis, Robert, Scio; Ray, Forest, Jewett; Robinson, Clifford, Cadiz; Rogers, Vernon; Rowland, Charles, Freeport; Runk, Joseph Water, Cadiz; Russell, Arthur, Means; Schmalfeldt, Lawrence, Bowerston; Scott, Chauncy; Septer, Charles, Moorefield; Septer, Roy, Moorefield; Sharp, George P., Cadiz; Shivers, George, Cadiz; Shivers, Lloyd N., Cadiz; Shultz, Frank, New Rumley; Smith, Charles, Cadiz; Smith, Jesse, Cadiz; Smythe, William Harry, Shortcreek; Shoeberger, Herbert, Cadiz; Spence, Park R., Germano; Stahl, Ivan, Jewett; Stahl, Olin, Jewett; Stewart, Robert Emmett, Freeport; Stine, Adolphus, Moorefield; Stroley, John; Tanner, Thompson; Timmons, Howard, Cadiz; Tucker, O., Freeport; Tucker, Edgar, Freeport; Tucker, Jonathan, Freeport; Tucker, Francis, Freeport; Twinem, Rev. Paul, Jewett; Veney, E. Theodore, Cadiz; Walker, Ernest R., Freeport; Webber, Ray, Jewett; Webster, Forrest, Jewett; Williamson, Levi, Cadiz; Willis, Harry, Freeport; Willis, Albert A.; Wooster, Harlow L., Harrisville; Worley, Ross, New Athens.

List of Registrants First Inducted

The subjoined is a list of the first men sent out by the Board of Registration from Harrison County. All were sent to Camp Sherman and nearly everyone named were inducted into the service September 21, 1917, and all prior to December 15, 1917:

Name.	Postoffice.	Camp sent to.
Earl Eugene McKee,	Bowerston, Ohio,	Camp Sherman.
Adam C. Porter,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
John Willard Wells,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
John Joseph Porter,		Camp Sherman.
Everly Isaac Grimes,	New Athens, Ohio,	Camp Sherman.
Clarence Johnson,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Clark Willard Hendershot,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Walter C. Walker,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
Samuel L. Griffith,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Ross McKinley Wagner,	Station Fifteen,	Camp Sherman.
Floyd McMillen,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
Chester B. Carmon,	New Athens,	Camp Sherman.
Paul H. Mallernee,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Harold McCall,	New Athens,	Camp Sherman.
Alfred P. Sheriff, Jr.,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Harry B. Dawson,	Wabash, Ohio,	Camp Sherman.
James R. Mitchell,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Allen Will Scott,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
Louie, Peniris,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Alexander Butcher,	Blairmount,	Camp Sherman.
Harvey E. Noble,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Jay Carrothers,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Ernest F. Hitchcock,	Uhrichsville,	Camp Sherman.
Raymond W. Bachman,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Joe Markus,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
David K. Allen,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Ralph E. Jenkins,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Angelo Pasquinelli,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Frank Strausbaugh,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Samuel Dowdle,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Charles Sherman Moore,	Shortcreek,	Camp Sherman.
William T. Sharp,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Walter Rankin,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Louis Milton Ronsheim,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Earl Welch Martin,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Reuben S. Matthews,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
John B. Coventry,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Harry Host Lawthers,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Herman G. Dorsey,	Shortcreek,	Camp Sherman.
Jesse O. Winings,	Means,	Camp Sherman.
John Tyler,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Albert McGary,	New Athens,	Camp Sherman.
George R. Simmons,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Fred Forest Rose,	Uhrichsville,	Camp Sherman.

Name.	Postoffice.	Camp Sent To.
Charles Vance Park,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
James Roy Morrison,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
John W. Hendershot,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Russell E. Blackwell,	Station Fifteen,	Camp Sherman.
Alvin C. Cain,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
John A. Stringer,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
John Francis Bryant,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Noel Clair Wilson,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
Ralph Heidy,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
Ross A. Finnical,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Emerson D. Thompson,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Harry E. Thompson,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
John LeRoy Condo,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
Billie P. Carter,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
Alva G. Tope,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
Russell E. Richards,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Charles N. Christian,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
George N. Dickey,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
William Walter Noble,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
George L. Knight,	Harrisville,	Camp Sherman.
Earl B. Stewart,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Claude Emerson Cross,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
James Forest Stewart,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Ray Wilson Bargar,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
J. Leroy Work,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Howard M. Polen,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
Robert M. Gilleland,	Means,	Camp Sherman.
W. A. Mitchell,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
John W. Hennis,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
John C. Sharon,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
M. N. Henderson,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Ernest M. Long,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Paul E. Thompson,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
James G. Aiken,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
John Robert Baker,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Earl Erastus Snyder,	Germano,	Camp Sherman.
John W. Reppart,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Chester W. Howell,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
John H. Hopper,	Harrisville,	Camp Sherman.
William C. Anderson,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Ira Mercer,	Harrisville,	Camp Sherman.
William J. White,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
William Leander Blue,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Oscar Harshey,	Urichsville,	Camp Sherman.
John Prabeck,	Robeyville,	Camp Sherman.
Paul J. Matthews,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
John Nixon Brough,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
Samuel W. Van Curen,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Robert K. Ferrell,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Tom Ferro,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.

Name.	Postoffice.	Camp Sent To.
William B. Adams,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Everitt M. Johnson,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Harry W. Holmes,	Deersville,	Camp Sherman.
Parks Eugene Smyth,	Shortcreek,	Camp Sherman.
John H. Wilson,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
James W. Stevens,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Ferdinando Nanni,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
J. Quincy Law,	Uhrichsville,	Camp Sherman.
Kirt Ervin,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
John Ray Ramsey,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Clarence M. Blackwell,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Raymond B. Holliday,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Robert W. Muze,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Alfred West,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.

LIST OF REGISTRANTS INDUCTED AFTER DECEMBER 15, 1917

These soldiers were sent to the various training camps including Camp Sherman, Camp Gordon, Camp Taylor and several others. They left Cadiz in the month of April, May and June—others later that year.

Name.	Postoffice.	Sent to Camp.
Harry Menkel,	Scio,	Cincinnati P. S.
George L. Hunt,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Harry Henry,	Uhrichsville,	Camp Sherman.
Frank L. Gotschall,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
John E. McFadden,	New Athens,	Camp Sherman.
Frank Seimani,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Doyle Strausbaugh,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Earl Lamont Wilson,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Strauss J. Gillogly,	Shortcreek,	Camp Sherman.
Ray Edison Rose,	Tippecanoe,	Syracuse, N. Y.
Doyle T. Brindley,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Stewart H. Kyle,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Clyde Jarvis,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Amasa A. Phillips,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
R. L. Timmons, Jr.,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Benton A. Packer,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
Donald G. Thompson,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
Ralph S. Winings,	Means,	Camp Sherman.
Wendell Engstrom,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Gordon.
Luigi Marandini,	Bannock,	Camp Sherman.
Albert Atkins,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Harry W. Stevens,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Domenico Sacco,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
Guy H. Beveridge,	Harrisville,	Camp Sherman.
Marion J. Decker,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
John Jasper Morris,	Harrisville,	Camp Gordon.
Elmer P. Dowdle,	Cadiz,	Camp Gordon.
Ralph Godfrey,	Cadiz,	Columbus Barracks.

Name. Postoffice. Camp Sent To.

Lee Ray McMillen, Scio, Camp Gordon.
Gilen Brice Wallace, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
Bryce M. Rowland, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
Charles Dunfee, New Athens, Camp Sherman.
Earl Orastus Abel, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
William H. Smyth, Shortcreek, Camp Sherman.
Lyle Ourant, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
John Atkins, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.
Archie Leo Lough, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Albert B. Frater, New Athens, Camp Sherman.
Oscar T. Copeland, Urichsville, Camp Sherman.
Otway T. Dunlap, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Lloyd G. Blair, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
Monroe F. Brown, Uhrichsville, Camp Gordon.
Henry H. Hogue, Tappan, Camp Sherman.
George E. Menkel, Scio, Camp Sherman.
E. C. Manbeck, New Rumley, Camp Sherman.
Harry M. Conaway, Scio, Camp Sherman.
James F. Whitten, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
John Carson Copeland, Uhrichsville, Camp Sherman.
Ward Riggs, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Walter Toot, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Jesse Scott Dutton, Germano, Camp Sherman.
Frank M. Gosnell, Blairmont, Camp Sherman.
H. E. Bricker, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Willis E. McGinnis, Scio, Camp Sherman.
Ralph E. Cecil, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Robert C. Pittis, Scio, Cincinnati P. S.
James Edgar Reaves, Tippecanoe, Fort Thomas.
Ralph T. Ross, New Athens, Fort Thomas.
Howell Long, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
James Allen Tope, Germano, Fort Thomas.
Frank H. Henderson, Scio, Fort Thomas.
Harry A. Shultz, Conotton, Camp Gordon.
Roy Peter Shook, Tippecanoe, Camp Gordon.
Ora Otto Richardson, Tippecanoe, Camp Gordon.
William Allen Moore, Uhrichsville, Camp Sherman.
Walter G. Shultz, Conotton, Syracuse, N. Y.
Walter C. Ginther, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
George C. Freeborn, Deersville, Camp Gordon.
David Edgar Karn, Bowerston, Camp Gordon.
J. William Johnson, Adena, Camp Gordon.
R. W. Gilcher, Freeport, Camp Gordon.
Jesse Robinson, Cadiz, Camp Gordon.
Elmer C. Elliott, New Athens, Camp Sherman.
Leo W. Farrell, Harrisville, Camp Gordon.
Harry Busby Stewart, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Roll Albert Harper, Tippecanoe, Camp Gordon.
Alfred Percy McFadden, Cadiz, Camp Gordon.
L. Lloyd Dennis, Jewett, Camp Sherman.

Name.	Postoffice.	Camp Sent To.
Ross C. McConnell,	New Athens,	Camp Gordon.
Wayne Taylor Host,	Tappan,	Camp Gordon.
William F. Perdue,	Piedmont,	Camp Sherman.
William K. Winings,	Germano,	Camp Gordon.
Newell Stevens,	St. Clairsville,	Camp Sherman.
Charley N. Goodrich,	New Athens,	Columbus Barracks.
James Ralph Erwin,	Scio,	Camp Gordon.
Charles H. Douglas,	Piedmont,	Camp Gordon.
Thomas W. Barr,	New Rumley,	Camp Gordon.
Harry Busby,	Jewett,	Camp Sherman.
Ralph Clyde Northam,	Freeport,	Camp Sherman.
William Fowtz,	Bowerston,	Camp Gordon.
John W. Gillispie,	Cadiz,	Camp Gordon.
Clyde Freeman,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Edward Walter Raber,	Hopedale,	Camp Gordon.
Wayne Taggart,	Hopedale,	Camp Gordon.
Forest Dale Harris,	Piedmont,	Camp Gordon.
Elsworth A. Willison,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Sherman.
Charles E. Mong,	Freeport,	Camp Gordon.
Edwin S. Carson,	Hopedale,	Camp Sherman.
E. Theodore Veney,	Cadiz,	Camp Meade.
Archibald R. Morgan,	Cadiz,	Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
William McKinley Betts,	Scio,	Camp Sherman.
W. L. Riggs,	Freeport,	Camp Gordon.
John Lombardi,	Tippecanoe,	Camp Gordon.
William R. Walrath,	Means,	Jefferson Barracks.
George Brenthon Johnson,	Piedmont,	Camp Gordon.
Harold Adams,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
Sam B. Emery,	Cadiz,	Camp Gordon.
John Chance,	Kenwood,	Syracuse, N. Y.
Clarence E. Riley,	Cadiz,	Camp Gordon.
Francis R. Christian,	Hopedale,	Wilberforce University.
George McKinney Galt,	Means,	Camp Gordon.
Walter H. Ferrell,	Piedmont,	Jefferson Barracks.
Joseph M. Lukens,	Freeport,	Camp Gordon.
Oscar A. D. Luhesch,	Hopedale,	Camp Gordon.
Howard A. Sargent,	Scio,	Valparaiso University.
Edwin T. Arnold,	Cadiz,	Camp Sherman.
James Hicks,	Jewett,	Camp Grant.
Lewis Jacob Stamm,	Cadiz,	Camp Gordon.
Russell Wilson,	Hopedale,	Camp Gordon.
William V. Bates,	Adena,	Camp Gordon.
William F. Millhorn,	Cadiz,	Camp Gordon.
Perry M. McGinnis,	Scio,	Cincinnati University.
Parks H. Simpson,	Hopedale,	Camp Gordon.
Alva Emerson Porter,	Cadiz,	Valparaiso University.
Forest Irvin Ray,	Jewett,	Camp Gordon.
John Thomas Gatchell,	Uhrichsville,	Camp Gordon.
Hoyt Doak,	Germano,	Camp Gordon.
Warren W. Shaffer,	Hopedale,	Camp Gordon.

Name. Postoffice. Camp Sent To.

Chester T. White, Cadiz, Camp Gordon.
Earl A. Kettering, Cadiz, Camp Gordon.
Stewart Cox, Means, Camp Gordon.
Howard B. Gilcher, Freeport, Camp Gordon.
George M. Copeland, Uhrichsville, Columbus Barracks.
Clyde Allen Miller, Uhrichsville, Camp Sherman.
Elmer Don. Mallernee, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
John Webster Sheriff, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Harold D. Wolf, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
W. M. Tanner, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Donald West, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
George Davis Chaney, Tippecanoe, Columbus Barracks.
John Lynn, St. Clairsville, Camp Sherman.
Howard White, Cadiz, Ft. Benjamin Harrison.
Ray Harold Singhaus, Scio, Columbus Barracks.
Morris W. Galligher, Scio, Camp Sherman.
George W. Dennis, Jewett, Columbus Barracks.
Wilson Hilton, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Richard R. Dickerson, Harrisville, Columbus Barracks.
Charles Davis, Cadiz, Wilberforce University.
Frank Mattern, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Willard Hawthorne, Shortcreek, Columbus Barracks.
Samuel R. Carpenter, Uhrichsville, Columbus Barracks.
Craig D. Hamilton, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Frank V. Moore, Freeport, Columbus Barracks.
Harry A. Robertson, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Clayton M. Dickerson, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Howard C. Singhaus, Scio, Columbus Barracks.
John William Clark, Cadiz, Columbus Barracks.
Harry Butler Hines, Tippecanoe, Columbus Barracks.
Leonard L. Skipper, Unionport, Camp Sherman.
George W. Simonton, Deersville, Camp Lee.
Edwin A. Schultz, Germano, Camp Sherman.
E. S. Whyte, Cadiz, Signal Corps, Pittsburgh.
Harvey Ray Hicks, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Denver H. Hamil, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Claude Otis Gordon, Bowerston, Kelly Field, Texas.
Hartzell R. McCoy, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Lawrence G. Piper, Flushing, Camp Sherman.
Leo Carl Grimes, New Athens, Syracuse, N. Y.
Edward Ford, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
Joe Ernest Carter, New Athens, Camp Sherman.
Ole Clyde Johnson, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Roy Daniel Smith, Conotton, Camp Sherman.
Frederick J. Somplatsky, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Donaldson Allen, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Edward H. Cunningham, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.
William W. McGrew, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Dales Elwood Brown, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
North Carson, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.

Name. Postoffice. Camp Sent To.

Iven E. Davis, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Earl Snoeberger, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Noble B. Mason, Cadiz, Wilberforce University.
Algernon Carter, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Charley Roy Singhaus, Scio, Camp Taylor.
Paul Mendell Dunlap, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Leslie L. Hall, Freeport, Cincinnati University.
Jesse Green, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Charles L. Laughlin, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Elliott Dickerson, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
Samuel Jamison, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Weir B. Griffith, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
James Albert Bower, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
William Fay Henry, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Robert Paul Carter, New Athens, Camp Sherman.
James Ourant, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Merrill L. Dennis, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Frank B. White, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Paul C. Estep, New Athens, Camp Sherman.
Bert Harvey Stewart, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
John Aaron Best, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
Ellis Wade, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Russell G. Dunlap, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Oda B. Sparrow, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.
William Gorman, Bowerston, Camp Devens.
David M. Easlick, Scio, Camp Sherman.
Wilbur Frank Morris, Piedmont, Camp Sherman.
David L. Trushel, Conotton, Camp Sherman.
Robert S. Baker, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Milfred Ross Downs, Conotton, Camp Sherman.
Melvin John Shultz, Scio, Camp Sherman.
Thomas Gray, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
James Ross Stevens, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Herbert S. Edwards, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
Harry W. McConnell, New Athens, Camp Gordon.
Clyde C. Turner, Jewett, Camp Taylor.
Charles Oscar Jenkins, Jewett, Columbus Barracks.
James Peczi, Blairmont, Ohio, Syracuse, N. Y.
John W. Hall, Hopedale, Camp Taylor.
Harry M. Wakefield, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Gernard G. Jamison, Scio, Camp Taylor.
James Horace Hunter, Means, Jefferson Barracks.
Roy V. Curry, Freeport, Camp Sherman.

CLASS OF JUNE 5, 1918

Emory G. West, Cadiz, Camp Custer.
Earl Jennings Gibson, Scio, Camp Taylor.
Wardley M. Engstrom, Tippecanoe, Camp Taylor.
Foster Clifton Stevens, Freeport, Camp Taylor.
Francis O. Tyler, Cadiz, Wilberforce University.

Name. Postoffice. Camp Sent To.

Robert C. Bigger, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Harry C. Hamilton, Freeport, Camp Taylor.
Charles F. Heisler, Germano, Cincinnati University.
John Wilbert Phillips, Tippecanoe, Camp Taylor.
Charles W. Worthington, Adena, Camp Taylor.
Benjamin C. Goodrich, New Athens, Camp Taylor.
William E. Gilmore, Cadiz, Camp Taylor.
James Baker Gibson, Bowerston, Camp Sherman.
Ernest Curry Thomas, Jewett, Camp Taylor.
Kazmier Olejmiczac, Piedmont, Camp Taylor.
Virgil L. Henry, Shortcreek, Camp Taylor.
Paul B. Kirkpatrick, Moorefield, Camp Taylor.
Frank Ely Thomas, Cadiz, Camp Taylor.
Halstead Hines, Tippecanoe, Camp Taylor.
Ralph E. Mercer, Blairmont, Camp Taylor.
Ralph M. Scott, Cadiz, Camp Taylor.
George Ankrim, Freeport, Camp Taylor.
Leo X. Johnston, Freeport, Camp Taylor.
Everitt F. Riley, St. Clairsville, Camp Sherman.
Clyde H. Emerick, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Carl J. Stringer, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.
Samuel Eber Raber, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.
Loreto Daguanno, Hopedale, Camp Sherman.
Edwin H. Dickerson, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Robert M. Lemmon, Harrisville, Camp Sherman.
Harry D. Butterfield, Bowerston, Ohio Mechanics, Cincinnati.
J. Meade Gammetter, Cadiz, Automobile School.
Elza William Rose, Pataskala, Ohio, Camp Sherman.
Carl W. Hall, Cadiz, Cincinnati University.
David Jesse Copeland, Tappan, Camp Sherman.
Paul Custer Mortland, Scio, Rahe Automobile School.
Glen A. Black, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Bert Penn Liggett, Means, Camp Sherman.
Herman MacEndree, Piedmont, Camp Sherman.
Clyde Andrew Hart, Means, Camp Sherman.
Ben Norman, Means, Camp Sherman.
Henry Hartman Decker, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
John William Bowen, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Raymond F. Harmon, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Clark Elmer Leeper, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Vincent T. Graham, Means, Camp Sherman.
Francis M. Barger, Piedmont, Camp Sherman.
Lawrence F. Lukens, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Paul R. Laughlin, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Stanley M. Lawthers, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
Byron Coy Stewart, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
William J. Hendershot, Harrisville, Camp Sherman.
Harold M. Lanning, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Ralph Rogers Nash, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
George W. Lawrence, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.

Name. Postoffice. Camp Sent To.

Curtis H. Blackburn, Jewett, Camp Sherman.
William Thomas Orr, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
James Craig Dunlap, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Kenneth K. Wood, Adena, Camp Sherman.
Eugene Taylor Dutton, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Ralph P. Dickerson, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
George Merriman Shivers, Tippecanoe, Camp Sherman.
Clarence Alva Martin, Holloway, Camp Sherman.
Clyde R. Dickerson, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
John Groves Worley, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
Ralph Shugert, Freeport, Camp Sherman.
Alvie Marryman, Cadiz, Camp Sherman.
George Dewey Gilbaugh, Jewett, Columbus Barracks.

CLASS OF SEPTEMBER 12, 1918

Edward Joseph Miller, Means, Dennison University.
Turner T. Mills, New Athens, Oberlin College.
John David Jackson, Piedmont, Ohio State University.
Thomas J. Lewis, Hopedale, Wooster College.
Chauncy D. McMillan, Bowerston, University of Pittsburgh.
Forest Raymond Hanna, Freeport, Wooster College.
Oliver C. Martin, Cadiz, Ohio State University.
George A. Mortland, Scio, Ohio State University.
Holly D. Taggart, Hopedale, Wooster College.
Howard V. Henderson, Cadiz, Wooster College.
Ernest Eugene Ray, Jewett, Western Reserve.
Lester A. Finnicum, Means, Marine Corps, Pittsburg.
Raymond Leo Boyle, Cadiz, Ohio State University.
Nelson George Orr, Jewett, Dennison University.
Fred A. Bower, Bowerston, Wooster College.
Frank Worstel McGuire, Tappan, Muskingum College.
Robert B. Henderson, Scio, Ohio State University.
Archie Dean Hughes, New Athens, Oberlin College.
Edgar P. Brown, Cadiz, Wilberforce University.
Francis M. Stringer, Hopedale, Wooster College.
Stanley C. Compher, Piedmont, Muskingum College.
Wayne V. Dysart, Cadiz, University of Pittsburgh.
Robert K. Derry, Freeport, Mount Union College.
Carl R. Vickers, Piedmont, Ohio State University.
Ray O. Henderson, Scio, Ohio State University.
Roy E. Henderson, Scio, Ohio State University.
Lloyd L. Porterfield, Cadiz, Washington & Jefferson College.
Jesse S. Lawthers, Jewett, Dennison University.
Stephen M. Cunningham, New Rumley, Oberlin College.
George Boyd Kirk, Piedmont, Ohio State University.
Barclay W. Moore, Cadiz, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.
Charles R. Wilson, Hopedale, Wooster College.
William Carver Roche, Cadiz, Ohio State University.

NAMES OF REGISTRANTS CLASSIFIED IN CLASS FIVE-D

Name.	Postoffice.
George Dean Henderson	Carnegie, Penn.
Alonzo James Brown	Scio, Ohio
C. M. Cummins	Freeport
John Hamill Czatt	Bowerston
John Burns Webster	Scio
Philip Lawrence Garvin	Cadiz
Harold Joseph Barriclow	Cadiz
Frank S. Mehollin	Cadiz
Lawrence Schmalfeldt	Bowerston
Roy Charles Miller	Freeport
Wilbur Waight Canaga	Scio
Russell C. Parrish	Hopedale
George P. Sharp	Cadiz
Ephraim Clark McFadden	Cadiz
Rosco R. Auckerman	**Cadiz**
William Boyce Masters	Bowerston
Ralph Migliore	Cadiz
J. R. Kinney	Harrisville
Loreto Copeland	Hopedale
Joseph Walter Runk	Cadiz
Francis William Osburn	Cadiz
Kenneth Mercer	Harrisville
Chase M. Brown	Cadiz
Hamilton M. Dick	Bowerston
Clyde C. Henderson	Jewett
Ernest Roy Walker	Freeport

CLASS OF JUNE 5, 1918

Name.	Postoffice.
William Emery Henry	Piedmont
George Wister Reyburn	Hopedale

ROLL OF HONOR

On October 10, 1918, the Cadiz Republican made a corrected list of the honored dead in the World war from Harrison County, Ohio, and later a few corrections and additions were made. As corrected in November, the subjoined is believed to be a correct list of the fallen heroes of Harrison County:

Ross Boor, Conotton, died November 30, 1917, in France.

John England, Jewett, died in Portsmouth, Virginia, naval hospital, Christmas night, 1917.

Howard Polen, Germano, killed in action in France, July 18.

Sherman Moore, Shortcreek Township, died of wounds received in France, July 23, 1917.

Clarence Johnson (colored), Cadiz, died at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, August 6th.

Ross McConnell, New Athens, died of pneumonia, in France, September 16th.

Clayton Bigger, Cadiz, died in Camp Sherman, October 2d.

Harry Busby, Jewett, died in Camp Sherman, October 3d.

Alvin Wesley, Jackson, Piedmont, died in Cuba.

Ross P. Shook, Tippecanoe, died at Camp Gordon, Georgia.

Clyde Turner, Jewett, died at Fort Benjamin Harrison, October 11th.

George N. Dickey, Nottingham Township, died of wounds in battle in France, October 12th.

Everett Riley, New Athens, died at Camp Sherman, October 14th.

Clayton Dickerson, New Athens, died of wounds received in France, October 15th.

Walter Rankin, Cadiz, died of wounds received in France, October 16th.

Parks Simpson, Hopedale, killed in France, October 16th.

Charles Ray Laughlin, Jewett, died of pneumonia in France, October 16th.

Elliott Dickerson, Moorefield Township, died of pneumonia in France, October 17th.

Ralph Gilcher, Freeport, died of pneumonia, in France, October 19th.

Samuel Jamison, from near Cadiz, killed in action in France, July 25, 1918.

Ralph M. Scott, died in camp December 19, 1918.

It will be seen by the foregoing that the seven men killed in action in France, or who died of wounds, were members of the National Army and were sent from Cadiz by the draft board to the various army camps.

There were three volunteers included in the above list—Ross Boor, John England and Alvin Jackson.

All told, in round numbers, Harrison County furnished, in all departments of the military service, in this war, six hundred and fifty men.

Financial Aid Rendered by Harrison County

The true and indeed the average American citizen has ever been noted as given to doing his part financially in all the great struggles this Republic has passed through since it first declared its independence in 1776. In cash, in provisions and in self-sacrifice, the Colonists all along the Atlantic coast and as far south and west as settlements had been made in the days of the Revolutionary war, made a record never to be forgotten by every reader of American history. "Valley Forge" and its awful suffering in winter time, is often related as an example where men and women sacrificed all but life itself in order to aid the starving, freezing soldiers, while Washington himself prayed daily to the God of battles.

But within the memory of many still living, the scenes of the Civil War from 1861 to 1866, ever on anon come before the vision. The thousands of homes from which the father and sons had enlisted in the cause dear to their hearts—whether in the North or in the South —were left in destitute circumstances. Those who had means rallied to the support with money and provisions, with public and private

Red Cross Workers, Cadiz, in World War Times—Tag Day

donations. The hungry were fed, the wounded soldiers at the front were tenderly cared for by those with hearts of sympathy. The "Soldier's Aid Societies" were organized in all States and counties —men and women denied themselves many a comfort in order to give comfort and aid to the families represented in the army. Merchants and millers in thousands of instances, trusted the "war widows" for groceries and flour, till the war ended, and in most cases these debts were paid in full by the soldier if he returned to his family. But the dead list was so great that hundreds of thousands of dollars of such debts were never paid. The average American heart is in the right place in war times and times of other distress and calamity. The records of every Ohio county show that appropriations were frequent and liberal during the Civil War, and that the home-staying people made every effort to aid the ones in distress at home and in the field. It was no honor to have it said of a business man after that conflict, that *"he got rich during the war."*

As the county has grown in population and wealth, it is natural that the amounts given in war times should be multiplied many times from the days of the Rebellion of States, hence when the last—the great World War was thrust upon us as a nation, the calls for men and money, be they ever so large, were one and all responded to by the loyal citizen—black or white, male of female, one and all gave freely and many until they "felt it" too! The burden of debt is still upon us and will be for a generation to come, but who among the rank and file of good citizens begrudge the sacrifice they made in this war?

Coming down to the amount subscribed and donated by the people of Harrison County, it is best to give a tabulated statement in this connection, that it may be made a permanent record in the county's annals.

The government called upon its citizens to purchase bonds of the Federal Government to fullest possible amount with which to carry on the war. Such bonds were designated "Liberty Loan Bonds" and finally "Victory Loan Bonds."

In the call for the first bond issue the people of Harrison

County Purchased	$ 329,000
In the second call the county purchased	466,300
In the third call the county purchased	470,300
In the fourth call the county purchased	1,054,850
In the fifth "Victory Loan" call the county purchased	590,350
In War Savings Stamps the county purchased	750,000
Total raised for all Government calls	$3,660,800

In addition to this the people of this county donated to the various organizations, such as the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Salvation Army, Knights of Columbus, etc., the amount of $90,000. This amount was given outright, while the above bonds which were bought by the people of the county drew from 3½ to 4¼ per cent interest, yet was not to be called a good investment financially, but such bonds were purchased that the Government might exist and do its part in the great conflict.

The Young Men's Christian Association Drive

As an illustration how the various townships of the county responded to the calls, that made for the cause by the Young Men's Christian Association is here given; the drive was made between the 11th and 18th of November, 1918:

Archer Township raised	$ 1,850
Athens Township raised	2,800
Cadiz Township raised	7,650
Franklin Township raised	1,400
German Township raised	2,700
Green Township raised	4,850
Moorefield Township raised	2,000
Monroe Township raised	1,900
North Township raised	3,100
Nottingham Township raised	1,450
Rumley Township raised	2,300
Shortcreek Township raised	3,500
Stock Township raised	1,400
Washington Township raised	1,800
Total Young Men's Christian Association Fund	$41,000

The Great Drive in November, 1918

When the great drive of November, 1918, came on in Ohio in behalf of the following organizations, Harrison County was also in the procession: What was styled the Paul Revere Patriots and the Sammy Auto Guards, were sent out into each township and village in Ohio, to raise funds for the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, American Library Association and Salvation Army. Hundreds of thousands of farm houses were visited. Thousands of sheets of literature were distributed in each county. The Paul Revere Patriot were horsemen dressed like the famous Paul Revere of Revolutionary fame, and they rode through the country, visiting villages and hamlets and farm houses, calling attention to the great "Drive" about to be made, using a bugle or horn that they might get speedy attention of the people who responded nobly, and if they did not, there were committees to "know the reason why."

Peace Celebration

Every town and hamlet in the county held some sort of jubilee when the Armistice was signed, November 11, 1918, but only space can be here allowed to briefly mention the one at county seat Cadiz:

There were two celebrations, really, in Cadiz over this joyous event, one was rather premature, however, as it proved to be a false alarm. At that time (November 7) there was much excitement, bells rang, the band was out and played patriotic airs on the public square. Before the crowd disbanded Reverend Gilmore of the United Pres-

byterian church offered prayer and Reverend Sebastian announced a regular celebration for the evening at which time there were addresses by Reverend Brown of the Methodist Episcopal church, Reverends Sebastian, Gilmore, R. H. Minteer and R. F. Ballard, with a prayer by Reverend Lippincott of the Presbyterian church.

But it was discovered that the Newspaper Association Press dispatches were misleading and that the armistice had not yet been signed. But in a few days the true intelligence did arrive of peace between the warring nations. It was then the people of Cadiz again assembled. The news came Monday morning, very early, and the bells of the city never made more noise than on that day—keeping it up till night fall; steam whistles screeched, and every person on the street tried to make more noise than his next neighbor could. This all wound up with a grand parade. A part of this celebration included an address by Sergt. Paul J. Barnaby, from Camp Sherman, who spoke from the steps of the Fourth National Bank on the Seventh War Activities Drive. All in all this day will long be remembered, and its annual anniversaries will doubtless be perpetuated even as our Fourth of July occasion.

Faithfulness of Local War Board

Perhaps no man in Harrison County rendered greater service, officially and personally, than did Judge John D. Worley during the World War and he advocated this country uniting with the allies many months before war was finally declared. It was he who presided at the first war meeting; by virtue of his office he recommended the appointment of the members of the County Selective Draft Board; was chairman of the Executive Board; was chairman of the Legal Advisory Board; was chairman of the County War Organization, as well as chairman of the last four Liberty Loan campaigns. Since the close of the war he has been identified, and is now, in Red Cross work, and helped to look into the immediate needs of worthy cases where relief is given out by the Chapter of Red Cross of Harrison County.

Of the faithful, and at times sacrificing, character of the work that was performed by others in official capacity in the war work in this county, let it be stated that the lawyers, the physicians, the ministers, the banks and newspapers, each and all, with a rare exception, gave freely of their time and talents throughout the entire war period and certainly did their "bit" (as requested by the Chief Executive, President Woodrow Wilson) to bring about peace in Europe. Personal business duties and cares were laid aside and all of these professional men were ready to go out over the county and raise money for the cause, and they succeeded remarkably well. Again busy business men and mechanics closed their shops and answered every call made to them by the government at Washington. The small remuneration (where any was given) illy repaid these men for the time spent, but they were patriotic and cared only for peace and return of the soldiers.

Cadiz Brass Band

Truly Befitting Services

Upon the death of Howard Polen, the first soldier to be killed from this county, memorial services were held by the citizens of his home township—Germano—and the local Draft Board went up from Cadiz. Judge John D. Worley spoke among others present.

When Clarence Johnson, a colored soldier from Cadiz died in Texas, his remains were brought home and a full military burial was accorded him, so far as possible. This was brought about by the local Draft Board at the timely suggestion of one of its members, John M. Ramsey. The services were held at the African Methodist Episcopal church, under direct charge of the Draft Board, the Cadiz Grand Army Post and citizens generally. These organizations met at the courthouse, went to the church and also accompanied the remains to the City Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Young and Professor Lucas were the speakers.

Harrison County, Ohio, like the nation, "forgets not her defenders."

County War Board

The Harrison County Select Draft Board, as appointed by Judge John D. Worley, May 22, 1917, was as follows: Charles F. Barnes, of Scio; Holmes M. Thompson, Cadiz, and Dr. R. P. Rusk, the examining physician, who was appointed by the District Medical Board. Holmes M. Thompson, after a short time, resigned on account of ill health and farm duties and was succeeded by John A. Hanna. This Board entered upon its duties, serving together until August, 1917, when Charles F. Barnes and John A. Hanna resigned. The names of John M. Ramsey and Thomas J. Reese were recommended by Judge Worley to fill the vacancy caused by the above named resignations. The new members—Ramsey and Reese, received their commissions from President Woodrow Wilson shortly thereafter. They continued in office until the end of the war with the exception of Dr. Rusk whose resignation was accepted in December, 1917, and Dr. S. B. McGavran succeeded him. This Board taking up the work of examining and looking after the questionnaires, serving day, night and sometimes on the Sabbath day through the heat of the conflict, standing firmly to their convictions of right and wrong, trying to do their duty toward their country and their fellow men.

The clerks of the Board were as follows: At first James T. Coil, who was subsequently made secretary of the County Loan Campaign and aided in raising even more than the county's quota. Succeeding Mr. Coil, Ed T. Arnold, of Cadiz, was inducted into service, sent to Camp Sherman, was returned to Cadiz to the Local Board for clerical work and remained until the close of the war, when ordered to Camp Sherman for his discharge. Mr. Arnold proved to be a most excellent man for the position he was called upon to fill and but few Boards in Ohio show a better record than the one made by the ability and hard work of every member of the Harrison County Board, especially much credit is due to Mr. Arnold. Howard Smith, of Cadiz, a young lawyer, was appointed chief clerk in place of Mr. Arnold, until the return of the latter from Camp Sherman.

The county War Boards were greatly aided by the volunteer services of a large number of school teachers throughout the county, who performed much copying for the Board, and this as well as the duties performed by the doctors all over the county, was without remuneration. The doctors in the side towns and villages materially assisted the Board and its chief examiner in getting the men ready for camp without delay.

Without going further into detail concerning the work of the Local Selective Draft Board, without singling out those in the various townships in Harrison County who did a vast amount of excellent work, including the noble-hearted women of the county, who were ever zealous in the Red Cross and other benevolent undertakings of war work, let it be said that the county was exceptionally free from "slackers," the rank and file of public and private citizens did all within their power to meet the requirements of the putting down of the world's greatest conflict.

Of the work of the Liberty Loan Committee, it should be added that Judge John D. Worley was chairman and Charles E. Stewart vice-chairman.

CHAPTER XVI

CHURCHES OF THE COUNTY

Pioneer Churches—Church Census in 1890—Friends—African Methodists — United Brethren — Presbyterian — United Presbyterian—Adventists—Methodist Protestant—German Reformed—Methodist Episcopal—Lutheran—Baptist—Disciples.

The pioneers who settled in Harrison County forgot not the God of their fathers, but after building their rude cabin homes, erected therein the altar and had their family worship. As soon as a sufficient number had located in any one given neighborhood, churches were formed and houses of worship erected. Dr. Crawford in an historic address nearly thirty years ago, stated that the Rankin Methodist church was organized in David Rankin's log cabin in 1814. The first prayer meeting in Harrison County was held at Buskirk's cabin and from it came the Dickerson Methodist Church. The first sermon preached in Cadiz was by Rev. John Rea, a Presbyterian minister in 1804, at the base of a large walnut tree that stood to the south of the courthouse site.

In 1893 the county had more than ninety places of public worship, with 7,133 church members enrolled. The church buildings were sufficient in capacity to hold every man, woman and child in the county.

The 1890 Church Census

Churches	No.	Membership	Value of Church	Capacity
Friends	3	333	$ 3,800	815
African M. E.	2	160	3,000	500
United Brethren	5	442	7,270	1,700
Presbyterians	13	1,747	55,500	4,950
United Presbyterians	6	507	28,300	2,200
Adventists	1	14	500	120
Methodist Protestant	1	60	300	400
Methodist Episcopal	34	3,335	89,600	10,850
German Reformed	1	62	1,500	400
Lutheran	2	181	4,000	550
Baptist	3	100	2,250	500
Disciples	4	244	3,750	1,250
Union Sunday Schools	13	6,570	----	----

Pioneer Churches of Cadiz

In Hanna's Historical Collection of Harrison County, the introduction to the churches of Cadiz reads in part as follows:

"In taking up the early history of the churches of Cadiz we find that some years elapsed after the town was established before any church or organization was made. The Presbyterian worshipers of the community were then included in the congregation of Beech Springs and ministered to by Rev. John Rea who undoubtedly preached in Cadiz at private dwellings before 1810. Most of the first settlers who took up land in the vicinity of Cadiz seemed to have been of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian faith, among them being the large families of the McFaddens, Gilmores, Jamisons and Craigs from Washington County, Pennsylvania. The membership of this church in America is made up chiefly from descendants of the Scotch-Irish immigrants who came to America from Ulster after the close of the Revolutionary war. More than 90 per cent of the pre-revolutionary emigration from Ireland consisted of Presbyterians of the old school. The later emigrants on first coming to Pennsylvania where their relations or friends had settled many years before, found much of the best lands taken in these older settlements. Though at first they settled in the western counties of the Keystone State they were not satisfied with their condition but usually took up with the earliest opportunity of bettering it. This came to them with the opening to settlement of the lands in the Northwest Territory; and it was not many months after the land office was opened at Steubenville before many of the choicest tracts in the vicinity of Cadiz were occupied by these Washington County Scotch-Irish. During the time between their removal to Harrison County and the organization of the Associate Reform Presbyterian church, at Cadiz, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that they were without occasional religious services. The present United Presbyterian church of Cadiz, as of other churches of that denomination, throughout the country, was formed in 1858 by the union of the two former congregations known as the Associate Presbyterians and the Associate Reformed Presbyterions. Prior to the formation of the Second Ohio Associate Reformed Presbytery in 1824, Cadiz was included in the territory of the Presbytery of Monongahela and as such was doubtless visited and preached to by ministers belonging to that Presbytery who were resident of Washington County. And it is reasonable to assume that many of them came as missionaries before the formal organization of the congregation in 1810. It is probable that a small log church had been erected in Cadiz Township by this congregation some years before the erection of their meeting house in Cadiz village."

The Harrison County records show that lots numbered 58, 59 and 60 in the town of Caliz (later the property of A. H. Carnahan) were deeded to "John McFadden, Samuel Carnahan, John Craig, William Hamilton and John Jamison, trustees appointed by the Associated Reformed congregation of Cadiz," for the purpose of a meeting house for public worship.

The Methodist Episcopal Church—Cadiz

This is among the historic old churches of Harrison County and hence more than a brief, passing notice should be given space in this chapter. Prior to 1885 the following sketch was written by William

M. McConnell, and giving as it does much of the early history of the society, it is here made use of, the same coming down to a date after the present church edifice was erected in 1876:

"The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in Harrison County as early as the year 1801. The first Methodist emigrants settled on the south branch of Short Creek and consisted of Joseph Holmes, Samuel Humes, William Walraven, Isaac Buskirk and others. Soon after Thomas Dickerson came from Redstone, Fayette County, Pennsylvania and cleared some land and built a cabin near the settlement. Through his labors and influence a class was formed, prayer meetings were established and the people instructed in religion. Following the labors and progress of this good man, came the itinerant minister—Asa Shinn—and the first Methodist Episcopal Church of the county was erected and named 'Dickerson.' In 1802, the first seed was planted by Henry Johnson who penetrated the forests to that place, and gathered to him after a while, a Methodist class. As early as 1814 there were societies organized at Rankin, Deersville, Bethel, Morris West, two miles northeast of Cadiz and at Cadiz. In 1807-08, Rev. James B. Finley traveled through this region and organized a number of classes in the western part of the county. He preached with such power as to impress himself and his message upon the minds of the people so that neither were ever forgotten. Reverend Finley has given us, in a book of his life, an account of his work during these years and the description of his circuit as it had been formed by Rev. James Watt. It was called 'Wills Creek Circuit' and was not less than seventy-five miles in extent. Beginning at Zanesville and running east, it embraced all the settlements on the Wheeling road on to Salt Creek and Buffalo fork of Wills Creek, thence down to Cambridge, and Leatherwood, on Stillwater, including all the settlements on its various branches, to the mouth, thence up the Tuscarawas, through New Philadelphia, thence up Sandy View to Canton and on to Carter's, thence up Sandy to Sugar Creek and down said creek to the mouth, thence down the Tuscarawas to William Butts, thence down to mouth of White Woman, thence after crossing the river and including all the settlements of the Wapatomica, down to Zanesville to place of beginning.

"About this time the society and the classes in the territory of Harrison County, were placed in West Wheeling Circuit. This circuit was composed of three counties, Harrison, Belmont and Jefferson and belonged to the Baltimore Conference. While in the Baltimore Conference Thornton Fleming was presiding elder and R. R. Roberts preacher in charge. At a conference held in 1808, the West Wheeling Circuit was transferred to the Western Conference with James Quinn as presiding elder; Jacob Young preacher in charge, and James Wilson, James Watts and Thomas Church assistants. Together with the brethren were others, named, Revs. Michael Ellis, Caleb Humphrey and Archibald McElroy, the latter at that time a vigorous local preacher and afterwards a regular itinerant preacher.

"The early history of the church scarcely furnishes a more singular character than that of McElroy. He was without advantages in his youth and of very limited education. But endowed with good

sense, great natural and moral courage and with all an honest man, he enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Possessed of stout frame, manly bearing and open and frank countenance and being absolutely 'fearless in pursuit of the right he won the respect of all even those of the baser sort.' At a time when the traffic in intoxicating liquors was some part of almost every man's business and when scarcely a man was to be found either in the pulpit or out of it, to open his mouth on the subject, McElroy came forward with lance and trumpet—an unpolished lance, but a trumpet with no uncertain sound —and made war with the beast. He delivered hundreds of temperance lectures, the most electrifying ever heard in the State of Ohio. Without any temperance organizations or newspapers to support him, with many of the clergy opposed to him and very few to encourage him, alone in those pioneer times, he lifted up his standard. As a preacher he was enthusiastic and successful. It is said that at one of his quarterly meetings the church could not hold the congregation and they resorted to a grove in the neighborhood. The master of a dancing school in the place and some of his pupils, went to the church late and finding it vacated, danced a while when the master said: 'Now let us go to the church and get converted.' When they reached the ground the preacher, Reverend Swayze, was closing his sermon with a thrilling exhortation. The master listened for a few minutes and fell to the ground crying for mercy. McElroy was on hand and when he saw the dancing master down, he improvised an altar and cried: 'All hands to, here is a bull in the net, here is a man who taught the people to serve the devil by rule, and I pray God to break his fiddle, and convert his soul, and turn his heart to sing his praise.' "

Rev. J. B. Finley says in his autobiography that this occurred at St. Clairsville, but Alfred Brownson insists that it took place at Cadiz.

"In those years when churches were very small, and when the settlers lived in cabins and many of them in rude huts, the people sought the groves and camp meetings were of wonderful interest and success to the new and restless church. We have accounts of these meetings being held within the bounds of West Wheeling Circuit as early as 1808. In that year there was one held at St. Clairsville, under the management of James Quinn and Isaac Young, at which with very little ministerial assistance, more than one hundred were added to the church.

"A camp meeting was held near Cadiz in 1812, which was attended by many of the leading preachers of the conference. Bishop Asbury came from a meeting at Uniontown, Pennsylvania to attend the meeting at Cadiz. Jacob Gruber, then presiding elder of the Ohio district of the Baltimore Conference, accompanied him. Rev. William Lamden, who was probably in charge of the West Wheeling Circuit, was present with the able support of such men as Rev. J. D. Finley, Rev. Michael Ellis and Rev. Archibald McIlroy. The order of the meetings was generally good; but a slight interruption occurred on Saturday night. On that occasion Bishop Asbury took the stand at midnight and after saying some kind things told the rabble that the Methodists were not all sanctified and if they persisted in disobeying the rules of the meeting they would find that out. The Bishop

preached during the meeting. The ministrations were all able and much good was done.

"Just when the Methodist society in Cadiz was formed is not known, but about 1811. As early as 1806 or 1807 a few families met together from time to time, going from house to house, with prayer and religious services. More frequently than at any other place, these services were held at Brother James Simpson's, the father of the renowned Bishop Simpson. The services continued until about 1815 when the society was organized and a board of trustees chosen for the purpose of erecting a house of worship. This board consisted of Matthew Simpson, (the Bishop's uncle) William Tipton, Joseph Tingley and Thomas Inskepp. April 20, 1816, they purchased a lot at the south corner of Spring and Buffalo streets and erected thereon a small church. In this church the Methodists of Cadiz worshiped without pride or ostentation and without preserving much history for twenty years.

OLD FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CADIZ, WHERE BISHOP SIMPSON PREACHED FIRST SERMON

"In this building, which was standing when this sketch was written, although much dilapidated, was used for a tenement house, the renowned Bishop Simpson preached many of his most powerful sermons there. In fact he was at this time sent as an associate pastor to the church and made his home there. Being of very progressive views, he suggested to the church the advantages of having a Sabbath school. The older and wiser brethren shook their heads and said it would not do to bring the children into the church with their dirty faces on Sabbath, that they had hard work enough to keep the house clean and in order as it was. The young preacher finally succeeded in organizing a Sabbath school in the house, upon the condition that he would sweep the house after Sabbath school. This is reputed to be the first Methodist Sabbath School to be established and the only one existing for many years.

"Before the removal of Mr. Simpson measures were introduced with a view to the incorporation of the society and to replace the old church with a more commodious and better structure. In December, 1835, the legislature of Ohio passed an act of incorporation and Matthew Simpson, Edward Tipton, William Tingley, Robert McKee, James Poulson, Philip Trine, John Davis, George White and Elijah Laizure are named in the act as trustees. The Matthew Simpson named at the head of the list, was an uncle of the Matthew who later became Bishop Simpson.

"When this church was incorporated Cadiz was the chief appointment of the then St. Clairsville Circuit. The other appointments were Dickerson's New Athens, Stiers, Uniontown, Eatons', Wesley Chapel, Bates's, Neff's, Weige's, Mt. Glenn (Crossroads), Scotts's, Bridgeport, Martin's Ferry, Crose's and Harrisville. Two preachers on the circuit. The first record of names of preachers is Rev. I. C. Taylor, pastor in charge. when the second church was built, and James Drummond, his colleague, the latter having been received on trial at the conference the spring previous.

"Cadiz remained on this circuit until 1866, when it became a regular station. The lot upon which the second church was built and upon which now stands the third commodious structure, was deeded to the congregation by William Tingley and wife. Mr. Tingley was permitted to live many years afterward and was one of the church's most ready and willing workers. Among other names as members appear Edmond Tipton and wife, Robert McKee and wife, Michael McConnell and wife, Charles Chapman, wife and daughters, Judge Turner, Mrs. Major Lacy, Thomas Thompson, Matthew White, Mrs. William Arnold, and Mrs. Dr. McBean. All of them have been called from the church militant to the church triumphant. The second church building was commenced in 1835 but was not finished until 1836. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. Wesley Browning, of Wheeling. Bishop Simpson, who was stationed then in Monongahela City, preached at night."

In passing let this be said of the great Bishop Matthew Simpson: In Cadiz Bishop Simpson was born June 21, 1811. Here he attended his first school and acquired the rudiments of an education. Here he read medicine and afterward practiced medicine in the town and community. He was converted in his early youth at a camp-meeting held in a grove in the Dickerson neighborhood and soon afterward started in Cadiz the first young men's prayer meeting and a little later organized the first Sunday school in the town. An account of this the reader will find in the previous paragraphs in this chapter.

In this first little church in Cadiz young Simpson made his first public address on a religious subject and was later appointed to preach regularly at Cadiz. He was often in Cadiz after he became known throughout the church. When the present church edifice was finished Bishop Simpson preached the dedicatory sermon.

This church has had some famous men for its pastors. James Drummond, a great organizer and eloquent preacher and church builder. William Hunter, editor, educator, author of one of our great hymns "My Heavenly Home is Bright and Fair." In this

church are relatives of Bishop Birney and here also was born Harold Lynn Hough and in his boyhood was converted at the altar of this church.

The present church building was named "The Drummond Methodist Episcopal Church of Cadiz" in honor of Rev. James Drummond. This building, a magnificent structure of brick, was begun in April, 1875, and completed in May, 1876, at a cost of $22,000. It was dedicated May 7, 1876, out of debt. Bishop Simpson preached the dedicatory sermon and chaplain McCabe (later Bishop) was present and sang.

In 1894 extensive repairs and the adding of a pipe organ cost the church upwards of $7,000.

On the night of June 20, 1908, the church was struck by lightning and damaged by fire to the amount of $6,000.

As to parsonages it may be said that this church has had but two—a frame house of seven rooms on North Main Street, costing $4,000. This was owned and occupied by the church for forty-five years. It was sold in 1917 for $2,525. The present parsonage is one of the finest in Methodism, situated on Lincoln Avenue and valued at $18,000. This property was given to the church by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sumner Scott, the church taking possession upon Mrs. Scott's death in October, 1917, her husband having died in February of that year. Rev. A. A. Brown, D. D., moved into the parsonage about November 1st. With the parsonage came many pieces of valuable furniture, rugs, carpets, etc. This property should stand as an abiding memorial of the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Scott.

The present (1920) total church membership of this church is five hundred and eighty-nine (589); the present Sunday school membership is five hundred and forty-eight (548). George A. Martin is superintendent.

List of Pastors

But few churches can furnish a complete list of their pastors, running back a century and more, hence this list is here appended: (To about 1870, two served on this circuit.)

James B. Finley, 1811-16.
Jacob Young, 1811-12.
Michael Ellis, 1812-14.
William Lambdeb, 1814-16.
Caleb Humphrey, 1816-20.
Archibald McElroy, 1816-22.
James Roberts, 1822-25.
John McMahon, 1822-25.
Daniel Limerick, 1825-28.
Simon Lauck, 1825-28.
Thomas Hudson, 1828-30.
S. R. Brockunier, 1828-29.
William Tipton, 1829-30.
William Knox, 1830-32.
Aurora Callender, 1832-34.
Matthew Simpson, 1832-34.
James C. Taylor, 1834-37; 1841-42.
James Drummond, 1834-37; 1869-72.
I. R. Miner, 1837-38.
P. McCue, 1837-38.
Charles Thorn, 1838-39; 1845-47.
Alexander Scott, 1838-39.
Pardon Cook, 1839-40.
J. Hammitt, 1839-40.
Edward Smith, 1840-41.

A. J. Rich, 1840-41.
William F. Lauck, 1841-42.
Wesley Smith, 1842-44.
J. L. Clark, 1842-43.
T. McCleary, 1843-44.
Ebenezer Hays, 1844-45.
B. F. Sawhill, 1844-45.
David Welling, 1845-48.
James C. Merryman, 1847-49.
James Henderson, 1847-48.
J. W. Shirer, 1848-49.
John Moffitt, 1849-51; 1857-59.
Charles Avery Holmes, 1849-51.
Daniel P. Mitchell, 1851-53.
George Crook, 1851-52.
John D. Knox, 1852-53.
S. F. Miner, 1853-55.
A. L. Pettay, 1852-55.
Simon P. Wolff, 1855-57.
Hiram Sinsabaugh, 1855-57.
E. W. Bradey, 1857-59.
W. B. Watkins, 1858-59.
James M. Bray, 1859-60.
H. M. Close, 1859.
James Day, 1859-60.
Alexander Scott, 1860-62.
T. J. Scott, 1860-62.
S. M. Hickman, 1862-63.
S. B. Uber, 1862-63.
J. M. Carr, 1863-66.
William Pittenger, 1866-69.
B. E. Edgell, 1872-73.
I. K. Rader, 1873-74.
A. H. Norcross, 1874-76.
William R. Hunter, 1876-77.
Thomas S. Hodgson, 1877-78.
William L. Dixon, 1878-81.
J. H. Conkle, 1881-83.
S. Y. Kennedy, 1883-85.
George B. Smith, 1885-88.
Anthony W. Butts, 1888-92.
George W. Gray, 1892-93.
John R. Keyes, 1893-95.
William H. Locke, 1895-96.
Harvey Webb, 1896-1900.
Thomas H. Armstrong, 1900-04.
Thomas Wood, 1904-08.
Charles B. Henthorne, 1908-11.
George L. Davis, 1911.
A. A. Brown.

Dickerson Church

October, 1888, Joseph Holmes delivered an historic address on this Methodist Episcopal Church, at the dedication of a new building, near Cadiz, and the author is permitted to draw freely from the same for this chapter:

The history of the Dickerson society commences early in the nineteenth century. As early as March, 1801, Joseph Holmes moved to the farm on which he lived and died. Soon after the following came into the neighborhood: Joseph Huff, William Walraven, Thomas Dickerson, Eli Dickerson, William Scoles, James and Thomas Worley, Abraham Holmes and William Welling. In the autumn of 1802, Thomas Dickerson settled on the farm on which Dickerson Church is located. He was a man of strong religious convictions and during the same autumn he succeeded in organizing a prayer meeting circle, at which he gave religious instructions to those who attended the meetings. These meetings were held weekly from house to house.

In 1804 a society of Methodists was formed with Thomas Dickerson duly appointed class-leader. Among the original members of the society were: Thomas Dickerson and wife, Joseph Holmes and wife, William Walraven and wife, William Scoles and wife, James Worley and wife, Abraham Holmes and wife, Eli Dickerson and wife, William Welling and wife, and James Jones and wife. Preaching was held like the prayer meetings, from house to house. In those days sermons were like angel's visits, "few and far between."

The first quarterly meeting was held on the farm of Joseph Holmes in the summer of 1805. This meeting was conducted by Rev. Asa Shinn. Methodists from about and beyond Wellsburg, on the Ohio River and from the Holmes Church, on Short Creek, came to the meeting, not only to renew their friendship of other years, but to aid in pushing forward the cause of Christ.

It may seem strange to those of modern times when we describe the arrangements for holding this first quarterly meeting. The meeting was held in the grove. The seats were made of rails, logs and puncheons. A few puncheons were used for a platform. In each of two trees, standing about six feet apart, a notch was cut and in those notches was placed a puncheon about sixteen inches wide, and on this the preacher laid his Bible, and this was the makeup of the preacher's pulpit. The meeting was one of great spiritual power and several persons united with the church.

DICKERSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OLDEST CHURCH IN OHIO, ORGANIZED IN 1804

The second quarterly meeting was held on the farm of Thomas Dickerson in 1807 with the same arrangements and like results. In 1813 a quarterly meeting was held in the barn of Thomas Dickerson conducted by Rev. James Finley. From 1807, preaching services became more frequent. Asa Shinn, James B. Finley, Bishop Roberts and the Reverend McElroy were some of the early itinerate ministers who had preached in this community.

The first church was built in 1817, although the selection of a site for a church had been made in 1806. The first burial in the cemetery was in 1807. The ground was conveyed by Thomas Dickerson and wife to Joseph Holmes, William Scoles, William Welling, James Worley and Abraham Holmes as trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The organization of the Dickerson Church is clearly traceable to the labors of Bishop Asbury and Bishop McKendree, from the fact that the first members of the church came from Virginia and Pennsylvania direct from the fields of labor of these great and good men. But directly to Thomas Dickerson, more than to any other, belongs the honor of the organization of the church at this place. He was blessed with a fine social nature and a vigorous constitution. His piety was deep and uniform. * * * From 1817 to 1828, the church moved steadily forward. In 1828 Thomas Hudson and S. R. Brockunier were appointed to the West Wheeling circuit and this circuit included the Dickerson appointment. During this year, there were some accessions to the church and the membership was greatly revived. But the year 1829 is especially remarkable for its great spiritual prosperity at Dickerson's. During this year Thomas Hudson and William Tipton were traveling the circuit and Joshua Monroe, presiding elder.

At the first meeting of the quarterly conference that year, a resolution was passed to hold a camp-meeting on the farm of Thomas Dickerson. The meeting was appointed and was largely attend. In the "Life and Times of Rev. Thomas M. Hudson," he says as the meeting progressed, the work of revival greatly increased, awakenings became more general and conversions more frequent every day. * * * He tells us, that among the numerous subjects of that great revival that he received into the church at Cadiz, many interesting young men, five of whom became ministers of the gospel. Bishop Simpson was one of them.

Some weeks after the close of the camp-meeting, Hudson determined to hold a meeting at the Dickerson appointment. As a result of this meeting, over sixty persons professed conversion. This revival included to a greater or less extent, the families of the entire neighborhood and bore its fruit many years.

From 1829 to 1835, the church was in a prosperous condition. But during 1835 and 1836 many of the members of the Dickerson appointment moved their membership to New Athens. The number thus removed was about twenty-five. This greatly weakened the Dickerson society. This removal of membership was caused by a new church being built at New Athens. But those remaining still adhered to the society with a strong faith. In 1839 the second camp-meeting was held on the old camp ground. As a result of this meeting, several more united with the society. From 1840 to 1850, the membership remained about the same. There were several additions to the church in 1851 and 1852, but during the winter of 1853, a revival meeting was held by Rev. D. P. Mitchell and Rev. J. B. Knox. This was the last protracted effort ever held in the old church building. It was the opinion of many and the desire of others, that as soon as Thomas Dickerson was gone, the old church should be abandoned, and that the members of the society should either go to Cadiz or New Athens—but those persons were much mistaken. Mr. Dickerson died. The workmen fell but still the work went on. The mantle of Thomas Dickerson was resting on the shoulders of his son, Joseph Dickerson. By much labor of his own, with such help

as he could secure, the second church was built in 1854. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Doctor Nesbitt. After the building of the new church the society received new life. The membership increased from sixty-five in 1856 to ninety-three in 1858. For the next two years after the membership remained about the same.

The next four years were years of war and while the society and community were loyal to the church, they were also loyal to the government. In proof of this, twenty-eight of the young men that were either members or patrons of the society, gave their services to their country. Within a circle of one and one-fourth miles from the church, thirty-eight of our best and bravest young men left for the seat of war. It is not saying too much when we declare that the Dickerson neighborhood furnished more soldiers to the square mile than any other country place in the county.

The first Sabbath school was organized in 1825, with Joseph Dickerson as superintendent.

This history would be deficient without the names of its class leaders from its organization down to the date of this sketch. They are as follows: Thomas Dickerson was leader for forty-eight years. During the latter part of his life, he had an assistant. The next in order were Joseph Dickerson, Joshua Dickerson, A. H. Thomas, William Perry, Washington Soule, Joseph Holmes, Abraham Holmes, R. B. Green, S. M. Dickerson and J. B. Holmes. From 1804 to 1855 there was but one class. In the latter year, it was divided into three classes and a leader appointed for each class.

"Time has removed nearly all who were born before the building of the first church, only three remain with us (in 1888). They are Asa and Mary Holmes and (Knob) Joshua Dickerson." (See list of 1919 churches.)

Bethel Church

This was formed one mile north of Cadiz in 1811 by Rev. James B. Finley. Its nine charter members were: Morris West, leader; John Baker, Sr., and Margaret Baker, William Foreman, Sr., and Sarah Foreman, Zebedee Baker and Cassandra Baker, Joseph Kent and Elizabeth Chaney. This was the first class history and the church organization was perfected in 1818, when land was purchased and a log church erected, it being thirty feet square. The seats were split logs with legs in their ends. Preaching was then at noon on Thursdays. A new church was built in 1830 and another in 1839. The brick were made near where the church was built. At first the pulpit was of the upper story type and it took three high steps to get into it; and the preacher had to stand up to see over the top. The seats were high-backed and closed at the bottom. This building cost $1,600. (See list of 1919 churches.)

Rankin Church

This church was organized about 1814 by Rev. James Roberts and Thomas Dickerson. For five years services were held in the log cabin of Thomas Rankin. Among the original members are recalled:

Thomas Rankin, Mary Rankin, James and Hester Rankin, William Johnson and wife, Joshua Dickerson, John Early and wife, Jonathan Early and wife, Margaret Early, Arthur Barrett, Isaac Barrett, William Jones, Rachel Jones.

In 1819 Thomas Rankin donated an acre of land to the society on section 31, in Moorefield Township for the site of the church and burying ground. At one date this church had a membership of one hundred, but before 1850 the membership begun to decrease and got as low as thirteen. In 1870 a new building was erected after which the interest and membership rapidly increased. (See list of 1919 churches.)

Methodist Churches of Harrison County—1920

The subjoined is a tabulated list of Methodist Episcopal churches in Harrison County in the autumn of 1919:

Cadiz—See detailed history of above.
Asbury Chapel, on New Athens charge.
Dickerson Chapel, on New Athens charge.
Bethel Chapel, on New Athens charge.
Rankin Chapel, on New Athens charge.
Harrisville, on the Adena charge.
Georgetown, on the Adena charge.
Hopedale, on the Bloomington charge, Edward R. Reed, pastor.
Jefferson.
Howards Chapel, Jefferson charge.
New Athens, on New Athens charge.
Rankin, on New Athens charge.
Jewett, on Jewett charge, J. A. Rutledge, pastor.
Hanover, on Jewett charge.
New Rumley, on Germano charge, C. E. Ross, pastor.
Piedmont.
Moorefield, Piedmont charge.
Bethel, on Deersfield charge.
Deersville, Deersville charge.
Mount Zion, Bowerston charge.
Pleasant Valley, Deersville charge.
Mount Hope, Deersville charge.
Scio, Scio charge.
Conotton, Bowerston charge.
Bowerston, Bowerston charge.
Plum Run, Bowerston charge.
Tippecanoe, Tippecanoe charge.
Freeport, Freeport charge, Barnesville district.
Smyrna, Freeport charge, Barnesville district.

St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church

This church is situated at Cadiz at the corner of Market and Buffalo streets. It dates its organization back to 1851—sixty-nine years ago—a dozen years before the colored race became free men and women. It now has a total membership of one hundred and

forty-two. It has a Sunday school of one hundred and sixty members, with W. H. Lucas as its superintendent. It is impossible to give the names of the pastors for the first decade in the history of this church, but since 1860 the list of pastors in charge is as follows: Rev. Alexander Austin, M. M. Smith, M. F. Welker, Surgus Jones, Solomon Thompson, Jesse Henderson, C. T. Shaffer, Jacob Cole, ——— Newman, W. H. Brown, W. T. Maxwell, James Ross, B. S. Lee, D. W. Butler, C. S. Gee, B. M. Carson, J. M. Means, James Tate, John Mason, P. J. Blackburn, J. S. Singleton, H. F. Fox, Oliver W. Childers, Charles H. Young and present pastor, George C. Cotton.

As to church building let it be stated that this congregation at first worshipped pioneer style, in a log church on West Spring Street, near the depot. The second building was purchased from the United Presbyterian people on North Buffalo Street, near the corner of Market. This was bought about 1860 and served well its purpose until 1916. During 1916 the present beautiful red pressed brick edifice at the corner of Market and Buffalo streets was erected under the pastorate of Rev. Oliver W. Childers. The present value of the church and parsonage is estimated at not less than $25,000.

Bowerston Methodist Episcopal Church

This church was organized about 1876 by Rev. William McCarty with charter members as follows: Alexander Gamble and wife, Joseph Gamble, James Messenger and wife, a little later were added John Addleman and wife, E. M. Long and wife, George T. McKean and wife, James McKean and wife, Thomas A. Newell and wife, John Sams and wife, David Brower and wife, and a few others, whose names appeared on an early record which is now lost.

The church now has a total membership of one hundred and fifty-nine; Sunday school has an attendance of one hundred and eighty-four under care of superintendent L. G. Newell.

When first formed this church belonged to the Leesville circuit, but in 1891 it was made the head of a new circuit called Bowerston with a pastor residing at Bowerston; Bowerston and Conotton were taken off from the Leesville circuit with Plum Run and Mount Zion composed the Bowerston circuit. Rev. John D. Vail was pastor when the change was effected.

The following pastors have served this church since its formation: Revs. William McCarty, J. Q. A. Miller, I. K. Rader, Thomas W. Anderson, E. R. Jones, John Beetham, John D. Vail, J. W. Stephan, N. B. Stewart, Edward Williams, W. E. Beotticher, John C. Winters, D. B. Cope, R. B. Van Fossen, W. T. Walters, E. L. Lea, and present pastor, Rev. C. H. Roe.

The first church building was a frame structure about 24 by 28 feet. It was on Main Street and worth about $600. The present frame church is 40 by 70 feet and was erected in 1880, dedicated in 1881; was built under pastorate of Rev. John Quincy Adams Miller. Under the pastorate of Rev. John C. Winters, in 1911, the Sunday school room, Ladies Aid room and kitchen were built; this addition was 36 by 40 feet and the present value of the church is about $8,000.

The day on which this church was dedicated proved to be a very rainy day and this looked as though it would be hard work to raise sufficient money to clear the property of a debt of $1,400 hanging over it, but the faithful ones were induced to "go still deeper" and raised the necessary amount to pay the debt and the church was dedicated. Everyone aided in the building operations, money, work, material, sawing and timbers all were freely donated inside and outside the membership.

A parsonage house was built in 1909 at a cost of about $1,600.

The Presbyterian and Cadiz Churches

The first mention of Cadiz as a separate congregation on the records of the Presbytery of Ohio appears under date of Wednesday, June 11, 1816. The Presbytery having met at Raccoon in Washington County, Pennsylvania, applications for supplies were made from Cadiz and Freeport. Mr. Joseph Stevenson was appointed to preach at Cadiz on the second Sabbath of July and Elisha Macurdy one Sabbath at his discretion. Rev. John Rea was appointed to supply at Freeport on the first Sabbath of July. The Presbytery met again at the same place on October 25, 1816 and application for supplies were again received from Cadiz and from Freeport. On the following day "Mr. (John) Munson licentiate from Presbytery of Hartford, Ohio, was granted leave to itinerate and ordered to supply Cadiz the fourth Sabbath of October and Freeport the first Sabbath of January." Rev. Moses Allen was directed to preach at Cadiz on the second Sabbath of December and John Rea one Sabbath at his discretion. Rev. Joseph Anderson was likewise appointed to preach at Freeport on the third Sabbath of November; and Andrew Gwinn at Cadiz on the second Sabbath of November. From this time on supplies seem to have been sent as frequently as Presbytery could furnish them until the installation of a regular minister.

No better historical account of this church can be given than to quote from the sermon by Rev. W. P. Shrom, D. D., on August 21, 1884, which reads as follows:

"If the records to which we have had access are correct, there was but one white family living within the limits of what is now Harrison County previous to the year 1799. This was the family of Daniel Peterson and his place of residence was at the forks of Short Creek. During the year 1799 Mr. Alexander Henderson and his family moved into this vicinity from Washington County, Pennsylvania. In the following year immigration set in chiefly from western Pennsylvania and the ancestors of a large portion of the present inhabitants made this region their home, the names of Craig, Jamison, McFadden and others being almost as familiar then as now.

"The immigration was evidently very rapid for in 1820 the population of the county is given at 14,345 and in 1830 at 20,920, while the population given in the census of 1880 is only 20,455, being less than that given in 1830 by 465.

"The county was organized in 1813 from portions being struck off from Tuscarawas and Jefferson counties. The town of Cadiz was laid out in 1803 or 1804 by Messrs. Biggs and Beatty. The present

ground was then covered by a heavy forest and inhabited by the Indian and such wild animals as abounded in this region. The town was laid out at this precise point because of its being the junction of two roads—one from Pittsburg and one from Washington, Pennsylvania, via Wellsburg, leading to Zanesville. Very early in the history of the settlement of this county attention was given to the organization and building of churches. The first church built in this region was what is still familiarly known as Beech Springs church—one mile west of the eastern boundary line of this county. Its first building was a small log structure which was destroyed by fire. This was succeeded by a larger one holding a thousand people and was the center to which all Presbyterians attended from a wide range of country. It was at one period the largest Presbyterian Church in this State, numbering upwards of four hundred members. The Rev. John Rea became pastor of this church in 1804 at which time what is now Cadiz was regarded as in the central portion of his parish. His first sermon in this immediate vicinity was preached in 1805 in a private house. As was then the custom, he continued to preach at different points in his large parish, and this region became one of these preaching points. The services were generally held on Sabbath afternoons or evenings in private houses, or in the log schoolhouse as was most convenient. This was continued until 1817, when under the direction of the Presbytery of Ohio, with Mr. Rea as chairman of the committee, the Presbyterian Church of Cadiz was organized."

In his historical sketches Mr. Rea says: "I first saw the ground on which Cadiz is now located, in 1804, when the place now occupied by the courthouse and other public buildings was a forest of oak, walnut and sugar trees." Mr. Rea continued to preach after the organization of the church as stated supply until 1820. The history of the church from its organization is a little more difficult to trace from the fact that the early records of the church have been lost. The earliest sessional record we have been able to find is June 18, 1831, so that fourteen years of the most valuable records are wanting.

The church was organized under the Ohio Presbytery and was for a time under its care. Then in 1819 the Presbytery of Steubenville was struck off by the order of the Pittsburgh synod and this church then belonged to that Presbytery until 1839 when the Presbytery of St. Clairsville was organized under whose care the church is at this time.

In Steubenville records of 1820, Cadiz church appears with several others—the last on the list as "vacant not able." The same record occurs in 1821 with the addition that Obediah Jennings of Steubenville First Church was appointed to preach at Cadiz. At a meeting of the Presbytery held April 16, 1822, at Two Ridges, Matthew McCoy appears before the Presbytery and presented a call for the pastoral services of Mr. Donald McIntosh and was granted permission to prosecute the call before the Presbytery of Ohio of which he was then a licentiate. The call was accepted and Mr. McIntosh was ordained and installed pastor of this church October 17, 1822, Rev. Obediah Jennings preaching the sermon and Rev. John Rea delivering the charge (whether to people or pastor is not stated.)

Rev. Donald McIntosh was the first pastor that served this church.

He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, but came to this country early in life and graduated in his collegiate course at Jefferson College in 1817, and was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio.

He continued to serve the church as pastor until 1826 when the pastoral relation was dissolved on account of ill health. Mr. McIntosh then returned to the state of New York and from there he went to Florida in 1828 where he died in 1830. Thus early in life the first preacher passed away to his eternal rest and reward.

The second pastor was the Rev. John McArthur. He was born March 25, 1803 in Argyle, Washington County, New York. He removed to Ohio in 1819, took the degree of A. B. at Jefferson College in September, 1825 and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Hartford, October 3, 1827, then in session at New Lisbon and was ordained and installed pastor of the United charge of the Ridge and Cadiz churches—in the former November 19 and in the latter November 20, 1828 and continued until October 3, 1837, when his relation was dissolved by the Presbytery of Steubenville. Mr. McArthur then removed to Miami University and entered on the duties of a professorship in the Greek language, to which he had been elected, and for twelve years he taught in this university and preached to a small congregation until his death which was in 1849.

The third pastor was Rev. James Kerr. He was born December 23, 1805, in the county of Wigton, Scotland. He immigrated to America in 1832. He finished his education at the University of Glasgow, was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Baltimore, April 27, 1836, and was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Winchester, April 22, 1837, and labored in Hampshire County, Virginia, until July 15, 1838, and being invited he visited the church of Cadiz as a candidate and in due time received a call and was installed pastor, May 6, 1839, by the Presbytery of St. Clairsville and remained sixteen years the incumbent of said office until his death April 19, 1855.

The fourth pastor of this church was Rev. William M. Grimes, born at Crabapple, Belmont County, Ohio, September 15, 1821. He took the degree of A. B. at Franklin College in September, 1844, was licensed to preach the Gospel by the Presbytery of St. Clairsville in April, 1850, was ordained and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church in Concord and also in the church at Bealsville. He remained in that field for six years. He was called to the church at Cadiz, October, 1856. A call from the church at Steubenville was presented before the Presbytery of St. Clairsville for the labors of Reverend Grimes and his relations with the Cadiz church were dissolved, January 25, 1876, after a pastorate of nineteen years.

The fifth pastor of the Cadiz Presbyterian church was Rev. Robert Dickson, called September 18, 1876. Mr. Dickson was born in County Down, Ireland, in 1818, was educated at Belfast Royal College. The first nine years of his ministry were spent in Ireland. In 1850 he came to the United States, continuing his ministry in Pennsylvania

and Ohio. He served a term during the War of the Rebellion, as chaplain of the One Hundredth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was called from the Second Presbyterian church at New Albany to the Cadiz church and was its pastor until 1881, when he was called to Clifton, Ohio. The church was then without a pastor for about two years.

The sixth pastor was Rev. W. P. Shrom, D. D., who came June 14, 1883 and he remained about three years.

The seventh pastor was Rev. J. K. Black serving from April, 1887 to June, 1889.

The eighth pastor was Rev. A. K. Bates, from 1889 to 1891.

The ninth pastor was Rev. J. S. Plumer, D. D., from 1892 to 1911.

The tenth pastor was Rev. R. P. Lippincott who came in December, 1911, and was still serving faithfully and well in December, 1920, having added about 300 to the church under his pastorate.

The present (December 6, 1920) total membership is 606.

Of the church edifice it should be stated that the ground on which the present building stands was purchased from Daniel Kilgore for a consideration of $150. There have been two church buildings on these grounds. The first was built in either 1831 or 1832. It was a spacious structure for the time, and had gallaries on three sides, and was built at a cost of between five and six thousand dollars. The sum was raised by subscription, and partly paid in money and partly in labor. The brick work was done by John Pepper, and the wood work by Mr. Robinson. Before the erection of the building services were held in the courthouse and at private houses; also for a time in the Associate Reformed church.

The present church was dedicated May 25, 1871, the sermon being preached by Dr. S. J. Wilson, of Allegheny Seminary. This house cost about $40,000.

Nottingham and Freeport Churches

Early in the nineteenth century, the territory comprising Nottingham Congregation, together with the region where Cadiz and Freeport are now located, as well as many other portions of Eastern Ohio, were mission fields, sustained partly by the Home Missionary and Synod societies of the Presbyterian Church at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. For nearly sixteen years there was only a mission station within the vicinity of Nottingham church of today; and all was connected with the pastorate at Crabapple. So far as known, Rev. John Rea preached the first sermon in this region, he being of the Beech Spring church. This sermon was preached the second Sabbath in June, 1806, on the old Cunningham place. Dr. Crawford who was pastor of this church for more than forty years, used to write sketches of his work from which we have taken such historical data as is deemed suitable for this abridged chapter on Churches of Harrison County.

In speaking of the Nottingham church and pioneer days, Doctor Crawford says: "In 1806 a stand was erected in a forest at the base of a large tree, where Dr. Rea preached his first sermon in this part of the county. Six weeks after, he returned and held religious serv-

ices in the same place, encouraged by a much larger attendance than on the former occasion. A council was held by a few in connection with the preacher, as to the propriety of an organization at this point; but on more mature reflection it was deemed advisable to make this an outpost for missionary work, tributary to Crabapple church and that their pastor should continue to labor here part of his time, preaching and administering the sealing ordinances of the church to such as desired them, to which all parties agreed. Although there were no formal organization of this church until several years later, yet it was virtually organized under the ministry of Doctor Rea who continued five years to preach occasionally at this point. A part of the time it was in a private house and in suitable weather in the grove.

In 1818 a tent was erected on the south side of the grave-yard by Abraham Brokaw, Robert Baxter, John Glenn and Adam Dunlap. This tent was occupied in the summer season for eight or ten years and the house of Robert Baxter in the winter or stormy days.

Doctor Rea established Nottingham Mission in 1806 and served it at stated times from the beginning until 1810, when all his labors were required at Beech Springs where his pastorate continued forty-five years and during all this time he was much beloved and appreciated by the people. The older members of the congregation were enthusiastically attached to him, both as a spiritual adviser and preacher and well they might be, for he was untiring in his exertions for their well-being.

Thomas B. Clark, a licentiate of the Hartford Presbytery, came here in the spring of 1811 and supplied the Mission Station every fourth Sabbath for six years; for there was no formal organization of a church here then, though often desired, by the scattered families of the "Ball Lick" settlement.

Mr. Clark was ordained and installed at Crabapple by the Presbytery of Ohio, June, 1811, and continued there until dismissed in 1818. He had credit for being quite punctual in his engagements and rarely failed to meet his contracts for public worship, although his labors were abundant for his pastorate covered a territory of about fourteen miles square.

In the spring of 1821 Rev. William Wallace, an evangelist under the Steubenville Presbytery, came here, and after preaching here and elsewhere for about six months, he made application of Presbytery by request of the people, for an organization of a church at the "Tent."

The request was granted and Mr. Wallace was chairman of a committee that organized the church of Nottingham, November 17, 1822, with twenty-two names on the roll as follows: Archbald Todd, Nancy Todd, Thomas Morrow, Jayne Morrow, William Crawford, Adam Dunlap, Abraham Brokaw, Margaret Brokaw, Elizabeth Lafferty, Samuel Lafferty, John Glenn, Nancy Glenn, John Price, Mrs. Price, William Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, John Reed, Ann Reed, Robert Baxter, Margaret Baxter, Mary W. Wallace and Sarah McKibbon.

The stipend was to be paid the minister quarterly, one-fourth in cash and three-fourths in produce. Money was scarce and little to

sell with which to procure it. The products of the ground were few, until the wilderness was subdued and turned into cultivated fields; and after a supply of grain was had the markets were so distant; the labor of shipping so costly, that when the expenses were paid the agriculturist had little left.

The whole amount of salary was $300 per annum, paid equally by this and the Freeport church. To us this appears like a short allowance for the preacher and it surely was. Yet it went as far then as more than double the amount would today. Reverend Wallace died in 1841 and was succeeded by Rev. Gilbert M. Hair, who was then placed in charge of this congregation for two years. Thomas R. Crawford was the next preacher here at Nottingham church.

The first house of worship here was erected of logs, a short distance from the old "Tent." It was built in 1821. In the winter it was heated by placing a huge pile of logs in the center of the room on an earthen floor, whilst the smoke escaped as best it could through the roof.

The second edifice used at Nottingham was a brick structure 40 by 50 feet in size, completed in 1833. Here the congregation worshiped for twenty-nine years, when it became too small, so in 1859 subscription books were opened up and within thirty minutes one-half enough was subscribed for a new building. In February, 1860, a committee went forward with the work of building a church 50 by 73 feet in size with a large gallery and all surmounted by a tower 106 feet high (that was church style in those doys); this house was dedicated, free of debt, April 18, 1861.

Freeport Presbyterian Church

This church was organized in 1821, by the Presbytery of Steubenville. Messrs. Holliday, Leaper and Kincade were ordained ruling elders. The first pastor was Rev. William Wallace, who divided time between Freeport and Nottingham, until the spring of 1839, when he resigned on account of ill health. He died of heart failure in 1841. In 1843 Rev. John Hattery, from Washington Presbytery, became a supply at Freeport. In 1847 he was followed by Rev. Samuel Mahaffey, who remained a supply eight years. In 1859 Rev. John B. Graham became stated supply and remained until 1865; next came Rev. Samuel Mahaffey the second time, serving from 1867 to 1873. Rev. H. R. McDonald came next and served until 1881. Rev. W. A. Williams spplied from 1881-85; Rev. E. C. Eagelson, 1886-88; Rev. M. W. Simpson, 1892-96; Rev. W. H. Tannehill, 1898-1903; Rev. W. L. Beaumont, 1904-05; Rev. M. A. Boyd, 1905-06; Rev. W. C. Beebe, 1906-07; Rev. J. Byers Brice, pastor from September, 1908 to April, 1913; Rev. Robert Lee Brown, pastor from October, 1913, and continues to be pastor.

There are now (1920) 180 members in this church and the Sunday school attendance is 130 usually. The superintendent's name is J. A. Cummings.

The first building was a frame structure; the next was a brick on a different site, built in 1890-91; dedicated in August, 1891; cost

$5,500. A manse was erected in 1905—a frame structure costing $2,200.

Beech Spring Church

There is no question about Beech Spring Presbyterian church being the first organized within Harrison County. It was not until 1802-03 that the settlers began to come in large numbers to that part of the county now comprising the townships of Short Creek, Green, Cadiz and Athens. A year later (1804) John Rea was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio and entered this field as a supply for the people of Beech Springs and Crabapple.

Rev. John Rea was born in Tully, Ireland, in 1772, son of Joseph and Isabelle Rea. About 1790 he immigrated to America and first resided in Philadelphia for a short time. He left there on foot and started for the west, traveling usually without company, and after crossing the mountains located in Washington County, where, in 1793, he married Elizabeth Christy. He made his home for a time at the house of James Dinsmore, a ruling elder of Upper Buffalo church, by whom he was encouraged and assisted in his attempts to gain an education. A few years later he entered Jefferson College and was graduated in 1802, being one of the members of the first class graduated at that institution. On August 22, 1805, having been duly called by the congregations which he had served as supply, Mr. Rea was ordained and installed as pastor of Beech Springs and Crabapple. April, 1810, he was released from Crabapple and thenceforth gave all of his time to Beech Springs where he continued in active charge until 1848 although not finally severing his connection with that church for three years after. He died in 1855.

The following is a part of the farewell sermon delivered by Reverend Rea at Beech Spring church in January, 1851:

I have come here today, in somewhat feeble health, to discharge what I deem a solemn duty; to take my leave of, and bid a final adieu to a church that has been under our care, and where we have lived and labored for nearly half a century—a church where we have lived to see one generation pass all away, and another rise in its room.

That justice, in some measure, may be done thereto, reference must be had to her early history, and to some of the changes that have shaped her destiny thus far.

To prevent being tedious, we shall do little more than outline it.

This church was organized sometime in the fall of the year 1803, by two Reverend fathers, Patterson and Macurdy, who are now no more. Three persons were chosen, and set apart at the time as ruling elders, and a communion followed. This appears to have been the beginning, the morning of the existence of what has since been called Beech Spring, a name said to have been given to it by Mr. Daniel Welch, and took its rise from a group of beech trees that enclosed a large spring of water on a lot of five acres he had generously donated for the use of the church on the west corner of his section. The year following another young man and myself, of the first class of students that graduated at Jefferson College, having finished a course of theological studies, under direction of Reverend Doctor McMillan were

licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of Ohio, June, 1804. After a tour of three months through the interior of this State, and another up the Allegheny toward the lakes, the winter following I supplied here, and at Crabapple, by order of Presbytery. In April, a joint call was prepared by these two congregations, then in union, and forwarded to Presbytery signed by the following persons: John Miller, S. Dunlap, W. Watt, Henry Ferguson, Jesse Edgington, D. Welch, Esq., and William Harvey. You will readily excuse me in the mentioning of these names, when it is remembered that these were the men who founded the church of Beech Spring; these were the men who called me, who first gave me the hand of fellowship, and welcomed me to these woods. Most of these I remember with affection, and would gladly visit were they living; but they are no more; the last died the other day. This call being accepted I was accordingly ordained and installed pastor of the united congregation of Crabapple and Beech Spring by the Presbytery of Ohio, August, 1805.

Over all this extensive field, claimed by both churches, we had to travel. Wherever one was found, or whenever we heard of one of our connection we must visit; day and night, summer and winter, all seasons of the year, without a road in most places, save the mark of an ax on the bark of a tree, or the trail of an early Indian. No man that now comes in among us at this distant day, and highly improved state of the country, can so much as conjecture the labor and fatigue of the primitive pioneers of the Ohio forests, out of which the savage had just begun to recede, but continued still in large encampments in some places, near the skirtings of little societies, where the few came together to worship under the shade of a green tree.

The two churches under our care lay nearly twelve miles apart. Many Sabbath mornings, in the dead of winter, I had to travel ten miles to the place of meeting in Crabapple, having no road but a cow-path, and the underwood bent with snow over me all the way. Worn down by fatigue and frequently in ill-health, I was more than once brought near the confines of the grave.

In all the region around, there were but two clerical brethern who could afford me any assistance, where now there are two Presbyteries and well night thirty preachers. Nothwithstanding all this, I must say of those early times, as Jehovah once said of Israel eight hundred years after, "I remember thee, the kindness of thy youth, the love of thy espousals when thou wentest after me in the wilderness, in a land that was not sown." Those were the best times, and that generation, that Israel, as a nation, ever saw. During the first years of these two congregations, a great and good Providence was evidently seen over them. They prospered exceedingly. Their increase was unprecedented; within our knowledge, we have seen nothing like; without anything very special that could be called a revival (though something of the effects of the great western revival still remained and appeared at times in our meetings), yet so rapid was their growth, that in less than five years each became able to support a minister all his time.

Accordingly, in April, 1810, the union between these churches was by mutual consent dissolved, and the way opened for each to employ

a pastor. Shortly after, a call was prepared by this congregation for the whole of our time and received through the same Presbytery as before. About this time there were several small societies forming at some distance from us, and appeared to be promising. From one of these societies an earnest request was forwarded to the Session at Beech Spring, that some part of their pastor's time might be granted them. With this request the congregation complied, and for some years a fourth of our time was spent in laying the foundation of what has since become a numerous and respectable congregation, known by the name of the Ridge.

After the division of Jefferson county had taken place, and a new county formed out of it, Cadiz, then a small village, became the seat of justice of Harrison County. This village laid within our limits, and was considered a part of our congregation. Here we organized a church, at the request of the villagers, and labored a part of our time for three years; since which our ministry has chiefly been confined to this place alone.

For several years after, this church still increased, until she became, as was generally supposed, the largest in the State of Ohio. Out of this congregation, at different periods, there have been formed not less than six contiguous organized churches. Still she continued to maintain her standing entire, until April, 1848, when age and infirmity made it necessary that I should resign, and the pastoral relation of forty-three years was at length dissolved.

The Jewett Presbyterian Church

This church was organized in 1873 and has had for pastors: Revs. R. Price, George P. Rowland, M. P. Steele, Isaiah Revennaugh and Leonard Twinem. The present (1920) membership of this Presbyterian church is one hundred and thirty-five; present Sunday School has a membership of about fifty; the present superintendent is Professor G. A. Dunlap.

The church belonging to this society is valued at $3,000, and the parsonage at the same figure.

The Presbyterians also have a church called Ridge Presbyterian church, near Hanover. In the absence of records no early history as to membership and other affairs of the society cannot be recorded in this connection.

There are a few other Presbyterian churches in this county, but no response was made for data sought by the editor from Bowerston and Scio churches.

The United Presbyterian Church of Cadiz

The Associate Reformed Presbyterian church of Cadiz was one of the earliest missions west of Pennsylvania. As early as 1808 the work of organizing commenced in this section of Ohio. Reverend Buchanan was appointed as a supply to preach at Cadiz and was here several Sundays. The first ruling elders were Joseph McFadden, George McFadden, William Hamilton, and Robert Orr. Of the regular pastors of this church let it be stated that they included these:

Rev. Alexander Calderhead, a native of Scotland. He became pastor in October, 1808, at Cadiz and served until the appointment of Rev. William Taggart, who was here from 1814 to 1838; Alexander Wilson from 1840 to 1851; J. C. Forsythe, 1852-58, resigned and Rev. J. H. McCready also resigned from the pastorate of the other branch of the church and Reverend McCready was then called to the pastorate of the United church, which union was effected in 1858. McCready served from 1858 to 1864; Rev. W. T. Melloy, D. D., from 1865 to 1878; Rev. S. R. Frazier, 1878 to 1880; Rev. S. M. Bailey from 1881 to 1886; Rev. R. G. Ramsey, D. D., 1894 to June 26, 1904; Rev. George W. Hamilton, D. D., December 11, 1904, to September 29, 1913; Rev. Charles Gilmore, D. D., installed in May, 1914, and is still pastor of the church.

The present total membership of the Cadiz United Presbyterian church is two hundred and eight. It furnished sixteen soldiers in the late World War—a wonderful military record.

An historical sermon was delivered by Reverend W. T. Meloy, D. D., then pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Cadiz, on August 26, 1876, giving the history of the congregation from the time of the organization of the Associate Reformed church. So complete is this historical account of the churches to that date that it has been deemed proper to insert a greater part of his sketch in this work, making it a part of the important annals of Harrison County. Here follows Doctor Meloy's article:

"The first house of worship used by this congregation was a log building, erected on the ground purchased from Zachariah Biggs, situated on the corner of South and Ohio streets. The purchase price was twenty dollars. The deed for these lots is on record in Jefferson County. The log building was torn down and a substantial brick erected in 1828. This house was occupied by the congregation until 1870. Its cost cannot now be determined. It was not completed until 1833, when the pews were sold to pay for its completion. The total value of sixty-six pews was $1,812, the lowest being appraised at $10 and the highest at $40. Nearly all of the pews were sold, as the amount received was $1,740.67.

"The trustees were incorporated by act of the Legislature, February 18, 1830, and were John McFadden, Thomas Patton, William Hamilton, David Thompson and Thomas Bingham. William Haverfield was elected the same year in place of Thomas Patton, deceased.

"The building was no doubt the best in Cadiz, and was esteemed at the time most eligibly located. Yet why our fathers persisted in erecting store rooms and hotels on front streets and churches out of the town, or on back streets, it is difficult to tell. They certainly did not advocate the penance of wading unnecessarily through the rich mud of Harrison County, on scriptural or sanitary grounds. It was the custom of the time to spend most of the Sabbath in and about the church. The forest trees had been cleared away, where the old grave-yard now is, but on every side the chestnut and oak and maple afforded a pleasant shade under which to hitch the horses, eat the Sabbath biscuit and discuss the sermon. It is even hinted that in those days there were worldly men, who talked about stock and politics, and women who discussed their neighbors dresses, and gay young people who arranged

for week night meetings that were not strictly ecclesiastical. And to that old grave-yard, now so sadly neglected, the mourner went, Bible in hand, and read over the verses on the new gray sand-stone, now fallen and broken, dropped a flower on the grave where now the briers and old ivy twine together, and with wet eyes turned again to the house of God to hear a revered pastor tell of a Savior who is the "Resurrection and the Life." But the mourner and the mourned have met together, the grave encloses both.

"As already noted the first pastor was elected in the person of William Taggart. He, together with Samuel Findley, had been taken under care of Presbytery by students, on September 5, 1809. He was licensed September 1, 1813. He delivered his ordination trials at Cadiz, November, 1814. He was about thirty-two years old when he began his labors in Cadiz and fifty-five when he was released. He was a man of very fine reasoning power. He spoke slowly, and at times with apparent hesitation, but when the discourse was completed, antecedent and consequent, premises and conclusion were bound together by a chain that could not be broken.

"It must, however, be confessed that Mr, Taggart took ample time for his discourse never fell short of an hour, and frequently reached twice that length. The order in public worship was then to have, after the invocation prayer, the reading of the psalm and an explanation. This exercise was as long as the modern sermon, and as it proceeded, more and more of the hidden beauties of Divine truth were displayed. The precentor then gave out, and the people sang one line at a time. It was something of a departure to mingle bass with air, but this was occasionally done. On communion Sabbaths, there were long debarrances made, that seemed to shut out the very elect from the table. Tokens of admission to the table were distributed on Saturday, and were brought on Sabbath to the table, where an elder received them. The male portion of the congregation carried the leaden token in the vest pocket, and the female, carefully tied up in the corner of a snow white 'kerchief.' Seated upon rude slabs, the rustic sofa of early times, Mr. Taggart spoke to the people of all the words of this life. Socially, he was a man of courteous though dignified demeanor, and was greatly beloved.

"We must not, however, take the salary paid, or rather promised him, as the measure of the people's affection. Nominally, it was $180 for half his time; yet there is a record in the full, clear hand of Thomas Patton, clerk, that on September 11, 1830, there was owing to the pastor $663.60. That is, the congregation was not less than four years in arrears. On June 2, 1836, we find the following record: 'After a careful investigation it is found that there was a balance yet due Mr. Taggart of $1,122.' May, 1837, this amount was reduced to $350.50. An excuse for this tardiness that was somewhat amusing, though it might be a terror to rich fathers-in-law, was, that Mr. Taggart had stock in a St. Clairsville bank and had married a rich wife. The Uniontown church took all of Mr. Taggart's time and he removed there in 1838. On September 6, 1865, Rev. William Taggart ceased from his labors. His body rests in the grave at St. Clairsville. This old and honored servant of God was not called to his reward until

the eighty-fourth year of his age. To him the shadows had grown very long, and the rest of the evening time was sweet.

"In 1838 Rev. Thomas Speer was elected pastor, but declined the call. Two hundred and fifty dollars a year was appropriated for the payment of supplies and raised by a levy on the pews.

"In September, 1839, Rev. Parks moderated in a call which was made in favor of Rev. Alexander Wilson, his salary being fixed at $500. His labors began November 1, 1839. Rev. William Burnette preached the sermon on this occasion, and a copy was requested by the congregation for publication.

"The women of the church were not in those days supposed to have much to do with its management, as we notice that on January 25th, 1840, it was announced from the pulpit that the 'male members' would detain to attend to congregational business. Possibly this may account in part, for imperfect management, as we certainly would fail today without the help and council of our sisters. We were not surprised, therefore, to find that the congregation, six months later, appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Wilson and inquire of him whether he would be willing to accept a $400 stipend, after the present year. Charles Warfel, one of the members of that committee refused to serve, and if he were living I would commend him for it. During the years 1840-42, the male members frequently met and attempted to doctor the salary which was falling constantly behind. The arrearage was in 1841, $36,76; in 1842, $93.31; in 1843, $116.67. At last the collectors in utter despair, resigned and new ones were appointed. It was then resolved, November 23, 1844, that these arrearages be assessed on the pews. To this plan there must have been serious objections, for on January 27, 1845, this resolution was repealed.

" 'The male members met in October, 1845, and reported the following arrearages: 1842, $93.41; 1843, $109.67; 1844, $181.50; 1845, $384.00; a report on this subject was presented by S. McFadden, C. Warfel and M. H. Urquhart.'

"Joseph Braden, Moses Urquhart, John Mitchell, James Patton, Samuel Carnahan and David Carnahan were chosen singers and two of them were allowed to rise at one time. The worldly business in which Mr. Wilson was constantly engaged, was some excuse for his low salary and might have justified a petition for his release, but it was no excuse whatever for neglecting to pay a debt when it fell due.

"At this time the number of families in this congregation was seventy-seven and of communicants 144.

"In December, 1850, Mr. Wilson tendered his resignation. The congregation adopted the following, which may seem strange, so far as the connection between the statement and resolution is concerned:

" 'Whereas—it is the duty of every congregation to support the pastor; And, whereas the said congregation has withheld from the said Alexander Wilson, that support which a faithful pastor merits; therefore: Resolved, That no objection be made by the congregation to the prayer of said petition to Presbytery.'

"The congregation then attempted to settle with him on the basis of $300 a year. Mr. Wilson claimed $50 more, and after appealing to the Presbytery his claim was paid, and for once the congregation was free from debt.

"It would indeed be difficult to tell how a pastorate, involved in such constant and harrassing troubles, could be successful. The services of Mr. Wilson were doubtless rendered ineffective by them, and yet the congregation maintained its position and even advanced during his pastorate.

"Two candidates were again before the congregation, December 6, 1851, some twenty-five of the 'male members' being present. Rev. Thomas Cunningham received seventeen votes, and James Forsythe eight. Reverend Lorimer moderated in this call, February 24, 1852. Reverend Cunningham having declined to be a candidate, the blank was filled by inserting the name of Rev. James C. Forsythe. He was installed October 27, 1852. His salary was at first fixed at $500, but later was raised to $600.

"A meeting was called October 31, 1857, to regulate the singing of the congreation, at which the clerk was directed to stand at the pulpit, rather than in the center of the house, the vote being forty to twenty. It was also decided by a vote of fifty to fifteen that the psalm should be sung without lining. Gradually the old land-marks that had arisen with the necessity of time, faded away; they filled their purpose; and while these customs were dear to many, they yielded to the claims of the present, and were willing to give up all but the principles which as a church they had maintained. The pastorate of Reverend Forsythe was brief. He resigned April, 1858.

"The congregation enjoyed considerable prosperity under his ministry; and with the union of the two churches, the Associate Reformed Congregation of Cadiz ceased to exist.

"After the union of the Associates and the United Presbyterians in Cadiz, there were on hand two church buildings, two congregations, and one pastor, as Reverend Forsythe had resigned. A basis of union between the two organizations was agreed upon. Each congregation was to choose three of its members, who were to constitute the Board of Trustees. The church was to be called the 'First United Presbyterian Congregation of Cadiz.' The trustees of the Associate congregation were to transfer all their property to the new Board. The United church was to occupy the brick house, and the pews in it were to be forever free. Each congregation was to have an equal number of elders. The United congregation was to meet on the last Saturday in March to ask for the moderation of a call. These conditions were signed by Andrew Jamison and John McFadden, on the part of the Union church February 20, 1859, and by Martin Wilson and John Carnahan, on the part of the Seceder church, February 26, 1859. In accordance with these propositions, the Seceder church building was sold to Eliza Hatcher for $1,400, and the congregation worshipped in the old Union church. The elders of the Seceder church were Alexander Haverfield, William Miller, John Carnahan, Daniel Mitchell, and Thomas Jamison—five. Those of the Union church were Joshua Hamilton, Robert Davidson and Charles Warfel—three. Andrew Jamison and James C. Love were elected to make the number equal. Mr. Love was installed, but Mr. Jamison declined to serve.

"Reverend McCready demitted his charge April 19, 1859. On the 3rd of the following May, a call was unanimously made for his

services by the First United Presbyterian congregation of Cadiz. This call was accepted June 14 the same year. The congregation seemed now to enter on a career of unbounded prosperity. But already the dark shadow of Civil war was beginning to fall on our country. The aggressions of the slave power were felt. This church had always, in the branches from which it came, denounced slavery. But now alas! its extension became largely a political issue. On this subject this church gave no uncertain sound. Reverend McCready had not waited to be an abolitionist until slavery was overthrown. He was not one of those braves who stabbed the dead Percy. He was a patriot; and was willing to seal with his blood the testimony of his lips. He entered the Union army August 14, 1862, as captain of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Two months later he wrote to his congregation: 'Your pulpit was not silent in regard to those sins which have convulsed the land.

"Nor did it give an uncertain, non-committal sound, taking its cue from the dictation of party politics. It was "known and read of all men." Seven years ago when thousands of statesmen and divines who are now with it, were against it, it preached what it preaches today, and what all the pulpits are coming rapidly to preach. It had not to be impelled by divine judgments. To these truths which I have preached to you, dear brethren, if I fall in this struggle, I am a martyr. But for their influence, I had not been here. My home was as dear, my life as sweet, my congregation as near to me, as others are to them. As for official promotion I was stepping down. As for money I am probably losing. Besides, what is money, compared with life and home and comforts?

"'But you and I have raised up a standard for God's truth. We stood up for its divinity. We had taught—the time came to act. God demanded sacrifice in its behalf. The clergy of the South had shown how much they were willing to dare for this error—this great self-evident lie—this blot upon civilization—this outrage on all religion and all virtue. God put the question to us: Were we willing to do and to dare as much for truth, for liberty, for country? What could I reply? I may fall! Your beloved sons and brothers may fall! Be it so. Our testimony in behalf of God's truth is not lost. You will reap the benefit of it in future years.'

"As such letters from the absent soldier-pastor were read, feeling in the congregation ran high, and some refused to hear them at all. Others, who had sons and brothers and husbands with him were indignant at this, and for a time the peace of the congregation was much disturbed. C. L. Vallandingham was nominated for governor of Ohio in 1863. He was at the time banished for disloyalty and was stopping at the Clifton House in Canada.

"The following resolutions were passed by the Session:

"'Resolved: That it is utterly inconsistent with the principles of the United Presbyterian Church to vote for C. L. Vallandingham for governor of Ohio.

"'Resolved: That we consider that voting for that candidate involves a great moral question and that no member of the United

Presbyterian church can vote for him without ignoring his principles on slavery and countenancing and encouraging disloyalty.'

"These resolutions were read on the 27th of September. Reverend McCready obtained leave of absence and came home soon after. He moderated the Session and dispensed the Supper October 16, 1863. It would have been strange if he, fresh from the field of battle, where his brave boys then were, (save those who had fallen), could have been silent. He was not wont to conceal his convictions of the truth. Thirteen families and a large number of adherents withdrew from the church. A few of these never formed any ecclestiastical connection, but most of them were received into the communion of the Presbyterian church at Cadiz. It was my privilege to meet Mr. McCready after his return from the army. He talked of the field at home but spoke no words of bitterness. Doubtless he would have suffered more had it not been a time when such mighty emotions were swaying the hearts of men. In the army Captain McCready was the same in modesty, candor, firmness, bravery and courtesy that he was at home. His Company, brave as any in the army, united with him in daily prayers to the God of battles. On the 6th day of May, 1864, Mr. McCready was wounded in the left arm, during one of the terrible battles of the Wilderness. He was carried from the field, taken to Washington and finally died in Baltimore at the house of Mr. Carson, September 7. His end was peace.

"The church was draped in mourning. All classes wept for him. Even those who had spoken harshly, now spoke with broken utterance. But no sincerer mourners gathered about his bier than the colored men whose constant friend he had been. He, of all the ministers who served this church, is the only one who died while its pastor."

[The Rev. W. T. Meloy, D. D., commenced his labors with this congregation on the third Sunday in May, 1865, as the regular pastor. Reverend Meloy's account of the history after his coming continues as follows:]

"The congregation was at that time somewhat discouraged. Withdrawals had been frequent. The salary promised was $800. It was, after six years generously raised to $1,200. It was still the custom to preach two sermons on the Sabbath, with a half hour's interval. Changes, however, had been made. The word 'male' had disappeared from the record of our proceedings, and the singing was led by a choir, most of whom were ladies. The excuse for this was that most of the young men of the congregation had gone to the army. The Sabbath school was reorganized and Charles Warfel elected superintendent. The session consisted of Joshua Hamilton, Daniel Mitchell, Alexander Haverfield, John Carnahan and Charles Warfel. Robert Paxton and Alexander Campbell were ordained and installed May 11, 1866; J. D. Osburn and Samuel Kyle, May 22, 1868, at which time Ebenezer McKitrick was installed. T. C. Grove and James Megaw were ordained and installed November 88, 1873.

"The propriety of erecting a new church had been considered for some time. The first meeting had been held in 1867. The proposition had been discussed at some length and with considerable warmth, and was voted down by an overwhelming majority. Subse-

quent meetings were held and it was argued that the church was needing repairs; that in a few years a new one must be built; that the present one could not be comfortable; that it was located at such a distance from the main street that it would not be possible to keep a good pavement to it; that money was plenty and the congregation abundantly able to build. It was argued on the other hand that the old church could be repaired at a very slight cost; that although money was plenty, building materials were high; and that the present location was eligible, affording ample hitching room for horses. The advocates of the new church constantly gained in number, until finally in the fall of 1868, a committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed. The congregation subscribed liberally. About $7,000 was raised and there was nearly $2,000 in the treasury remaining from the sale of the associate church. It was finally determined to build on a lot adjoining the church property on Steubenville Street. This lot was purchased and additional subscriptions taken. Many of the congregation, however, had talked about the present location. But Mrs. McNutt still occupied rooms in the old hotel located on it and was in her infirmity of mind and body, unwilling to move. She died about this time (January, 1869). A meeting of the congregation was called. The matter was left in the hands of a committee and $4,000 additional was subscribed on condition that the new church be located on the McNutt lot. This lot was purchased for $3,200. The congregation now had six lots, and the jest was made that they were going into the real estate business. The old church property was sold for $2,500. The old buildings were all sold and work on the new structure commenced. As it progressed changes were made in the original plan. The ladies had joined in the work and raised a considerable sum with which to carpet and cushion the house. The children also helped. The people had a mind to work. Comfortable stalls were erected for the horses.

"The basement of the church was occupied in the spring of 1870. As the work neared completion, a proposal was made to sell the pews and stalls. To this there was earnest opposition. An effort was made to raise the balance, but failed. The pews were then appraised. The lowest value at $10 and the highest at $100. The total appraised value was $2,700. The pews were all sold and also the stalls.

"The building committee consisted of John C. Jamison, Walter Craig, W. L. Hamilton, Andrew Jamison, William Hamilton, Sr., and David Cunningham. There work was done to the entire satisfaction of the congregation and was a standing evidence of fine business management. The Ladies' Mite Society contributed $2,000. The church was dedicated Thursday, November 24, 1870 (Thanksgiving Day).

"Of the history of our church in Cadiz no one need be ashamed, while all her true children may rejoice in it. I have neither sought to magnify the virtues nor paliate the faults of our fathers. One loved pastor fell in the great struggle for the life of our country and the freedom of a race. From her communion there went forth as heralds of the gospel such men as Hans W. Lee, Thomas B. Hanna and John B. Clark, who though early called from earth, held places second to none in the churches and in the affections of the people.

A daughter of one of one of the early and earnest men of this church is pointing the sisters in Egypt to the Lamb of Calvary."

The Associates (Seceders) Church

As noted in the history of the United Presbyterian Church in this chapter, there was a split in the church in early days and Cadiz had a church of each branch from 1815 to 1858 when a union was effected of the two bodies throughout the country generally. The pastors who served at Cadiz for the Seceders were these: Revs. John Walker, 1815 to 1818; Thomas Hanna, D. D., 1821 to 1849; Rev. J. R. Doig, D. D., from 1848 to 1852; Rev. Samuel Patton, 1853 to 1854; Rev. J. S. McCready, 1856 to 1858 when the two wings of the church united and he became pastor of the United church serving until his death in 1864. Other points connected with the property of the branches, etc., will appear in the United Presbyterian section of this chapter.

In 1920 the United Presbyterian denomination has churches at Cadiz, New Athens and Harrisville.

The church at New Athens was organized as an associate church of the reformed body in 1841. The first pastor was A. D. Clark, D. D. from 1845 to 1861; Rev. R. G. Campbell, D. D., LL.D., still living, served from 1867 to 1886; Rev. J. A. Alexander, D. D. 1890 to 1894; Rev. J. H. Spencer, 1895 to 1911; Rev. W. O. Fisher, 1901; and from there on these served: Revs. J. C. Smith, W. J. McClintock, John A. Rankin, who came in May, 1919.

The Seceders maintained a church at New Athens from 1850 to 1858. Rev. J. R. Doig was pastor from 1853 until the union took place in 1858.

At Harrisville

The United Presbyterians had a society (rather the Associate Reformed), from 1842 to 1856, when it disbanded. Its pastor was Rev. D. B. Jones, who served from 1849 to 1855.

Since 1890 there has been a church of the United Presbyterians at Harrisville, served by the same pastors who have had charge at New Athens.

Among the pastors at Harrisburg-New Athens jointly have been: Revs. A. Alexander, D. D., J. H. Spencer, 1895-01; Rev. W. O. Fisher, 1901 succeeded by Revs. John C. Smith, W. J. McClintock, D. D., John A. Rankin, since 1919.

Defunct Churches

The United Presbyterian and Associates have had numerous churches in Harrison County, but all but three have gone down for various causes. Of the defunct ones the following may be outlined:

At Scio the "Seceders" organized a church in 1839 which lasted until 1858, when it merged into the United Presbyterian and continued until 1919.

At New Jefferson (Germano) the Seceders organized August 14, 1838 and continued until about 1918; they own their building yet.

At Tippecanoe, the Associate Reformed organized and continued from 1852 to 1858 and as a United Presbyterian church held out until 1900 when they disbanded. Reverend Waddell, D. D., as pastor was followed by Rev. J. W. Taylor, from 1876 to 1885; Thomas Love was pastor from 1890 to 1894.

At Cassville, seven miles out from Cadiz, what was styled the Moorefield church was organized as an Associate Reformed in 1836. The first pastor was Rev. Hugh Parks from 1837 to 1856; from then on it was a United Presbyterian body and Rev. William Waddell, D. D. was pastor from 1859 to 1909 when it disbanded.

A Seceder church was organized at Unity in 1813, with John Franklin, D. D. as pastor from 1815 to 1845; William Wishart, D. D., 1847-58 when it merged into the United Presbyterian body. The name was changed to Fairpoint a few years ago.

Tappan church was organized as an Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in 1850 and changed to the United Presbyterian in 1858 and disbanded in 1875.

What was styled Centerville church at Demos was organized as an Associate Reformed church in 1850 and disbanded in 1869. It was supplied.

At Conotton an Associate Reformed church was formed in 1849 and changed in 1858 to a United Presbyterian church. It was later called Oakdale church.

At Deersfield what was styled the Pleasant Hill Church of the Seceders was established and continued from 1850 to 1857.

A United Presbyterian church existed at Pleasant Valley from 1859 to 1867.

Georgetown also had a very early Associate Reformed church, but the field was later occupied by the Friends largely.

At New Rumley Salem church of the Seceders existed from 1837 to 1846 when it disbanded.

At Germano Sharon church of the Associated branch was formed in 1827 and merged with the United Presbyterian in 1858.

The Friends Society

The Friends or commonly known as the Quakers Society in Harrison County has an interesting history all too long to be given in full in a work of this kind. It is our good fortune, however, to be able, through the kindness of Israel J. Green of Freeport to give an account of this denomination which should be made a permanent record in the annals of the county now being prepared.

In the emigration of Friends from the states east and south of the Ohio River, the records show that the Friends in Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont and Guernsey counties belonged to the Short Creek Quarterly Meeting, near Mount Pleasant. In the early dates of 1800 to 1812, settlement of Friends were made in the western parts of Belmont and Guernsey as well as in Harrison County. Meetings were established in Belmont called Stillwater Monthly Meeting and Plainfield Monthly Meeting, composed of Flushing and Guernsey Preparative Meetings. Preparatives in Harrison County were established from 1800 to 1817. There was work at various points within

what is now called Harrison County, but we speak now more especially of the Friends Society at and near Freeport.

Nottingham (later known as Freeport) Friends first worshiped in what is now known as the David Sears farm; it was at a log house with a log schoolhouse near by to educate their children in. The schools always followed the Friend's settlements. A few early burials were made at this site, but soon the highway was changed and with it the place of meetings of the Friends. Daniel Windor gave two and a half acres for $50, now called the Greenmont cemetery, on which land Nottingham Preparative Meeting was built in 1817 (date on a stone placed in the gable); the building was a brick structure 55 by 95 feet with a folding partition so all the room could be thrown together and it is stated that on Sundays frequently the house was filled to overflowing. At that time there was no set pastors, but traveling ministers of this faith came along occasionally and looked to the welfare of the faithful Friends of the community. These calls were made only as the ministers were called spiritually of God to do such specific work. A schoolhouse was built on the new site mentioned above. Here school was taught by both men and women until the public school came into use. The Friends always preached and practiced the equality of the sexes and today they have their preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, senators, congressmen and judges, and equal suffrage is everywhere practiced now. "Speak to the people that they go forward."

About 1820 the name Nottingham was changed to Freeport Preparative. In 1875 John Green donated a lot on Main street, Freeport; the large brick house was removed to town, using most of the material in the old in the new structure. The dates of buildings were replaced in the front of the rebuilt building, showing that this denomination is always careful to preserve and care diligently for history and landmarks of value to those who come after them. Two and a half acres were laid out into a burying ground, which was named "Greenmont Cemetery." Here repose many of the bodies of the stalwart pioneers from the central and southern states, with those of a later date from every part of the country, waiting to hear the trumpet call of the resurrection morn.

In 1818 is recorded the first marriage—Henry Carver of Freeport and Ann Stahl of Flushing.

In 1822 a library was placed in Freeport meeting and continued to increase.

From 1835 to 1840 large amounts of potatoes and money were raised to send to the famine stricken of Ireland.

Brushy Fork Meeting "laid down May 24, 1832" and among its members are recorded Jacob Cope, John Knight, Joseph Rodgers, the Carson family, the David Barnett family and the Kents.

Some of the charter members of the Westchester meetings were: Ben Parsons, the Jenkins family, Thompson family, the Carothers, the Fawcetts, the Mears. This meeting was laid down at an early date.

In Lower Flushing Meeting had members including these: William Billingsley, Sr., Jonas Holloway, John Nevit, Thomas Meldrom. This meeting was also laid down at an early date.

Nottingham (later Freeport Meeting): The charter and early members here included these: David Winder, John Dicks, Daniel Chicken, David Maxon, Henry Carver, Sr., H. G. Martin, R. K. Price, Absolum Homes, John Whetshel, John Easley, John Mitchell, Joseph Caldwalader (a minister in 1818), Israel Wilson, a minister several years, Abel Pickering, minister, Thomas Ridgeway, William Pearson, Elijah Carver, Abner Carver, John Green, Samuel Chambers, Mason Miller, Samuel Green, Reuben Allen, Kinsey Mitchiner (school teacher), William Adams, Sr., the Clark and Jones families. Many more of the early settlers in this part of the county were also members of this meeting.

Later ministers included this list: Jesse Lloyd, William Allen, a colored preacher who had been a slave and is spoken of as a fine minister. Also William Thornburry, Isaac Stratton, Alfred Hathaway, John Iddings, Anthony and Sarah Bolland. The last named was the last minister stationed at Freeport.

The membership has become depleted and have turned their influence and fellowship to other Christian bodies, who for the present have largely adopted the principles and teachings of the Friends. Greenmont cemetery intended to be given over to the incorporated village of Freeport. The brick meeting-house of the Friends Society still stands, and it is the desire of the Friends that ere long it may again be filled with loving, faithful followers of Christ, teaching and worshiping the principles of the Sermon on the Mount to be a blessing to the community and the world.

United Brethren Church of Bowerston

This church was organized about 1860. The first building used was a Baptist church moved from Hagerstown to Bowerston, by Jacob Norick who in reality was the founder of the church at this place.

The charter members were: Barney and Matilda Bowers, Dawson and Anna Sams, John and Charity Addleman, William and Eva Ann Timmerman, George and Miranda McKane, James Albaugh and Lavina Bowers.

The present total membership is 117. The present Sunday school enrollment is 105 and the superintendent is H. E. Hammill.

The following have served this church as its pastors: Revs. J. N. Masters, Reverend Airhart, Rev. A. R. Bower, Rev. J. M. Poulton, Reverend Saltsman, Reverend Workman, Reverend Coleman, Reverend Dilley, Rev. A. L. Moore, Reverend Dickel, Rev. W. B. Leggett, Rev. D. M. Slusser, Rev. J. F. Leggett, Rev. H. A. Dowling, Rev. B. A. Bonewell, Rev. M. F. Fritz, Rev. J. S. Jones, Rev. W. B. Moody, J. F. Davidson, Rev. E. V. Cole, Rev. C. W. Birney, Rev. W. B. Leggett, Rev. H. H. Davis, Rev. J. B. Phelps, Rev. G. W. Grubbs, Rev. W. C. Coder, Rev. W. A. Hevlow, Rev. O. M. Davidson, Rev. C. C. Slater, Rev. W. S. White, Rev. L. H. Heigelmire, Rev. W. M. Whitehair, present pastor.

The present church was remodeled by Rev. W. A. Hevlow in 1910. The present value of the church building is $4,500.

The parsonage is located at Bowerston and the present value is $1,500. It was the first church built in Bowerston and is still "doing business for the Lord."

Connected with this church there are the following churches of the same denomination and under the same pastor: Tunnel Hill, Gundy Ridge and Perrysville.

Christian Churches

There are four church organizations within Harrison County of this religious faith, formerly known as Disciples—one at Cadiz, one at Tappan, one at Hopedale and another at Minksville.

The Cadiz Christian church was organized March 10, 1912 by State Secretary I. J. Cahill and 103 members. Its present membership is 200. In 1913 it had on its rolls a membership of 200—same as today.

In March, 1913, the men of the congregation held a conference with I. J. Cahill, relative to the construction of a house of worship. The summer previous the residence of Hon. John A. Bingham had been purchased and one thousand dollars paid on the purchase price. In the spring they commenced to remodel the building for church purposes and built a model auditorium at the rear of the main mansion structure. November 23, 1913, the doors were thrown wide open to the public. There remained a debt of $5,000. Led by Doctor Cramblett, within thirty minutes, over $6,200 had been pledged. After sun down that night, the church property was dedicated in a most impressive manner. The building contains thirteen rooms. Provisions were made for body, mind and soul within its walls. There is a modern auditorium, ladies' parlors, class and club rooms for each Sunday school class, dining room, kitchen, bath and nursery.

The pastors, since organization, have been: Reverend Bloom, 1912-15; Rev. J. J. Smith, 1915-16; Rev. A. A. Sebastian, 1916-20.

This church is located in the very heart of the town, opposite side of the street from the Drummond Methodist Episcopal church and has every modern convenience for both church and Sabbath school work.

Simpson Chapel

This is a colored Methodist Episcopal church that branched off from the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Cadiz in 1871. It was formed by Rev. E. W. S. Hammond. Its charter members included these: Messrs. Jefferson Bozell, Anna Sharper, Samuel Tyler, James Mutts, John Trammell, Harmon W. Smith.

There are now thirty-three members and a Sunday school attendance of fifteen, with Samuel Brown as superintendent.

A church building was provided in 1889, costing about $1,600.

The pastors serving this church have been as follows: Revs. Henry Balley, Tindel, White, Heaton, Johnson, Ferguson, Jones, Lewis, Jones, Gray, Statesman, Driver, Steider, Bracknelyend, Morland, Mayer, Overton, Carpenter and present pastor Holland.

Jerusalem Evangelical Lutheran Church—Bowerston

In 1832 eighty-eight years ago, this church was formed near the present site of the village of Bowerston. The present membership is thirty; Sunday school attendance about twenty; superintendent is C. A. Bowers. The church is now without a pastor and such data as we have was kindly furnished by W. E. Emery, of Canton, Ohio.

A frame church building was erected in 1892 on the old site. This structure cost $2,600. The parsonage is located at Sherrodsville, Carroll County.

The following is a list of the seventeen pastors who have served this congregation: Revs. E. Greenwald, D. D. Swaney, A. Bartholomew, David Sparks, John Sunk, Reverend Yiesley, Reverend Swingle, Reverend Welfley, P. Clingler, D. M. Kemerer, W. Weiksel, William Hall, G. G. Kunkle, Reverend Gillman, G. G. Kunkle, G. W. Miley, W. M. Brandt.

St. James Lutheran Church—Jewett

The history in brief, of this church and congregation, is as follows: St. James congregation was organized in 1859. It was never a mission as this term is usually understood, but rather the outgrowth of two congregations that at the present compose the parish in conjunction with St. James. A number of persons holding membership in Bartholomew's at New Rumley, Ohio, and in Zion's at Jefferson, Ohio, but living in the vicinity of Jewett or Fairfield, as it was then known, were voluntarily dismissed and granted the privilege of effecting a new congregation, of which the following were charter members: Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Arbaugh, Mrs. Sarah Busby, Mr. and Mrs. William Bloomis, Mrs. Sarah Hornor, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Hoobler, Mrs. David Hazlett, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Hoobler, Mrs. Susana Kimmel, Mrs. James Laughlin, Mrs. Mary Lucas, Mrs. Thomas Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mikesell, Daniel Mikesell, Simon Nupp, Mrs. Sarah Orr, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Reid, Mrs. Elizabeth Ridenour, Mrs. Maria Shambaugh, Mr. and Mrs. William Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. Isaiah Simmons, Mrs. Catherine Shambaugh, Mr. and Mrs. John Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Stahl, Mr. and Mrs. George Simmons, Uriah Simmons, William Simmons, Jr., Margaret Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Shilling, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Shilling, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Shilling, Frank Shilling, George and Mrs. Shuss, John and Mrs. Shuss, George Shuss, Jr. This made a total charter membership of fifty-four.

The first pastor called was Rev. Henry Acker and during his pastorate the first church building was erected on the site of the present church building, the ground having been donated by John Stahl. This served to accommodate the needs of the church until 1879, when it was sold and the same year the present structure was erected, the Rev. D. M. Kemerer being the pastor at the time.

In the fore part of 1914 plans were made to overhaul the building and such work was completed during the fall of the same year. The building was then veneered with brick and other improvements added.

The following have served as the pastors of this church: Revs. Henry Acker, 1859-66; Joseph M. Long, 1867-68; Joseph A. Roof, 1869-75; Duncan M. Kemerer, 1876-81; George H. Gerberding, 1881-87; J. Sarver, 1887-91; Frank P. Cook, 1896-1910; W. S. Langhans, 1910-13; H. K. Shanor, 1913-1919; Frank C. Snyder, present pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. Doctor Gerberding, he found time to write his celebrated work, "The Way of Salvation in the Lutheran Church."

The total membership of this parish is 115; of the Sunday school, 127. J. A. Copeland and J. A. Hauch are superintendents.

The Catholic Church

Harrison County, although more than a century old, has never had a Roman Catholic church organized within its borders until the present year 1920, when a congregation was formed by those of the Catholic faith residing in and surrounding the village of Cadiz. The subjoined appears to have been the first notice in public print of the organization of this parish:

"Catholic Church at Cadiz" was the heading of an item in the Cadiz Republican in the month of November, 1920, and the item read as follows:

"Frank Ehrhart has sold his property in Cadiz known as the Ehrhart apartments, now occupied by the families of John Williams, Albert Wagner, C. J. Victoreen and Dale Smith, to J. L. Trout of Cadiz, who bought the property for representatives of the Catholic church. Father Joseph A. Weigand, pastor of Holy Name Church of Steubenville was in town Monday and he informed us that Father Dzikowski, assistant pastor of the Dennison Catholic church, will be in charge of this property and it will be remodeled at once so as to make an auditorium room for holding regular services. Later a chapel will be erected on the lot on Ohio Street adjoining the property."

This was the site of the old United Presbyterian church, which was in use before the present church was erected about 1869.

Services are being held at this building at the present and the members of the Catholic faith hereabouts are highly elated over the fact that they are soon to have a church home.

CHAPTER XVII

SECRET SOCIETIES

Free Masonry—Independent Order of Odd Fellows—Red Men of America—Woodmen of the World—Maccabees—Knights of Pythias—Rebekah Auxiliaries—Eastern Star Chapters.

Free Masonry

In the entire civilized world, today, one may find lodges of the Masonic order—in every land, on every sea. This is the most ancient secret fraternity of which our race has any knowledge. It sprang into existence in Tyre, when King Solomon began the erection of the Temple in Jerusalem, of which the Bible is the record. The story runs that the fraternity sent a band of workmen from Tyre to assist Solomon in that work and that Solomon himself became a Master Mason. According to this account Free Masonry was originally organized by the leader of the workmen from Tyre who "was a widow's son." In this way is explained the great prominence given to King Solomon's temple in the ritual and symbols of the order. It may be stated that there are two kinds of Masonry—operative and speculative Masonry. The former had to do, in a measure, with actual building of the great churches and other public buildings of the world, while speculative masonry has no connection with that, practically speaking. Modern Freemasonry had its beginning about 1646 with Elias Ashmole, who separated speculative and operative Masonry and systematized its mysteries. In 1666, after the great London fire, Sir Christopher Wren, the noted architect, was chosen grand master of the order.

Not until 1733 was there a Masonic lodge organized on American soil. This was opened in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, and it was soon followed by lodges in the various colonies. General Washington was among the early, well-known Master Masons of this country.

There was a period in the forties and fifties in America, when the various religious societies and churches, generally, were unfavorable to secret orders, including Masons, but after years of investigation, and residing alongside worthy Masons, whose only aim was the betterment of fellowmen, this prejudice wore away to a large extent and today there are but few church societies who shun or dislike the workings and teachings of Freemasonry, indeed a large number of our church members are also prominent in secret orders, including Masonry.

First Masonic Lodge in County

The first Masonic lodge organized in Harrison County, Ohio, was Harrison Lodge No. 219, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cadiz, the date being April 26, 1852. The first elective officers were: John

Moffett, worshipful master; Levi Forsythe, senior warden; John Burns, junior warden; T. H. Trussell, treasurer; William L. McMath, secretary; Jesse H. McMath, senior deacon; William S. Granfell, junior deacon; Charles Farrell, tyler.

The present total membership of this lodge is 206. They have a home in a leased hall. There are chapters of Eastern Star auxiliaries at Cadiz and at the village of Scio.

The 1920 elective officers are as follows: G. C. Sheets, worshipful master; J. B. Wagner, senior warden; H. E. Turney, junior warden; O. C. Gray, treasurer; R. H. Black, secretary; J. H. Moorehead, senior deacon; H. R. McCoy, tyler.

The Masonic order have lodges at present at Cadiz, Scio and Freeport, all in Harrison County. The lodge formerly active at Deersville is now defunct.

Scio Lodge No. 587, F. & A. M.

Free and Accepted Masonic lodge at the village of Scio, this county, was organized October 29, 1903 and now enjoys a membership of 140.

The records show the charter members to have been as follows: C. P. Custer, Willis E. Cronoble, John H. Cromble, A. J. Cubbons, C. E. Day, J. W. Galbreath, P. M. Groghan, A. C. Groves, O. R. Hines, H. B. Heckler, J. W. Harding, H. E. Johnson, H. L. Jennings, C. E. Kifer, H. C. Kroft, A. H. Lenehan, A. E. Lidderdale, W. E. Mong, G. L. Marshall, J. E. Muaghinan, I. E. Mincks, S. A. Meissick, Thomas T. Moore, E. C. Perrine, Frank Pollock, W. H. Roney, J. L. Roney, G. L. Russell, J. M. Spiker, G. D. Spiker, W. H. Spiker, Nelson Smith, H. D. Starkey, J. A. Slonaker, E. E. Tope, H. H. Thompson, F. A. Thompson, V. W. Winton, W. W. Young.

The first elective officers of this lodge were as follows: E. E. Tope, worshipful master; G. D. Spiker, senior warden; O. R. Hines, junior warden; J. M. Spiker, treasurer; H. H. Thompson, secretary; J. L. Roney, senior deacon; G. L. Marshall, junior deacon; R. C. Marrigan, tyler.

The present or 1920 elective officers are: R. M. Harding, worshipful master; J. H. Henderson, senior warden; J. M. Spiker, junior warden; E. H. Kerr, treasurer; O. R. Hines, secretary; W. A. Henderson, senior deacon; C. R. Morris, junior deacon; J. G. Croghan, tyler.

The only other Masonic lodges within Harrison County at this date are those at Cadiz and Freeport.

The Scio lodge leases its hall paying $150 per year and then sublease to the Eastern Star Chapter at forty dollars per year.

Freeport Lodge No. 415, A. F. & A. M.

This blue lodge of Masonry was organized at the village of Freeport on June 27, 1878, dispensation dated May 13, 1878, while the charter bears date of October 28, 1878.

The first set of officers were as follows: R. McLane, worshipful master; J. S. Bailey, senior warden; David Bean, junior warden;

Amzi McNamee, treasurer; John I. Wilson, secretary; E. Dougherty, senior deacon; George T. Bethel, junior deacon.

The present 1920 total membership of this Masonic lodge is eighty. The lodge owns a lot and second story of a wooden building thereon is used for lodge room purposes. It cost $3,800. It was dedicated as a Masonic hall, December 27, 1870.

The elective officers in the autumn of 1920 are: R. R. Pettay, worshipful master; O. C. Brower, senior warden; R. W. McCullough, junior warden; D. C. Clendenning, treasurer; W. P. Burrell, secretary.

Royal Arch Chapter No. 171 at Cadiz is another flourishing degree of Masonry in Harrison County.

Eastern Star Chapter No. 316 at Scio

This chapter of the Order of Eastern Star was organized at the village of Scio, July 16, 1909 and now has a total membership of 132. The charter membership was large and included the following persons and possibly a few others: Oscar L. Hines, Mrs. Sadie H. Scott, Maude A. Bond, Mrs. Ella V. Heaid, Mrs. Bessie Moore, Mrs. Charity McLandsboweight, Mrs. Minnie Minehart, Miss Ella Butcher, Miss Irma Hines, Mrs. Alice Johnson, Ida Johnson, Mrs. Mamie Anderson, W. J. Johnson, J. G. Croghan, Dux Coleman, Gertrude Crooks, Mrs. Daisy Canaga, Jennie Slonaker, John A. Slonaker, Mrs. May Barnhouse, William McLandsweight, C. Fred Heaid, Mrs. Alma Compher, Thomas Moore, James A. Marsh, Irma G. Starkey, Alice Barnes, Charles F. Barnes, Sadie Hines, Bertha L. Marshall, Sadie Law, Jennie Thompson, Charles H. Thompson, Nicholas E. Hawkins, Esther Hague, Myrtle Tope, A. E. Hagey, Fannie Hagey, George O. Carnage, Charles Guthrie, Jennie McGiffen, Grace R. Beatty, A. J. Solon.

The 1920 elective officers of this chapter are as follows: Minnie Snyder, worthy matron; J. B. Houk, worthy patron; Golda Harding, associate matron; Helena Menkel, secretary; Ophila V. Menkel, treasurer; Virginia Welling, conductress; Olive Williams, associate conductress; Jennie Brown, chaplain; Jennie Willett, warder.

The only other chapters of this fraternity in Harrison County are at Cadiz and Freeport.

Harrison Chapter No. 353, Order of the Eastern Star

This chapter of the Order of Eastern Star was instituted at the city of Cadiz, Ohio, September 5, 1912, and was formed by Lucy Bold, deputy. The names of the charter members of this chapter are as follows: Lillian Brown, Charles O. F. Brown, Linda Hollingsworth, C. M. Osburn, W. S. Cessna, Ella Potts, J. M. Ramsey, Bernice Timmons, Jennie C. Hearn, Ella Campbell, Florence T. Smith, Margaret Bryant, Margaret Potts, Ada C. Sharp, Harriet McConnell, Mary H. McGavran, Frank McGavran, Lloyd Price, Ida M. Price, Carolyn McCann, Sarah E. Osburn, Agnes Gillespie, Caroline Arnold, Arvilla Boggs, Parks Boggs, Mary K. Brown, Laura Cessna, Wilma Gressinger, Alberta Long, Preston Sharp, Jesse T. Smith, Viola Wood, Robert Wood.

The original elective officers of this chapter were as follows: Lillian Brown, worthy matron; John Ramsey, worthy patron; Sara Osburn, associate matron; Ada Sharp, treasurer; Mary McGavran, secretary; Caroline McCann, conductress; Ella Campbell, assistant conductress.

The present (November, 1920) officers are: Mary K. Brown, worthy matron; Frank Beall, worthy patron; Sarah Watters, associate matron; Mary Wagner, secretary; Harriet McConnel,, treasure; Nettie Scott, conductress; Vernal Parks, associate conductress.

Freeport Chapter No. 319, Order of the Eastern Star

This chapter was organized September 3, 1909 and now enjoys a membership of seventy. The charter members of this chapter were as follows: Edeth McMath, Bertha Howell, Hattie Kelly, Mary W. Williams, Ada Goodman, Edith Howell, Eliza Black, W. C. Romans, Anna Bell Cole, Dorothy Kelly, Rebecca Black, Roxanna Bunnell, Minerva Romans, Sarah Jane McMath, Florence McMath, Dorothy Kelly, Delmar M. Starkey, Sara Starkey, Bess Black, Mary Yarnell, Elsie Beggs, C. Goodman, L. Watt, Frank D. Green, Samuel C. Kelly, Mary Hanna, Florence M. Bair, Alice Gray, Marion Howell, Minerve Dewey, Alonzo B. Yarnell.

The 1920 officers are: Corday Allen Black, worthy matron; Alonzo B. Yarnell, worthy patron; May E. Tracey, associate matron; Luella Florence McMath, secretary; Besse Kerr, treasurer; Florence M. Blair, conductress; Roxanna Burrell, associate conductress.

This chapter meets in the Masonc Hall

Independent Order of Odd Fellowship

Next to Masonry this is the oldest civic society in existence today. It was first represented in Harrison County, Ohio, when Cadiz Lodge No. 130 was organized March 31, 1849. It was formed by Alexander E. Glenn, Thomas C. McEwen, Richard Williams, Isaac Hefley, and Mark P. Taylor. Its original or charter members were these: M. P. Brister, noble grand; John Burns, chaplain; Jesse H. Lacey, vice-grand; William McKennon and John McCormick, secretary.

The present total membership of this lodge is 118. Its elective officers are: D. E. McKibben, noble grand; C. P. Sheets, vice-grand; H. C. Dow, recording secretary; J. J. Maynard, financial secretary.

At one time the order owned a $5,000 lodge property, but when the present courthouse was built it was condemned and the county allowed the Odd Fellows a thousand dollars, which of course was in nowise satisfactory to the order but they had to abide by it.

There is a Rebekah Degree Lodge in Cadiz in connection with this. Within Harrison County are now found Odd Fellows lodges at Cadiz, Jewett, Scio, Freeport, Bowerston and Tippecanoe.

Hopewell Lodge No. 276

Hopewell Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized at New Jefferson, Ohio, May 11, 1855, with the following

charter members: John Brown, Thomas Brown, W. B. Creal, S. G. Shober, Phillip Jolley, Hiram Abel, Jackson Crosky and J. R. Roberts.

In September, 1908, the records were destroyed by fire hence much of the earlier history of this lodge cannot be given in this connection.

The present (1920) membership is seventy-six. A hall is leased from the Jewett State Bank, the lodge being now situated in the village of Jewett.

Scio Lodge No. 596, Independent Order Odd Fellows

This lodge was organized July 30, 1874, with charter members as follows: Francis Grace, George A. Weight, J. H. McGavran, George Heckler, I. T. Thompson, D. B. Esterday, Thomas Polen, James Amos, A. B. Moore, J. W. Nixon, William Hurless, William Palmer, E. S. Thompson, M. Conoway, A. Smith, John McDivett.

The present total membership is sixty-five. The original elective officers were: George A. Weight, noble grand; Francis Grace, vice-grand; W. F. Polen, recording secretary; Thomas Polen, financial secretary; James W. Nixon, treasurer.

The officers in the autumn of 1920, present set, are as follows: C. T. McDivett, noble grand; J. D. Haines, vice-grand; W. H. Minehart, recording secretary; George J. Duswald, financial secretary; O. O. Amos, treasurer; trustees, Samuel Timblin, George O. Canaga and J. W. Shambaugh.

The secretary of Rebekah Lodge No. 594 is Mrs. Minnie Minehart.

Silver Lodge I. O. O. F.—Bowerston

This lodge No. 14 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at the village of Bowerston was organized July 14, 1875, with charter members including the following: L. Arbaugh, W. Miller, F. White, J. Dixon, E. Garrett, W. H. Ervin, F. E. W. McCallum, A. West, Jr., D. G. Coultrap, J. M. Cramblet, F. Cummings, J. W. Copeland, J. T. Cornelius.

The lodge now has a good membership with officers as follows: W. S. Craig, noble grand; A. W. Webner, vice-grand; J. E. Mehaffey, recording secretary; H. C. Millhorn, financial secretary; J. Z. Trunner, treasurer.

Several of the original members of this lodge are still living and attend lodge regularly, although some attend near by lodges instead of Bowerston lodge.

Freeport and Piedmont each have Odd Fellows lodges, but failed to send sufficient data from which to make a notice for this chapter.

There are Rebekah degree lodges (auxiliaries of Odd Fellows) at Cadiz, Scio, Bowerston, Freeport and Jewett.

Knights of Pythias Lodges

Grant Lodge No. 201, at Cadiz, was organized September 1, 1885 and reorganized November 11, 1904. The original lodge was organized by Dr. S. B. McGavran. The first past chancellor was W. H.

Rife; chancellor commander, Dr. S. B. McGavran; vice-chancellor, C. B. Davis; prelate, J. F. Paulson; master of exchequer, A. W. Scott; master of finance, C. S. McCoy; keeper of record and seals, H. Quarry; master-of-arms, G. Wildey Lloyd; inside guard, W. G. Ferguson; outside guard, C. W. Brown.

At one time this fraternity had a successful uniform rank division.

Upon the reorganization of the lodge of Knights of Pythias in Cadiz the officers were: R. H. Minteer, chancellor commander; F. J. Stamm, vice-councilor; James Maxwell, prelate; J. C. Glover, master of work; J. B. Wagner, keeper of record and seals; E. C. Johnson, master of exchequer; S. W. Host, master at arms; C. B. Glover, inside guard; H. W. Martin, outside guard.

The 1920 (October) elective officers were: J. A. Mitchell, chancellor commander; E. S. Shearer, vice-chancellor; F. P. Haverfield, prelate; H. T. Berry, keeper of record and seals; O. C. Grey, master of work; F. P. Grove, master of exchequer; J. W. Barrett, master of arms; F. M. Beall, inside guard; H. C. Dois, outside guard.

The charter members of the present lodge were as follows: R. H. Minteer, F. J. Stamm, T. E. McMath, J. S. Lacey, J. B. Wagner, E. S. Streng, H. T. Berry, S. W. Host, J. M. Ramsey, E. Stamm, W. S. Stamm, L. H. Scott, F. J. McGavran, E. P. Hines, J. A. Host, E. C. Johnson, H. W. Martin, S. Host, M. B. Osburn.

The present total membership is ninety. The order leases a hall.

Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 328—Tippecanoe

At the village of Tippecanoe a lodge of the popular Knights of Pythias fraternity was organized in 1887. It had its ups and downs and they had their hall burned in 1890, the same having been located over the J. W. Morris store. The lodge then lay dormant until 1916 when it was reorganized and now has a membership of ninety.

When first Knights of Pythias organized in Tippecanoe, the past chancellor commander was Dr. G. D. Custer. Under the reorganized lodge the past chancellor commander was H. G. Bonnell.

The officers serving in November, 1920, are these: D. F. Akers, chancellor commander; J. G. Coventry, vice-chancellor; Frank Yoe, prelate; keeper of records and seals, F. D. Coventry; also master of finance; W. A. Boyd, master of exchequer; Paul Deboies, master of arms; George Shiven, master of work; Clyde Jones, inside guard; Ora Davidson, outside guard; trustees, R. M. Ross, Robert Sprawl and John Kirk.

The Knights of Pythias order have lodges at Harrisville, Scio, Bowerston and Freeport besides the above named lodges—the ones who sent in data for this chapter.

Other Civic Fraternities

Harrison County has lodges of the various orders, some in a flourishing condition while others are weak, but still hold their charters. These lodges include these: Grand Army of the Republic Posts (Civil war veterans order), viz: McCready Post, Cadiz; Nixon Post,

McCready Post, G. A. R., September 23, 1913

Scio; Bowerston Post, Bowerston; Freeport Post at Freeport; Deersville Post at Deersville; New Athens Post at New Athens.

The Sons of Veterans have a post made up of the sons of Grand Army men, but it seldom meets.

The Maccabees

Jewett Tent No. 405, Knights of the Maccabees, was organized at the village of Jewett, December 16, 1898, and now has a total membership of fifty-four. The charter members were as follows: S. V. Host, Daniel Bose, S. L. Lucas, William Nauman, A. D. Hunter, J. W. Lucas, J. H. Wilson, William Keyser, R. A. Laughlin, S. O. Williams, B. S. Tennimore, W. H. Hambridge, J. C. McManus, George A. Krebs, Niel Pauson, S. G. Bricker, William Peters, Charles Krebs, S. H. Sisson, A. C. Grove, W. E. Wood, W. D. Stahl, R. D. Lee, R. W. Smyle, and C. H. Houser.

The present elective officers are: J. W. Myers, P. C.; W. R. Arbaugh, Com.; H. E. Thompson, L. C.; J. O. McGrew, R. K.; C. R. Guthrie, Chap.; W. F. Chalfant, M. of A.; J. L. Hoobler, first of M. of G.; W. J. Reichard, 2nd M. of G.; S. L. Lucas, sentinel; and Joseph Slentz, Picket.

The only other lodge of this order within Harrison County is the Tent at Bowerston.

Modern Woodmen of America

This order is represented at Jewett, Hopedale, Piedmont and Harrisville in this county.

Jewett Camp No. 7316 at Jewett, was organized March 5, 1907. The charter members of this lively Camp of Woodmen were as follows: J. M. Aiken, W. R. Arbaugh, A. M. Burley, E. L. Cole, W. L. Gardner, W. H. Graham, C. B. Harper, W. R. Harriman, J. M. Lucas, S. L. Lucas, C. E. McMannis, J. F. Merryman, G. E. Snell, A. C. Telfer, H. E. Thompson, R. H. Thompson, D. F. Smith, S. O. Williams.

The camp now has a total membership of 144. The order meets in the hall over the Jewett Bank, built in 1910 at a cost of $25,000.

The first elective officers were as follows: Consul, J. F. Merryman; adviser, W. R. Arbaugh; banker, A. C. Telfer; escort, W. W. Gardner; clerk, A. L. Dray; watchman, E. L. Cole.

The officers holding in the autumn of 1920 are as follows: Consul, C. E. McMannis; adviser, Ora D. Orr; banker, J. P. Motter; clerk, H. E. Thompson; escort, W. C. Bowers; watchman, C. E. Slenty.

An interesting Royal Neighbors camp is also now run in connection with this Woodmen camp. It was organized October 12, 1920, with eighty-four members.

CHAPTER XVIII

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Early Private and Subscription Schools—Public School System—Cadiz Early and Later Schools—The Colored Schools—Directors—1920 Statistical Report of County—Last Enumeration of Schools—Scio College—Franklin College—Hopedale Normal College.

The first settlers in this portion of Ohio came far in advance of any thought of free public school systems in this country. Private and select schools and home training was the way our forefathers obtained their education. For the wealthy these methods seemed to be quite satisfactory, but to the poorer classes it worked great hardship and the result was a high per cent of illiteracy obtained throughout the entire country. But following out the old methods of schooling, the pioneers of Harrison County, as soon as they could erect cabin homes for themselves, they commenced to canvass the question of starting a school in their neighborhood. But between 1835 and 1840 when the free school system had come into use, and government and State lands were accessible for school purpose, then it was that the people of this county saw the value and justice of such a system and at once availed themselves of the opportunity offered of having uniform schools and the expense was taxed to the property owners, but they were free schools and the famliy that had no property had as good a chance to educate their children as did the wealthy. This is one of the main reasons why this commonwealth and the Republic itself stands out prominently above the other nations of the world. Free common schools call for democratic ideas and democratic ideas call for free schools, hence it is that the glory of this Republic is its free educational institutions.

But it should not be forgotten that long before the common school was had in this county there were numerous excellent private schools and almost a generation of men and women had grown up and gone out into the busy places of life well fitted and educated for the duties they were to perform. It is of such schools that educated these people that we are now to speak in brief:

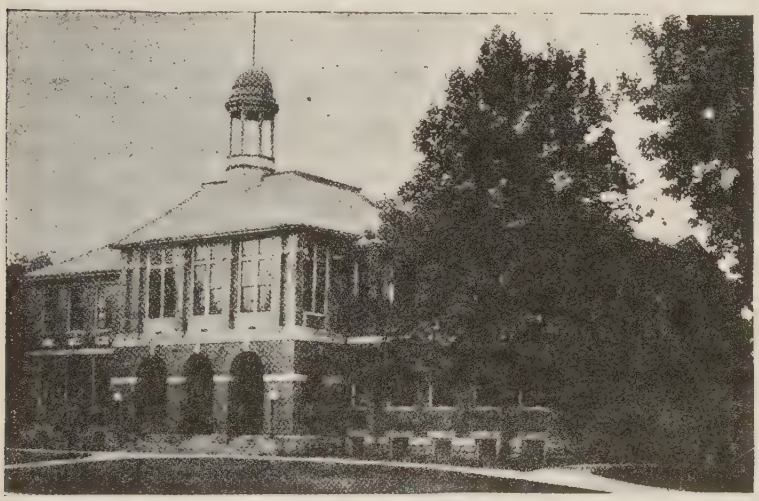
Schools of Cadiz

In the enumeration of Cadiz in 1807 it was found that there were twenty families and among the names listed was "William Tingley, School Teacher." It is stated that he was "no rude borderman" either! He taught the first school in the village in his own humble residence on Main Street, between Spring and North streets. He was a beautiful penman, as the records of the courthouse still attest, for he was county clerk from 1815 to 1838—twenty-three eventful

years in the history of the "Kingdom of Harrison." The Tingleys seem to nearly all have been teachers. William the first teacher in Cadiz; Jeremiah Tingley; Mrs. Elizabeth Carnahan, music teacher; Tempe Carnahan, teacher of music in the public schools.

Between 1815 and 1818, a school was opened at the corner of South and Ohio streets, taught by Miss Allen in 1820.

The Cadiz Academy was established in 1818. The first trustees were: John Pritchard, John Macusday, Walter B. Beebe, John Hanna, Martin Wilson, Humphrey Leavitt, Daniel Kilgore, William Ramsey, John Craig, Rev. William Taggart, Rev. J. Rea and Jacob Webb. The first teacher was James P. Miller, who taught at $450 per year, instructing in English, grammar, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, mathematics, natural philosophy and geography, with the additional study of chemistry. This school was situated where Doctor Sharp



Cadiz High School

now resides on Main Street. The elder Doctor McBean, before he practiced medicine, taught here. In a few years this school went down as did scores of others in Ohio. It was established about 1819 and continued until about 1825.

The Simpson school opened in 1826 by Matthew Simpson, teaching elementary and higher branches in his home on Market Street. This was before Ohio had her free common school system. After a few years this school had for its teacher Matthew Simpson, later the Methodist bishop, Matthew Simpson. In 1829 this school moved to the old academy building on Gimlett Hill and continued there until the building was sold in 1832. Then "Uncle Matthew" Simpson took the school to his own house and there continued to teach many years. The house in which this school was kept was a large one story building with three parts—first a dwelling, the second part used as an organ reed factory and the third part used for the school room.

The Ladies Seminary was established in 1836 by a young lady from the East named Sarah R. Foster, who opened her school in the old Beebe homestead on Gimlett Hill. The school grew and after two years she tried to secure aid from the town of Cadiz and upon failing she went to Washington, Pennsylvania, where she taught a successful academy many years.

Then Cadiz had a small select school taught by a Mr. Brown.

In the thirties a school was held in the old Covenanter church, where the present round-house and turn-table is located. Reverend Sloan was among the instructors there. These earlier private and select schools were only able to run about three or four months a year.

Peculiar forms of punishment obtained in those early times. The larger girls were punished by making them ride a broom-stick around the stove, stand on one foot and crawl under the teachers table on one foot. Another form was to make them touch a high mark made by the teacher on the blackboard.

In the early fifties the old brick school building was turned over to the colored children of the village, but in 1860 it was sold.

The old log school was located in the thirties on the corner of Warren and Buffalo streets. It was burned in 1840 by reason of a number of drinking, gambling characters assembling there nights and through this a fire was caught and destroyed the building and it was never rebuilt.

In the basement of the old Methodist Episcopal church, a school was taught in 1836 and continued there many years. Among the teachers there are now recalled Joseph Ward, Miss Foster, Mr. Finney, Daniel Spencer and a Mr. Vincent.

The first attempt at having a graded school in Cadiz was in 1854.

What was known as the New Union School Building was erected in 1868. The board purchased of John Sharp and D. Cunningham eight acres of land, including the site of the present school building. This was an eight room school house built at a cost of $25,000. The first term of school was taught there in the fall of 1868. In 1903 this building was added to and in 1906, $30,000 was voted for a new structure, which is known now as the "Annex" to the original building.

School Directors

From 1868 to the present date the following have served as members of the school board: D. Cunningham, D. B. Welch, W. T. Sharp, W. S. Poulson, J. M. Estep, D. A. Hollingsworth, C. M. Hogg, S. M. Bailey, Walter Brown, S. B. McGavran, W. H. Rife, J. M. Gavin, E. B. McNamee, Charles Pearce, I. C. Moore, G. W. Lloyd, George A. Crew, Oliver Clark, James W. Kerr, W. T. Perry, Emory Birney, W. W. Wright, A. J. Hammond, Mrs. John Sharp, Dr. Mary Lemmon, P. W. Boggs, Mrs. J. C. Haverfield, George D. McFadden, A. P. Sheriff, Mrs. J. B. Worley, Mrs. E. N. Haverfield, J. S. Campbell, J. M. Shrieber, Rupert R. Beetham, Harry B. McConnell, P. M. Sharp, M. J. Taggart, George W. Grissinger, Fred Wagner, Charles L. Scott, all prior to 1912; from that date on to the present the

directors have been as follows: John Aukerman, N. R. Beetham, John B. Wagner, John S. Campbell and O. C. Gray.

Colored Schools of Cadiz

Ten years prior to the close of the Civil war, the colored children of Cadiz had the privilege of attending schools maintained exclusively for their own race. In the old brick schoolhouse erected in 1837 there was started in 1854-55 the first colored school. Miss Jackson was the teacher. She taught in 1856 and was succeeded by D. S. Bruce who taught twelve years. The next colored school was started in the basement of the Disciples church—now the Ehrhart Hotel. Here the colored school continued for fourteen years. There were numerous teachers, including "Billy," now Prof. W. H. Lucas, "who commenced to teach thirty-nine years ago and is still principal," said a record of these schools found in the local paper files in 1911.

A new schoolhouse was provided for the colored children in 1873 at the corner of South and Ohio streets. In 1891 more room was needed and part of the school was moved to the basement of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1908 the fine new Dunbar Building was erected, which was indeed a great step from the schools taught in the "Old Brick." All of the colored pupils of Cadiz attend a school separate from the whites, except a few who are advanced enough to enter the high school where they are welcome and are making good in their studies.

Jewett High School

Jewett is now blessed with most excellent public schools, including the high school. In the beginning at Jewett, the scholars attended a very small frame building; next came a two story building (two rooms) also a frame structure which served well its purpose until it became too small to accommodate the increasing number of pupils, when a brick building was constructed on the site of the present high school building. This had four rooms and served until the present modern structure was built in 1905 at a cost (including the five lots surrounding it) $20,000, but now could not be built for twice the amount. Nine teachers are here employed as instructors in the various grades and high school.

Other Schools of the County

Bowerston with an enrollment of 142 pupils; Deersville with twenty-nine; Freeport with 132; Harrisville with 108; Hopedale with 175; New Athens with eighty and Scio Village with an enrollment of 197, gives a general idea of the advancement made in and near the villages of the county, while the county school superintendents report for 1920 shows in tabulated form many details concerning the rural schools of the county.

1920 School Report

The subjoined is a portion of the annual report made to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction by County School Superintendent Roche, of Harrison County, for the year 1920:

No. Dist.	Name of Township	Average Attendance	Enrollment	School Houses	Male Teachers	Female Teachers
1.	Archer	98	127	4 frame	1	4
2.	Athens	57	74	5 frame		5
3.	Cadiz	108	148	7 frame	1	7
4.	Franklin	70	93	4 frame	1	3
5.	Freeport	41	54	6 brick	1	4
6.	German	132	189	9 bk & frame	4	5
7.	Green	81	129	6 frame	1	3
8.	Monroe	86	155	5 frame	2	4
9.	Moorefield	125	207	6 frame	2	6
10.	North	58	77	6 frame	2	6
11.	Nottingham	92	118	7 frame	2	4
12.	Rumley	51	69	5 frame	2	3
13.	Shortcreek	501	598	11 frame	3	14
14.	Stock	61	88	5 frame	4	1
15.	Washington	137	190	5 frame	4	5
	Total	1,698	2,316	91	30	74
	VILLAGES					
16.	Bowerston	118	142	1 brick	1	5
17.	Cadiz	424	538	2 brick	5	13
18.	Deersville	21	29	1 frame		2
19.	Freeport	132	169	1 brick	2	5
20.	Harrisville	109	130	1 brick	2	4
21.	Hopedale	175	241	2 bk & frame		8
22.	Jewett	227	260	1 brick	2	5
23.	New Athens	80	95	1 frame		3
24.	Scio	197	238	1 brick	2	8
	Total	1,483	1,842	11	14	53
	Grand Tl. County	3,181	4,158	102	44	127

COUNTY ENUMERATION

The last enumeration of the county shows the number of boys in Harrison County to be 2,433; number of girls, 2,333; total of both sex, 4,766.

The county has twelve village school buildings and thirty-nine school rooms; total value of such buildings, $206,085.

Total number of rural school buildings, ninety-one; value of same, $118,290.

Total number of rural teachers employed, 107.

Scio College

This institution was chartered in 1866, just at the close of the Civil war. It was a Methodist school and the records show that in 1893 there had graduated from this college no less than 600 pupils. It comprises seven distinct departments, each complete within itself. Collegiate, pharmacy, music, business, elocution, art, shorthand and typewriting. The literary course comprised three years preparatory and a four-year collegiate course, making seven years in all. In 1892, 548 students attended from ten different States and countries.

Two large buildings were devoted to school work, using over 30,000 feet of floor space. Fifteen teachers were numbered in the institution's faculty at one time.

One of Harrison County's Old But Now Defunct Colleges

This College was merged with the Mt. Union College located at Alliance. The date of consolidation was in the month of December, 1911.

Hopedale Normal College

This was first styled "The McNeely Normal School" and later it was empowered to grant degrees, as "Hopedale Normal College." This school has really been a great power in the land as an educational factor much needed. It was the first college of Eastern Ohio to open wide its doors to both sexes. "Old Franklin" had for many years been making professional men; it was left for Hopedale to make teachers for the common schools and fit men for the duties of a non-professional life.

Dr. S. B. Gavran in his History of Harrison County in 1893, stated: "Its first start was a school with three departments, the highest under the management of Doctor York, a practicing physician of the village and a graduate of 'Franklin.' Then followed at the helm Edwin Regal, John Ogden, William Brinkerhoff and Doctor Jamison.

"In all the leading cities of the country are men who owe their success to training at Hopedale. Professor Brinkerhoff was a pioneer stenographer of this region and his students were enabled by his instruction to make this a stepping-stone to higher achievements.

"Over 7,000 students have been enrolled upon the college books and the work which the originator has accomplished can never be fully known 'until the leaves of the judgment book unfold.' "

This school continued in its excellent work until the larger educational institutions absorbed these smaller ones and Hopedale College was closed.

Franklin College

In the beginning Alma Academy was organized at New Athens, continued a short time and then changed to Alma College and later known as "Franklin."

In 1815 John Walker, M. D., settled in the southeastern part of Harrison County and assumed the pastorate of the Associate churches at Cadiz, Unity and other places in the county. In 1817 he and two neighbors—William Lee and John McConnell, Sr., proceeded to lay out a village on contiguous parts of their farms, setting a part off for school purposes. It was named New Athens and was duly incorporated under that title. In 1818 Walker, Salman Cowles, Rev. Thomas Hanna and a few others, organized a school in the village and named it "Alma Academy." This ran seven years under a board of trustees as follows: Rev. Salmon Cowles, president; John McCracken, secretary; Rev. John Walker, John Whan, John Wylie, Daniel Brokow, Alexander McNary, John Trimble, Rev. John Rea, Alexander Hammond, and a few others. Reverend Walker was appointed delegate to go to the state capital and procure a charter. He went on horseback, which was the easiest way to go a long journey in those times. He succeeded in securing his college charter and returned to New Athens in safety. The date of the charter was January 22, 1825, and the school was called the "Alma College," later changed to Franklin College, by act of the Ohio General Assembly January 31, 1826.

Doctor Walker was a great man; was an out and out abolitionist, and would have located in Cadiz with his school project had the people not been divided on the question of slavery. Doctor Walker died March 8, 1845, aged sixty years and was buried in Unity churchyard, near where he had labored in church and school work so many years—about thirty-two in all.

The trustees named in the charter were these: Rev. John Rea, Rev. Salmon Cowles, Rev. John Walker, David Jennings, William Hamilton, John McCracken, John Wylie, James Campbell, David Campbell, John Trimble, John Whan, Daniel Brokow, Alexander McNary and Alexander Hammond.

These trustees met and organized April 5, 1825 and elected Dr. John Walker, president; Salmon Cowles, secretary, and Daniel Brokow, treasurer.

The first president called to this institution was Rev. William McMillan, D. D., of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania.

List of Presidents to Present

William McMillan, 1825-32; (died).
Rev. Richard Campbell, 1833 until death in 1835.
Rev. John Welch, 1836, resigned in 1837.
Rev. Joseph Smith, 1837-38.
Rev. William Bennett, 1838-40.
Rev. Edwin H. Nevin, 1840-44.
Rev. Alexander D. Clark, 1844-61.

Historic Franklin, Oldest Organized College in Ohio—Congressmen, Authors, Judges and Ministers Among Alumni

Rev. William Wishart, (vice president) 1861-67.
Rev. R. G. Campbell, 1867-70.
Andrew F. Ross, LL. D., 1870-76.
Rev. George Vincent, 1877-84.
William Brinkerhoff, LL. D., 1884-85.
Rev. J. G. Black, 1886, resigned in 1887.
Rev. William A. Williams, 1887-90.
Rev. Barclay Spicer, 1900-02.
Rev. N. B. Kelly, 1903-07.
Rev. O. D. McKeener, 1908.

Rev. Samuel Hughes was also among the last active heads of this institution, and after his removal into the ministry at another place, the College was really disorganized, but still runs more as an academy than anything else.

Alumni Record

In 1908 the record of the Alumni reads as follows: Number of graduates in professions and life-work callings was—356 ministers; 10 missionaries to foreign lands; 91 lawyers; 13 judges of lower courts; 4 of higher courts; 2 in federal courts; physicians, 71; professors, 12; college presidents, 6; civil engineers, 6; Congressmen, 6; United States Senators, 2; attorney-general, 1; comptroller of currency, 1; foreign ministers, 2; envoy, 1; hundreds of minor professions and callings.

In 1840, on account of the question of African slavery, and the decided anti-slavery character of this college, a pro-slavery rival was established in the same village under the name of Providence College, but this was soon abandoned for lack of support, while the original college saw its way clear to continue on in the good work for which it was founded.

The record of the alumni shows among the graduates at Franklin the following quite distinguished men:

Hon. John A. Bingham, (1837); John A. Bruce, (1854); William Alexander Calderhead, (1864); Robert G. Campbell, (1858); Major David A. Cunningham, (1857); Samuel Findley, (1839); Governor Thomas Sewell, (1826); George Carothers Vincent, (1836).

CHAPTER XIX

POLITICAL AFFAIRS

County and State Officials—Presidential Vote—Prominent Men—Cadiz Clerkships in Washington.

County and State Officials

The following named persons served on the judicial bench of Harrison County prior to 1851:

President Judges—Benjamin Ruggles, 1810 to 1814; George Tod, 1814 to 1816; Benjamin Tappan, 1816 to 1823; Jeremiah H. Hallock, 1823 to 1836; George W. Belden, 1837 to 1839; William Kennon, 1840 to 1846; Benjamin Cowan, 1847 to 1852.

Associate Judges—James Roberts, 1813 to 1819; Samuel Boyd, 1813 to 1819; Ephriam Sears, 1813 to 1818; Matthew Simpson, 1818 to 1819; Alexander Henderson, 1819 to 1827; John McCullough, 1820 to 1834; John McCurdy, 1820 to 1825; Thomas Bingham, 1825 to 1839; David Campbell, 1827 to 1829; John McBean, 1829 to 1836; Robert Maxwell, 1834 to 1841; John Hanna, 1840 to 1846; Samuel Moorehead, 1841 to 1848; Thomas Lee, 1841 to 1848; James Maxwell, 1846 to 1853; William McFarland, 1848 to 1852; William Boggs, 1848 to 1852.

Judges after 1851—Thomas L. Jewett, 1852 to 1854; Thomas Means, 1854 to 1855; Samuel W. Bostwick, 1855 to 1861; George W. McIlvaine, 1862 to 1870; John H. Miller, 1870 to 1877; James Patrick, 1877 to 1882; Joseph C. Hance, 1882 to 1884, and also from 1889 to 1891; John S. Pearce, 1884 to 1889; John Mansfield, 1892 to 1902; Walter G. Shotwell, 1899 to 1914; John B. Worley followed Judge Shotwell and is still on the bench.

Fletcher Douthitt was also elected in 1892; he died in 1899 and Shotwell was appointed to fill out the term and later twice elected judge.

State Senators

The following is a list of State Senators from, and who were residents, of Harrison County:

Daniel Welch, 1811 (then from Jefferson County); Samuel Dunlap, 1814 to 1815; Matthew Simpson, 1816 to 1820 and 1822 to 1828; James Roberts, 1820 to 1822; Daniel Kilgore, 1828 to 1832; Joseph Holmes, 1832 to 1834; Thomas C. Vincent, 1834 to 1838; Chauncey Dewey, 1841 to 1842; Samuel G. Peppard, 1852 to 1854; Charles Warfell, 1856 to 1858; Marshall McCall, 1860 to 1862; John C. Jamison, 1864 to 1866; James B. Jamison, 1868 to 1872; Samuel Knox, 1872 to 1878; David A. Hollingsworth, 1880 to 1884; George W. Glover, 1888 to 1890; Charles M. Hogg, 1892 to 1896.

State Representatives

Samuel Dunlap, 1803 to 1808 and 1810 to 1813 (from Jefferson County); Stephen Ford, 1808 to 1810 and 1813 to 1818, from Jefferson County, prior to 1813; Andrew McNeely, 1810, 1814 and 1815, from Jefferson County in 1810; William Moore, 1816 to 1819; John Patterson, 1819 to 1820-1821 to 1822-23-24 and 1826 to 1830; Ephriam Sears, 1820 to 1821; William Wiley, 1822 to 1823 and 1824 to 1826; Walter B. Beebe, 1830 to 1831; Joseph Rea, 1831 to 1833 and 1838 to 1840; Samuel W. Bostwick, 1833 to 1836; John Gruber, 1836 to 1838 and 1842 to 1843; Josiah Scott, 1840 to 1842; William McFarland, 1843 to 1844; Jacob Lemmon, 1844 to 1846; Samuel A. Russell, 1846 to 1848; John Hammond, 1849 to 1850; Marshall McCall, 1850 to 1854; Reynolds K. Price, 1854 to 1856; Ephriam Clark, 1856 to 1858; James Day, 1858 to 1860; William H. McGavran, 1860 to 1862; Smith R. Watson, 1862 to 1866; Ingram Clark, 1866 to 1868; Lewis Lewton, 1868 to 1870; Anderson P. Lacey, 1870 to 1872; David Cunningham, 1872 to 1874; Samuel Herron, 1874 to 1876; A. C. Dixon, 1876 to 1878; Jesse Forsythe, 1878 to 1880; Oliver G. Cope, 1880 to 1882; Samuel B. McGavran, 1882 to 1884; Jasper N. Lantz, 1884 to 1886 and 1888 to 1890; George M. Patton, 1886 to 1888; Wesley Hearn, 1890 to 1892; Samuel K. McLaughlin, 1894 to 1898; Samuel Hamill, 1898 to 1900; J. H. Beall, 1900 to 1903; R. H. Minteer, 1902 to 1907; L. H. Scott, 1906 to 1913; R. H. Beetham, 1912, and still serving.

Congressmen

From the Congressional district which Harrison County has been situated the sub-joined have served as members of Congress from this county:

Daniel Kilgore, 1834 to 1838; John A. Bingham, 1855 to 1863 and from 1865 to 1873; D. A. Hollingsworth, elected in 1908 for Sixty-First Congress; elected in 1914 for Sixty-Fourth Congress; elected in 1916 for the Sixty-Fifth Congress.

Members of the Constitutional Conventions

Samuel Moorehead, 1850 to 1851; Josiah Scott, 1850 to 1851; William G. Waddle, 1872 to 1873; D. Cunningham, 1912.

Presidential Vote Since 1896

The vote in Harrison County for Presidents of the United States, since and including 1896 has been as follows:

1896—William McKinley, republican, received ..... 3,151 votes
William Jennings Bryan, democratic, received ..... 2,235 votes
1900—William McKinley, received ..... 3,268 votes
William Jennings Bryan, received ..... 2,265 votes
1904—Theodore Roosevelt, republican, received ..... 2,927 votes
Alton G. Parker, democratic, received ..... 1,332 votes
1908—William Howard Taft, republican, received ..... 3,069 votes
William Jennings Bryan, democratic, received ..... 1,911 votes

1912—William Howard Taft, republican, received ------ 1,950 votes
Woodrow Wilson, democratic, received---------- 1,714 votes
Theodore Roosevelt, progressive, received------- 704 votes
1916—Charles A. Hughes, republican, received--------- 2,517 votes
Woodrow Wilson, democratic, received---------- 1,911 votes
1920—Warren G. Harding, republican, received-------- 5,053 votes
James M. Cox, democratic, received---------- 4,473 votes

Prosecuting Attorneys

Walter B. Beebe, 1813 to 1834; Josiah Scott, 1834 to 1838; Edward M. Stanton, 1838 to 1839; Samuel W. Bostwick, 1839 to 1844; Thomas L. Jewett, 1844 to 1848; Samuel G. Peppard, 1848 to 1851; Allen C. Turner, 1851 to 1853; Lewis Lewton, 1854 to 1856; Jesse H. McMath, 1856 to 1861; Amon Lemmon, 1861 to 1863; William P. Hayes, 1863 to 1866; David Cunningham, 1866 to 1869; John S. Pearce, 1869 to 1875; David A. Hollingsworth, 1875 to 1877; John C. Given, 1878 to 1881; John M. Garvin, 1882 to 1887; Walter G. Shotwell, 1888 to 1893, resigned; John M. Garvin, appointed and served until January, 1894; William T. Perry, elected 1893, served from January, 1894 to January, 1900; Barclay W. Rowland, served from 1900 to 1914; Frank B. Grove, 1914 to 1918; Barclay W. Moore, 1918 to 1922.

County Recorders

William Tingley, 1814 to 1829; Joseph Harris, 1829 to 1832; William Johnson, 1832; Samuel M. McCormick, 1832 to 1838; Matthew M. Sloan, 1838 to 1844; William Boyce, 1844 to 1850; Lancelot Hearn, 1850 to 1857; William A. Hearn, 1857 to 1858; Joseph Rea, 1859 to 1868; George Woodborne, 1868 to 1874; John Graybill, 1874 to 1880; Landon B. Grimes, 1880 to 1886; Albert B. Hines, 1886 to 1892; Thomas Arbaugh, 1892 to 1898; S. Edwin Thompson, 1898 to 1904; G. W. Hines, 1904 to 1908; R. F. Ramsey, 1908 to 1912; R. H. Anderson, 1912 to 1916; C. D. Conaway, 1916 to 1921; James Fogle was elected in the fall of 1920.

Sheriffs

Elescondo Henderson, 1814 to 1816; James Boswell, 1816 to 1817; John Stokes, 1817 to 1821; Resin Arnold, 1821 to 1824; Baruch Dickerson, 1824; John S. Lacey, 1824 to 1826; Matthew McCoy, 1826 to 1832; James McNutt, 1832 to 1835; William Mulligan, 1836 to 1839; William Cady, 1840 to 1842; William Barrett, 1842 to 1846; John McCormick, 1846 to 1848; David Hilbert, 1848 to 1853; James Boyd, 1853 to 1855; Alexander Barger, 1855 to 1858; Edwin S. Woodborne, 1858 to 1861; Stephen R. McGee, 1862 to 1866; John E. McPeck, 1866 to 1870; James Moore, 1870 to 1872; Samuel S. Hamill, 1872 to 1876; Elisha Hargrave, 1876 to 1878; Emanuel Howard, 1878 to 1880; James C. Carver, 1880 to 1886; Jefferson C. Glover, 1886 to 1888; Albert Quigley, 1888 to 1892; David P. Host, 1892 to 1896; Samuel B. Moore, 1896 to 1900; Davis Garvin, 1900 to 1904; O. A. Craigo, 1908 to 1912; Thomas A. Boyd, 1912 to 1916; J. M. Steven-

son, 1916 to his death, October, 1919, and David Stevenson to January, 1921, when O. K. Martin, newly elected, succeeded him.

Clerks of the Court

Joseph Harris, 1813 to 1815; William Kingley, 1815 to 1838; Thomas Vincent, 1838 to 1845; Samuel McCormick, 1845 to 1851; Charles Patterson, 1852 to 1854; Thomas C. Rowles, 1855 to 1860; R. M. Lyons, 1861 to 1863; John Fogle, 1863 to 1867; John Garvin, 1867 to 1875; Allen W. Scott, 1875 to 1882; Elias B. McNamee, 1882 to 1888; Martin J. McCoy, 1888 to 1894; E. B. Kirby, 1894 to 1902; H. S. Mills, 1902 to 1908; F. B. Grove, 1908 to 1912; E. L. Garner, 1912 to 1914; N. E. Hawkins, 1914 to 1918; F. F. Hamilton, 1918 to 1922.

County Surveyors

James McMillan, 1820 to 1825; Abner Hixon, 1825 to 1830 and 1834 to 1837; Curtis W. Scoles, 1833 to 1834; Daniel Morris, 1837 to 1840; Samuel McCormick, 1840 to 1847; Daniel Spencer, 1847 to 1849; Samuel Bell, 1849; Jacob Jarvis, 1849 to 1894; Benjamin J. Green, 1894, succeeded as follows: J. A. Gordon, Hartzell R. McCoy, J. A. Gordon, elected in 1920.

County Commissioners

John Pugh, 1813; James Cobean, 1813 to 1814; Eleazer Huff, 1813; William Phillips, 1813 to 1816; William Wiley, 1813 to 1821; John Craig, 1814 to 1820 and 1824 to 1825; Robert Maxwell, 1816 to 1828; William Henderson, 1820 to 1826; Joseph Holmes, 1820 to 1824; David Thompson, 1825 to 1833; Thomas Martin, 1826 to 1832; Brice W. Viers, 1828 to 1831; John Caldwell, 1831 to 1834; Henry Ford, 1832 to 1838; John Ramage, 1833 to 1836; Samuel Colvin, 1834 to 1840; Jesse Merrill, 1836 to 1839; John Sharp, 1838 to 1841; Andrew Richie, 1839 to 1842; James P. Beall, 1840 to 1843; Thomas Day, 1841 to 1842; John Downing, 1842 to 1845; James Hogland, 1843 to 1846; Samuel Hitchcock, 1845 to 1851; Samuel Richey, 1846 to 1852; Luther Rowley, 1847 to 1853; John Carrick, 1851 to 1852; John Yost, 1852 to 1857; Elijah Carver, 1852 to 1855; Joseph Masters, 1854 to 1856; Jacob Chamblet, 1855 to 1861; Jackson Croskey, 1856 to 1863; Charles Wells, 1860 to 1866; James J. Billingsley, 1861 to 1867; Walter Craig, 1863 to 1865; Andrew Jamison, 1865 to 1871; Levi Snyder, 1866 to 1872; William Evans, 1867 to 1873; James Patton, 1871 to 1877; John Sloan, 1872 to 1874; Alexander Henderson, 1873 to 1879; John Latham, 1874 to 1878; Thomas McMillen, 1877 to 1883; Enoch W. Phillips, 1878 to 1881; George Love, 1879 to 1882; Lindley M. Brason, 1882; Jackson Rea, 1882 to 1884; John Miller, 1882 to 1886; Michael B. Firebaugh, 1883 to 1890; Robert B. Moore, 1884 to 1891; Andrew Smith, 1886 to 1891; John W. Spiker, 1890 to 1896; William C. Adams, 1891 to 1897; Thomas Ryder, 1892 to 1898; John H. Pittis, 1896; John C. Patton, 1897; Henry P. Worstel, 1897; H. H. Finnical, 1902 to 1904; A. W. Cole, 1904 to 1906; R. W. Gallaher, 1906 to 1908; Tyler Cope, 1908 to 1912; Arbaugh and

Stringer, 1912 to 1914; Arbaugh Cramblett and Stringer, 1914 to 1918; Compher, Haverfield and Patterson; the present board is: Chester Branson, Orville Flenny and James H. Septer.

Probate Judges

Brice W. Viers, 1852 to 1854; Allen C. Turner, 1854 to 1867; Amon Lemmon, 1867 to 1894; Elias B. McNamee, 1894 to 1900; John B. Worley, 1900 to 1906; P. W. Boggs, 1906 to 1913; W. T. Perry, 1913, and still Probate Judge in 1920; re-elected in 1920 for four years.

County Auditors

The title of the first three was "Clerk of Commissioners"—Walter B. Beebe, 1813 to 1816; Lared Stinson, 1816 to 1817; James L. Hanna, 1817 to 1820; John Hanna, clerk and first auditor, 1820 to 1822; Joseph Harris, 1822 to 1832; Joseph Meek, 1832 to 1833; James Miller, 1833 to 1837; Charles Patterson, 1837 to 1840; Zephamiah Bayless, 1840 to 1843; John Sharp, 1843 to 1845; Robert Edney, 1845 to 1849; Reynolds K. Price, 1849 to 1853; John Sloan, 1853 to 1854; Will S. Granfell, 1855 to 1856; Kersey W. Kinsey, 1856 to 1860; Samuel Knox, 1860 to 1864; William H. McCoy, 1864 to 1869; Reuben A. McCormick, 1869 to 1871; William O. Potts, 1871 to 1875; Thomas W. Giles, 1875 to 1880; James M. Scott, 1880 to 1883; Henry Spence, 1883 to 1884; James W. Carver (deputy for Henry Spence), 1883 to 1884; George E. Crew, 1884 to 1891; Henry G. Forker, 1891 to 1896; Harvey B. Law, 1896 to 1903; J. S. Lacey, 1903 to 1909; O. C. Gray, 1909 to 1913; E. P. Hines, 1913 to 1917; F. M. Beall, 1917 to present time.

County Treasurers

Samuel Osburn, 1813 to 1828; John S. Lacey, 1828 to 1836; James McNutt, 1836 to 1840; William Milligan, 1840 to 1844; Zephamiah Bayless, 1840 to 1848; Ralph Barcroft, 1848 to 1852; David Hilbert, 1852 to 1855; J. J. Johnson, 1854 to 1858; John Russell, 1858 to 1860; Thomas Richey, 1860 to 1862; Frank Grace, 1862 to 1864; Wesley Poulson, 1864 to 1866; Elias Foust, 1866 to 1870; George A. Haverfield, 1870 to 1876; Harvey L. Thompson, 1876 to 1878; Nimrod B. Pumphrey, 1878 to 1882; Albert J. Harrison, 1882 to 1886; Samuel A. Moore, 1886 to 1890; Nathaniel E. Clendennin, 1890 to 1894; Robert Stewart, who was elected in 1894, whose term would have expired 1899, followed by Joseph J. Sears, 1899 to 1903; Smith A. Hines, 1903 to 1907; followed by James M. Adams, whose term began in 1907 and would have ended in 1911, but he died in 1909 and his son, Paul L. Adams, was appointed and filled the unexpired term; followed by Allen L. Adams, 1911 to 1915; followed by George A. Martin, 1915 to 1919; followed by J. H. Livingston, 1919 to 1923.

Prominent Men of Harrison County

Among the prominent men who were born in Harrison County none of military fame stand out bolder than Gen. George A. Custer,

Civil war commander and later an Indian fighter in the far west where in the summer of 1876 he was massacred (some say) by the Sioux Indians.

John Giles, an early resident of Scio, gave Historian Henry Howe a lengthy sketch of Custer, from which many of the facts herein are taken. The original spelling of the name was Kuster. The first American ancestor was from Hesse-Cassel, who came over during Revolutionary war times and fought "mit de Hessians." Emanuel, father of the general, was a blacksmith and justice of the peace. Young Custer was born at New Rumley, this county, December 5, 1839, and became the great cavalry leader of Civil war days.

Among the important historic points in this man's career were these: At the battle of Williamsburg he accompanied the advance as aid-de-camp under General Hancock, capturing the first battle-flag by the army of the Potomac. He was the first person to cross the Chickahominy, which he did by wading up to his armpits in the face of the enemy's pickets. At Gettysburg he held the right of the Union line, and utterly routed Hampton's cavalry. In this battle he had two horses shot under him, and in the course of the war eleven horses. At the battle of Trevillian Station five brigades attacked his one. Against such odds he fought for three hours. His color bearer was shot when the flag was only saved by Custer tearing it from its standard and concealing it around his body * * * At Winchester he took nine battle-flags, and took more prisoners than he had men engaged. * * * When Sheridan arrived at Cedar Creek, after his famous ride, he said, "Go in Custer." Custer went in, drove the enemy for miles, captured a major-general, many prisoners, and forty-five pieces of artillery. For this he was brevetted Major-General of Volunteers. He was the man who received the white flag from Gen. Robert E. Lee, and Sheridan presented Mrs. Custer the table on which Lee signed the surrender. * * * He never lost a gun or a color; he captured more guns, flags and prisoners on the battle field than any other general not an army commander, and his services throughout his eventful career were indeed most brilliant.

Whitelaw Reid in his sketch on Custer states: General Custer was six feet in height, of great strength and endurance, broad shouldered, lithe and active with a weight never above 170 pounds. His eyes were blue, his hair long and golden. At the age of twenty-three he was made brigadier-general, at twenty-five a major-general, the youngest man of his rank in the army. For quick dashes and vigorous spurts of fighting he had no superiors and scarcely an equal. His career was disasterously closed in an attack, June 25, 1876, on an Indian encampment, on Little Horn River, in Montana, when his command of 277 cavalrymen were overwhelmed by about 1,600 Sioux Indians, under Sitting Bull, and massacred to a man—not one spared to tell the story. The old chief, a year or two later, was asked at a conference the particulars, whereupon Sitting Bull replied, "I do not know where the Yellow Hair died."

A National Cemetery was surveyed at the scene of this battle, in 1879, and there in that far away place rests the soldiers of "Custer's Last Charge."

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—The great Civil war secretary, under President Lincoln, was among, if not indeed the strongest character in the cabinet. His was a will of iron but he possessed a fine brain and excellent judgment. As a lawyer he began his career in Cadiz. Intensity of purpose was his leading trait. He was bent on the suppression of the Rebellion at all hazards. He told Governor Morton of Indiana, that if the cause failed he did not care to live longer. As a lawyer he never took a case that he believed to be a bad one. The cause for which Stanton lived and labored as Secretary of War, did not fail, but the intense work he took upon himself as truly ended his life as though his heart had been pierced by a bullet.

He came to Cadiz in 1836 and went into partnership with Chauncey Dewey, remained until 1840, when he left but retained his partnership with Dewey until 1842. At the time, Stanton was a democrat,

Home of Edwin M. Stanton, Cadiz, Secretary of War in Lincoln's Cabinet

and was prosecuting attorney of Harrison County for three years. He was then but twenty-two years of age, broad shouldered, but never weighing more than 125 pounds while residing in Cadiz. He was very near-sighted and at first the people in this county called him "Little Stanton." He was very methodical, kept his papers and office in perfect order and his industry was a wonder to all who knew him. He would read law sixteen hours a day. Stewart B. Shotwell, of Cadiz, with whom he studied law, said of Stanton: "I have known him to work all day in court and until 9 o'clock at night trying cases and then filing them. Then he would get into his buggy, ride to Steubenville for some paper or authority bearing on the case, be back at court-time next morning, after riding a distance of fifty miles, and work all day as fresh as ever."

Ordinarily he cared but little for society—especially of women—but he was exceedingly attached to his first wife. When she died he

shut himself up in his room and spent days in grief. Then seeing that he was breaking down, he rallied and plunged deeper than ever into business. Many pages could be published on the life and character of Secretary Edwin M. Stanton, but this volume was not designed to go further into the biographies of noted men who have at one time lived in these counties, than to give an outline, leaving other authors to furnish the completed sketches.

Hon. John A. Bingham—This distinguished statesman, whose home was for many years in Cadiz, and whose beautiful bronze-granite statue adorns the courthouse square today in Harrison County, was born January 21, 1815, in Mercer County, Pennsylvania. In his childhood he resided four years in Ohio; then passed two and a half years in learning printing in Mercer; was then educated in the Mercer Academy and Franklin College and in 1840 came to Ohio and followed the practice of the law. In the Harrison campaign he took an active part as a whig orator and twice held public discussions with Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, having been challenged by him.

In the national whig convention of 1848, he proposed a resolution which it was thought too dangerous to adopt, but which was the key-note to his subsequent force, viz: *"No more Slave States; no more Slave Territory; the maintenance of freedom where freedom is, and the protection of American industry."*

He was first elected to Congress in 1854, and served in all sixteen years; in 1873 he was appointed by President U. S. Grant as Minister to Japan, where he resided until the advent of Grover Cleveland's administration.

In the sixteen years of his service in Congress he served on the most important committees. For four years he was chairman of the judiciary committee. He was chairman of the managers on behalf of House on the trial for the impeachment of President Andrew Jackson. He was author of the first section to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, save the introductory clause thereof. He was appointed special judge-advocate for the trial of the assassin of Abraham Lincoln. He was given other important official trusts, spending in all eighteen years in Washington, giving unwearying labor to the nation in its most eventful period. Besides his many speeches in Congress, he spoke in half of the States for "The Union and Constitution."

The large, square, plain brick mansion near the public square in Cadiz was his happy home many years, and it is now doing service as a portion of the Christian church edifice, his old library room serving as an Old Ladies' Sunday School room.

A few years ago the citizens of Cadiz and community raised a fund of about $3,000 from which the attractive, permanent memorial was erected in the courthouse square. This solid granite base and artistic life-like, large size bronze statue of Mr. Bingham speaks volumes when one reads the simple inscription—a saying of his as early as 1848, concerning slavery as an institution.

Prominent Citizens

Harrison County Ohio, has produced a number of notable men —men who went out into the busy world and made for themselves a

marked success in their chosen callings. Among this number will never be forgotten such illustrious characters as Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, President Lincoln's Secretary of War during the Civil war period, who was a statesman with brains and an iron will; the Cadiz Bar was also honored by men of talent in the persons of Walter B. Beebe, Chauncey Dewey, S. B. Shotwell, Samuel W. Bostwick, Samuel A. Russell, Josiah Scott, Joseph Sharon, Jesse H. McMath, Lewis Lewton, J. M. Estep.

Members of the Constitutional Conventions—1850-1851—from this county, were Samuel Moorehead and in 1872-1873, William G. Waddle.

In the realm of religion, perhaps no greater light ever flashed out and continued to burn throughout his long life, than that of Bishop Simpson, who was a native of this soil and preached his first sermon in this county. He was universally beloved not alone by Methodists, but by all denominations of Christians.

Among other persons who have "made good" from Harrison County should not be forgotten the present vice president of the great Pennsylvania Railroad system—W. J. McCarty, who was born in Conotton, Harrison County, and was started out in life by William B. Penn, of Bowerston, who turned the young man's attention to railroading in which he has made wonderful success and is now in line for the presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was started in life right by friends who saw something promising in his make-up and he kept steadily pressing onward and upward.

Cadiz Clerkships in Washington, D. C.

The town of Cadiz was represented by various persons holding government positions in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1900, the same coming back that autumn in order to cast their votes for McKinley and Roosevelt at the Presidential election:

Hon. Samuel Knox, treasury department.
J. R. Finney, internal revenue department.
J. S. Wier, treasury department.
R. B. Wasson, revenue department.
I. W. Thompson, census department.
J. Jamison, department of the interior.
William E. Perry, department of interior.

CHAPTER XX

VILLAGE OF CADIZ

The Name of the Seat of Justice for Harrison County—Original Ownership—First Occupied in 1800 by Garret Glazener a Blacksmith—First Trail—Platting of the Village—Sale of First Lots—Historian Henry Howe's Description of Cadiz in 1807—Population—The Business Interests at Different Periods—Statistics of Cadiz for 1888—Commercial Interests in 1920-21—Postoffice History—Incorporation History—Public Library—Waterworks—Paving.

The name Cadiz is borrowed from a province in Spain, the capital of which is Cadiz, a city of about 70,000 people.

The geographical location of this place is within sections 5 and 35, of Cadiz and Green townships, respectively. Altitude is 1,270 feet.

The land upon which Cadiz was built was conveyed by grant from the United States government to Zaccheus Beatty, April 29, 1804, and he conveyed to Zaccheus Biggs, October 16, 1805. Biggs was the receiver of the landoffice at Steubenville, having received his appointment July 1, 1800. In 1805 he was also one of the surveyors of Short Creek Township, as well as for Moorefield and Athens townships. In that manner, doubtless he became familiar with the best and richest portions of Harrison County.

It is certain that among the first white men to reside in what is now Cadiz was a blacksmith named Garret Glazener, about 1800. The first horse path, or trail reaching this point from the east, led to Wellsburg, and doubtless entered the present limits of Harrison County at a point nearly east of Beech Spring church. Another path left the Ohio at Warrentown and followed Short Creek to its headwaters, and from thence to a connection with the Charlestown road.

As soon as the landoffice was opened at Steubenville in 1800, and likely prior to that date, a third route, following the old Indian trails, was opened between the site of Cadiz and the river, later continued on to what is now Cambridge, Guernsey County, since known as the Steubenville and Cambridge road. This was laid out because of the fact that most of the immigration coming to this part of Ohio had to come to the landoffice at Steubenville first to make filings, before taking up their lands; and many whose destination was west of the headwaters of Short Creek, would naturally proceed by the shortest route to regain the main traveled road through this section of Ohio. The intersection of the two main trails, or roads, was at the site of Cadiz.

Platting of Village

Cadiz was laid out by Zaccheus A. Beatty and Zaccheus Biggs, Z. A. Beatty acknowledged the plat before Benjamin Hough, justice of the peace, October 29, 1804, and recorded the same day at Steubenville, Jefferson County. The lots were numbered from 1 to 141. The original streets were: South, Warren, Market, Spring, North, Muskingum, Steubenville (now Main), Ohio, and Wheeling—now Buffalo street.

The first deed for a town lot was made by Zaccheus Biggs and wife, Eliza Biggs, to John Finney, the consideration being $20. The date of this deed was February 28, 1806; recorded March 4, 1806; Lot No. 4. From that date to the time of the organization of Harrison County (February 1, 1813), the subjoined list of lots were sold at prices herein given. Some of the deeds of the same appear of record in Jefferson County only.

John Finney, February 28, 1806; lot 4; consideration $20.

Phineas Ash, March, 1806; lot 88; consideration $44.

John Perry, March 22, 1806; lot 22; consideration $13.

James McMillen, April 9, 1806; lots 74 and 75; consideration $36.

John Pritchard, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, April 9, 1806; lot 87; consideration $27.

Martin Snyder, August 11, 1806, lot 86.

Andrew McNeely, August 12, 1806; lots 112 and 129; consideration $70.

William Foster, before December 31, 1806; lot 13.

Sarah Young, December 31, 1806; lot 13.

John Maholm, October, 1806 (?); lot 70; consideration $30.

Jacob Browne, of Brooke County, Virginia, October 9, 1806; lots 110 and 111; consideration $137.

Robert H. Johnson, October 20, 1806; lots 105 and 106.

Samuel Boyd, November 7, 1806; lot 91.

John Pugh, of Frederick County Virginia, December 8, 1806; lot 14; consideration $30.

Joseph Harrison, December 31, 1806; lot 108.

Jacob Arnold, June 17, 1806; lot 109; consideration $65.74.

Peter Wilson, June 25, 1807; lot 31.

John L. Baker, August 17, 1806; lot 130; consideration $12.

Zaccheus A. Beatty, October 7, 1808; lot 79.

Rebecca Paul, of Philadelphia, October 17, 1808; lot 69; consideration $30.

Rudolph Hines, July 24, 1809; lot 82.

John Ourant, of New Lisbon, July 24, 1809; lot 102; consideration $30.

John McGaughy, before September 22, 1809; lot 77.

William Orr, before November 14, 1809; lot 89.

John McCray, June 12, 1810; lot 55; consideration $40.

William Grimes, March 26, 1810; lot 99; consideration $30.

John Sherrard, August 4, 1811; lot 133.

James Simpson, December 5, 1810; lot 100; consideration $30.

William Sherrard, August 4, 1811; lot 130; consideration $56.

Isaac Meek, September 14, 1811; lot 103.
Adam Snyder, December 18, 1811; lot 144.
Samuel Jackson, January 13, 1812; lot 145.
Thomas Dickerson, February 28, 1812; lot 113; consideration $50.

Robert Stephens, of Fayette County, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1812, two acres adjoining the northwest corner of Cadiz; consideration $46.

William Vaughn, March 7, 1812; lot 149.
John McClintock, April 16, 1812; lot 117; consideration $30.
Easter Tingley, April 15, 1812; lot 101.
John Pugh, Jr., April 15, 1812; lot 14.
George McFadden, April 15, 1812; lot 83.
Charles Chapman, April 15, 1812; lot 92.

Original Village Plattings

The total number of lots in the original plat of Cadiz, as laid out by Biggs and Beatty in 1804, was 141. The first addition to the village was platted about 1812 by Jacob Arnold, who kept a tavern in a log cabin standing on the lot later occupied by F. J. Wagner, Arnold's addition consisted of nine lots numbered from 142 to 150. These lots are those on the southwest side of Market street, between Buffalo street and the alley, known as "Gimlet Hill."

A second addition to the place was effected by Messrs. Pritchard and Maholm May 24, 1813, consisting of seventeen lots, from 151 to 167.

A fourth addition was made by Nathan Adams, containing nine lots from 168 to 176, from which the first lot was sold February 4, 1815. These lots are along the southwest side of Bingham avenue.

Another addition to Cadiz was made May 1, 1815 by Andrew McNeely, and these were numbered from 177 to 185 and lie along the northeast side of Spring street, southeast of Buffalo.

Another addition was made by James Arnold in May, 1815, extending along the southwest side of South street, between Main and Ohio, the numbers of the lots being from 186 to 193.

Lots 194 to 198 were platted by William Knox May 25, 1836, and extend from Muskingum street down the northeast side of Market to the beginning of Lincoln avenue.

Lot 199 was platted by Andrew P. Hanna, June 1, 1837, when he deeded it to the school directors.

Since the above dates there have been numerous additions and sub-divisions of the place known as Cadiz.

In Brown's "Western Gazetteer, or Emigrants Directory," published in Auburn, New York, in 1817, was to been a brief description of the towns and counties of Ohio. The author stated that "Harrison County is settled chiefly by emigrants from Pennsylvania. Cadiz, a small village of twenty houses, is situated on a hill, twenty-six miles west of Steubenville, on the Zanesville road. This county has four or five other villages, mostly new and small."

Cadiz in 1807 and Later

In Henry Howe's Historical Collections in 1847-48, he gives the following concerning Cadiz:

Cadiz, the county seat, is a remarkably well built city-like town, (this was in 1847), four miles southeasterly from the center of the county, 115 miles easterly from Columbus, twenty-four westerly from Steubenville, and twenty-four miles northerly from Wheeling. It contains one Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one Associate (Seceder), and one Associate Reformed church. It also contains two printing presses, twelve dry goods, seven grocery, and two drug stores, and had, in 1840, 1,028 inhabitants.

Cadiz was laid out in 1803-04, by Messrs. Biggs and Beatty. Its site was then, like most of the surrounding country, a forest, and its location was induced by the junction of the road from Pittsburgh, by Steubenville, with the road from Washington, Pennsylvania, by Wellsburg, Virginia, from where the two united, passed by Cambridge to Zanesville; and previous to the constructional of the national road through Ohio (built in 1825-27), was traveled more, perhaps, than any other road northwest of the Ohio River. In April, 1807, it contained the following named persons with their families: Jacob Arnold, inn-keeper; Andrew McNeely, hatter and justice of the peace; Joseph Harris, merchant; John Jamison, tanner; John McCrea, wheelwright; Robert Wilkin, brick-maker; Connell Abdill, shoemaker; Jacob Myers, carpenter; John Pritchard, blacksmith; Nathan Adams, tailor; James Simpson, reed maker; William Tingley, school teacher; Old Granny (Sarah) Young, midwife and baker, who was subsequently elected (by the citizens of the township in a fit of hilarity) to the office of justice of the peace, but females not being eligible to office in Ohio, the old lady was obliged to forego the pleasure of serving her constituents!

The first celebration of Independence in Cadiz was on the Fourth of July, 1806, when the people generally, of the town and county for miles around attended and partook of a fine repast of venison, wild turkey, bear meat and such vegetables as the country then afforded; while for a drink rye whiskey was used. There was much hilarity and good feeling.

Mr. Howe's list contains the names of but thirteen families; but the list of first lot owners shows the names of at least twenty persons who had purchased lots or were residents of Cadiz before 1808.

The Ohio Labor Statistics published in 1888 in its pages, has the following concerning Cadiz:

Cadiz, county seat of Harrison County, 125 miles northeast of Columbus, is on the Cadiz branch of the P. C. & St. L. Railroad.

Newspapers—Flambeau, Prohibitionist, C. B. Davis editor and publisher; Republican, a republican paper, W. B. Hearn editor and proprietor; Sentinel, democratic, W. H. Arnold, editor and publisher.

Churches—One Presbyterian, one Methodist Episcopal, one United Presbyterian and a colored Methodist church.

Banking—Farmers and Mechanics National, Melford J. Brown, president; C. O. F. Brown, cashier. First National, D. B. Welch, president; I. C. Moore, cashier. Harrison National Bank, D. Cun-

ningham, president; John M. Sharon, cashier; Robert Lyons, Richard Lyons, cashiers.

Population 1880—1,817. School census 1888, 592; O. C. Williams school superintendent. Capital invested in manufacturing establishments, $20,000. Value of annual products, $28,000.

Industrial Features—Past and Present

During the history of Cadiz—the period of over a century—many have been the changes in the modes of living and the avocation of the citizens of Harrison County in common with all other Eastern Ohio counties. While Cadiz has never been noted as a busy manufacturing mart, yet in days gone by there were many articles produced here which have long since either gone out of use or the factories making such goods have been removed to some greater center of manufacturing. As an example there was the industry of tanning leather, both for harness-making and shoe-making, which was carried on extensively in Cadiz for many years, even from the early history of the village until a few years since. But this industry has taken on advanced forms in process of leather-making, until today the leather product is almost entirely swallowed up and controled by what may be styled the American Leather Trust, which dictates not only the retail prices for all the leather we use, but also fixes the prices for the raw material—the hides and pelts used in the making of leather. Hence the tan-bark, the bark-mills and the dirty vats once so well known in this and other Ohio villages have forever disappeared.

Then the foundry business was of much greater importance here than it is today, for such industry has also changed largely to large manufacturing centers, where iron, coal and coke are nearer at hand.

Spinning and weaving the coarser fabrics, by home-made machinery, of rude though simple construction, was at one day here common, but long since the hum and whiz of the spinning wheel and distaff have ceased to be heard in the household, and the intricate and swift flying shuttle numbered by the ten of thousands in great factory centers east and south, have monopolized this industry and hence our sons and daughters no longer wear the good old-fashioned home-spun linsey-woolsey goods.

Then another industry now extinct, was that of furniture-making. Here in Cadiz were shops that made everything of household use from a baby cradle to a burial case—then always known as a coffin, and it was made with no covering whatever, simply the finished wood, with a raised top and diagonal sides. The dining chairs, the tables and bed-steads were all home-made and served well their purpose. The swift revolving turning-lathe was always in evidence in the early villages of the county and greatly interested the boys from the country who stood by the half hour and watched the "turner" fashion many a pretty article.

COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN CADIZ IN 1920-21

Automobile Agencies—E. M. Long & Sons, M. R. Brown, J. W. Robertson, Ralph Wood, Cadiz Motor Company, J. A. Gordon, J. L. Walters, Merryman Company.

Auto Garages (Repairs)—Long & Sons, Talhurst & Lafollette, Cadiz Motor Company, Morrison Riley, Jacob Brown, Merryman Motor Sales Company, Lincoln Chaney.

Attorneys—R. H. Minteer, John C. Sharon, John B. Busby, B. W. Rowland, C. W. Pettay, Frank B. Grove, Albert O. Barnes, D. A. Hollingsworth, E. S. McNamee, B. W. Moore, W. T. Perry, C. B. Perry, John B. Worley, W. J. Shotwell, R. R. Beetham, William C. Bigger, W. S. Cessna and L. H. Scott.

Artists—S. G. Peppard, John Sheriff.

Abstracters—B. W. Moore, J. C. Sharon, F. B. Grove, C. B. Perry, Rowland & Pettay, W. T. Perry.

Banking—Harrison National, First National, Fourth National.

Building and Loan Companies—The Cadiz Building and Loan Company, The Third Equitable Building and Loan Company, The Harrison Building and Loan Company.

Battery Service Stations—Willard Service Station, E. N. Long & Sons, Cadiz Motor Company.

Bakeries—Wagner Brothers, Barrett Brothers.

Baber Shops—Lucas Brothers, A. A. Tressell, Brooks & Son, Clinton Murrell.

Blacksmith Shops—Noah Blanchard, McConnell Brothers, George Weaver, Ed. Swan.

Coal Dealers—R. H. Anderson, Clayton Pickering, W. F. Gaumiter, William Sheets, James Christy, Jr., Charles Armstrong, Sr., James W. Kerr & Son.

Clothing—F. W. Adams, Wagner & McFadden, Jennie Clark & Co., Scott-Wright Company.

Civil Engineers—C. J. Victorien, H. R. McCoy, J. G. Gordon.

Cement Work—John Aukerman, Joseph Timmons.

Confectioneries—Tony DeGato, Dominick Migliore, Mike Carrescia.

Creamery—The Medina County Creamery Company.

Cream Station—Walter Penn.

Drugs—William T. Sharp & Co., O. H. Finnical.

Dentists—H. D. Smith, J. H. Hines, George P. Sharp, H. D. Dickey, J. E. Dysart.

Dray Lines—Alonzo Johnson, Chauncy Black, Lyle & Kerr, Aukerman & Bethel.

Electric Light Companies—Cadiz Electric Company.

Furniture—J. P. Clark & Son, J. W. Gillespie.

Feed Store—Cadiz Feed Company, W. C. Gunnell.

Greenhouses—George Aukerman, ——— Davies.

Groceries—Frank Maffeo, James Russo, John Timmons, W. B. Lisle, Robert Wood, Carl Cooper, "Red Star" (Hillegas), Earnest Streng, Albert Hatton and the Cadiz Produce Company.

Gas Companies—Cadiz Gas Company, F. N. Donaldson.

General Dealers—J. G. Rogers, Hill & Martin, John Aukerman, Jennie Clark & Company, Wagner & McFadden, Scott-Wright Company.

Harness—J. L. Walters.

Hardware—Ralph Wood, George D. McFadden & Sons, J. M. Starrett, Mealey & Poulson.

General Insurance—Walter Hines, E. P. Hines, Allen L. Adams, D. P. Host, P. L. Adams, Harrison County Mutual Company.

Life Insurance—Paul L. Adams, Allen L. Adams, Mrs. George Rea, Mrs. G. B. Rogers.

Hotel—The Ehrhart.

Ice Dealers—Yonally & Company.

Implement Dealers—E. L. Adams, S. S. Johnson, T. G. Merryman.

Jewelers—L. H. Scott, Ed C. Johnston.

Lumber Dealers—E. M. Long & Sons.

Livery—J. F. Quigley, James Kane.

Meat Markets—George Kenisell, Weaver & Company, J. C. Glover.

Marble Works—W. W. Webber, Aukerman & Jenkins.

Millinery—Agnes Vance, Emma Fleming, Margaret Crumley .

Milling—W. C. Gummell.

Music Dealers—D. W. Cummins, Ed C. Johnston.

Opera House—Fleetwood Walker.

Poultry Dealer—Hill & Martin, John Aukerman, E. Strong.

Opticians—Ed C. Johnston, John S. Campbell.

Physicians—Drs. S. B. McGavran, R. P. Ruck, H. I. Heaviline, John S. Campbell, O. H. Finnical, W. H. Lemmon, John H. Mattern, Mary Lemmon.

Photographers—Will M. McConnell, E. S. Shearer.

Pool Halls—James Russell, Mattern & Wood.

Paint Dealers—J. M. McConnell, J. M. Starrett, George D. McFadden.

Rooming Houses—James B. Rogers, Richey Sisters, A. H. Barrett, Davis Sisters, Caroline Birney, Ed Davis.

Registered Nurses—Etta Boyle, Julia Booker, Margaret Holmes.

Restaurants—Barrett Brothers, Loofbourrow & Son, Wagner Brothers.

Stock Dealers—Thomas Vasbinder, J. G. Rogers, Bert Bullock, Robert Bullock, O. A. Craigo, R. R. Baker, J. M. Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, W. P. Heyde.

Shoe Dealers—Wagner & McFadden, F. W. Adams, Scott-Wright Company.

Shoe Shop—D. C. Hilligas.

Tailors—L. B. Rogers, George C. Sheets, Ida Sheets.

Undertakers—J. W. Gillespie, J. L. Clark, J. W. Clark.

Veterinaries—S. H. Kent, A. C. Dunlap.

Taxi Service—J. F. Quigley, Howard Work, R. Coffman, F. J. Cessna, C. S. Vasbinder.

Tire Shop—"The Tire Shop" (Brown).

The Five and Ten Cent "Racket" Store.

Wool Buyers—Frank Ogilbee, S. K. McLaughlin, O. S. Cramblet, W P. Hedges and George W. Glover.

Miscellaneous

Cadiz Dry Cleaning Company.
C. N. Henderson, Auto Bus Line.
W. F. Gaumeter & Company, sheet metal specialties.
Rittenhouse Brothers, factory.
S. H. Rose, medical supplies.
A. O. McFadden, patent medicine and extracts.
Standard Oil Supply Station.
The Scott Brothers Co., manufacturers tire tapes.
Alano Lighting System.
H. W. Vance, tractor dealer.
John Hanna, book store.
John Lyons, newspaper dealer.
Harrison & Jefferson Telephone Company.
The Cadiz Electric Light & Power Company.
J. M. McConnell, wall paper.
William Ward's Machine Shop.
Samuel Fryer, furniture repairs.
Cadiz City Band.
Cadiz Steam Laundry.
J. W. Newlin, ice cream factory.
Western Union Telegraph Company.
Octo Oil Company, gas supplies.
American Express company.
Building and Loan Companies, three in number, mentioned above.

Postoffice History

Among the first public utilities in Cadiz after it had been legally platted was the establishment of a postoffice. The first to serve as postmaster was Joseph Harris, a merchant of the village. In the absence of any authentic postal records, no attempt will be made to give the names of the postmasters before Civil war days, but from that time on to the present, the office has been filled by the following men:

John Robinson, succeeded by Messrs. Obediah Slemmons, John Fogle, W. H. McCoy, followed by his son, Charles McCoy, N. A. Hanna, J. C. Glover, R. R. Beetham, and present postmaster, John M. Francis. His commission bears date September 19, 1918, signed by Woodrow Wilson.

In 1864 the postoffice was located where now stands the Fourth National Bank, then it was removed to a building that stood on the corner of the courthouse square, next it was located in a building a little to the east of Wagner & McFadden's store, from which site is was changed to where the pool room stands now, to the north of the Harrison National Bank. In the administration of Postmaster Glover the office was moved to its present quarters on Market street, to a building erected for that purpose by Dr. S. B. McGavran. The office has been here since January 1, 1908.

The rural delivery was instituted under postmaster Glover and the city delivery under postmaster Beetham, in 1909. The present carriers are: Charles W. Carson and Harold J. McCoy. This is now a second class postoffice and has eight rural delivery routes with rural carriers as follows: Joseph D. Perry, Raymond O. Timmons, Fred C. Martin, William S. Wilson, Robert L. Mitchell, Hugh S. Smylie, Francis M. Rea and Lloyd Mattern.

The amount of business transacted at this postoffice the last fiscal year was $12,142.86.

The present (January, 1921) office force is: Postmaster, John M. Francis; assistant postmaster, Fred S. Bayless; clerks, William C. Parks, Henry E. Turney and John W. Martin.

Municipal History

Cadiz was incorporated by an act of the Ohio Legislature in 1832, amended in 1835 and finally incorporated as a village in 1839. The following served as presidents of the board of trustees (as called under the code of the State prior to 1852, but mayors since that date): Z. Bayless, 1835; J. Harris, 1836; Z. Bayless, 1837-44; Josiah Scott, 1844-47; 1847-52, no record; Lewis Lawton, 1852, '53, '54; Amon Lemmon, 1855; Josiah M. Estep, 1856-57; Joseph R. Hunter, 1858-60; J. H. McMath, 1860-61; John S. Pearce, 1862-63 (resigned to enter Union army); O. Slemmons, 1864-66; W. P. Hays, 1866-70; W. P. Lupton, 1870-74; James Howard, 1874-76; W. P. Hays, 1876-78; H. G. Foraker, 1878-80.

From 1880 to the present (1921) date the mayors have been as follows:

1880—H. G. Forker, Republican.
1881—James Howard, Republican.
1882—A. W. Scott, six years, Republican.
1888—James Moore, eight years, Republican.
1896—J. B. Worley, two years, Republican.
1898—M. J. McCoy, two years, Republican.
1900—C. J. Brokaw, two years, Democrat.
1902—E. S. McNamee, two years, Republican.
1904—L. H. Scott, two and three-fourths years, Republicans.
1906—W. T. Perry, two years, Republican.
1908—W. S. Cessna, four years, Democrat.
1912—C. G. Addleman, four years, Republican.
1916—J. G. Coil, two years, Republican.
1918—R. M. Wood, two years, Republican.
1920—Charles Perry, one month, resigned, Republican.
1920—C. J. Brokaw, one year, Democrat.

The present officers of the municipality of Cadiz are as follows: Mayor, Charles J. Brokaw; clerk, W. H. Lucas (colored), serving since 1882, a period of thirty-nine years, and a school teacher for forty-nine years in the village of Cadiz; treasurer, Robert C. Pettis; councilmen, Frank Adams (R), Clarence Barrett (R), Plummer Dickerson (R), L. C. Peoples (R), C. C. Pickering (R), F. J. Wagner (D); police, William C. Mitchell; marshal, Joseph Lefferty; solicitor, John

C. Sharon; cemetery trustees, W. S. Sharp, J. McFadden, S. K. McLaughlin; cemetery sexton, J. V. Hayes; waterwork superintendent, George Sheets; board of public affairs, John Carmody, J. F. Smith and T. J. Reese.

Water-works, Paving, Etc.

This village owns its own water-work system—a most excellent one—which was installed in 1895 at an expense of $35,000. Water is obtained from drilled six-inch wells of 210 to 220 feet depth; water raised by air compression pumps and forced through pipes by direct pressure engines. For fire protection there are fifty-six fire plugs and at the water plant there is a storage cistern of 350,000 gallons

Water-Works, Cadiz

capacity. In addition the village has recently purchased an auto-fire truck for $1,600 to aid in fire-fighting. A volunteer fire company handles the fire appliances for a nominal sum each.

Cadiz now has three and a half miles of paved streets, built from 1907 to 1915 at a cost of $104,032. This paving is of the yellow flint brick type of paving brick.

The electric lights of the village are produced by a private stock company that furnished lights for family and street use.

Present Finances of Cadiz

The assessed valuation of Cadiz is $2,758,470.

Bonded indebtedness is:

Refunding village bonds	$ 9,000.00
Refunding water-works bonds	5,000.00

CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS, CADIZ

The above photograph was taken by Will M. McConnell in 1913, and shows the big race track fill made by men and teams and it makes a dam that forms the south end of the race track. A rain has just fallen, forming a half-acre pond inside the track and the reflection of the

Village street paving	24,000.00
Property owners paving bonds	10,000.00
Total bonded debt	$48,000.00

Cadiz Chautauqua Association

This society or company was organized August 17, 1908, and owns the entire tract of forty acres now used for chautauqua and county fair uses, the fair association leasing from the chautauqua company.

The first officers were: Robert P. Scott, president; W. W. Wright, vice-president; W. W. Harrison, secretary; E. N. Haverfield, treasurer.

The present (1920-21) officers are: J. B. Worley, president; T. A. Scott, vice-president; Fred Sharon, secretary and E. N. Haverfield, teasurer.

The following have served as presidents and secretaries since the date of organization: Robert P. Scott, Judge J. B. Worley, presidents; W. W. Harrison, Frank B. Grove, John A. Hanna and Fred Sharon, secretaries.

Speakers and other entertainments on the annual programs here are secured independent of any one bureau, the officers of the Cadiz chautauqua selecting such talent as they desire from the various companies. The grounds are the finest in this part of Ohio.

The Cadiz Public Library

Among the old records there is a mention of a public library association being established away back about 1820, but the mere mention is all that can now be said of such an enterprise. The present library, so much prized by both young and old in the community was established as the Cadiz Library Association in March, 1880 by a few literary citizens who chose their trustees and they in turn elected their officers in April of that year. The first officers were: D. Cunningham, president; J. M. Estep, vice-president; C. D. Dewey, treasurer; H. G. Forker, secretary. Drawing cuts for long and short terms of office the following became the first trustees: D. Cunningham and A. W. Scott, for the two year term; C. P. Dewey and W. H. Arnold, for the three year term; J. M. Estep and J. D. Wortman, one year term. By virtue of being mayor of the village of Cadiz, another member of the trustee board was H. G. Foraker.

At first this was an association supported entirely by the members paying a stated amount each year to the support of the institution —usually one dollar per member.

An offer was made by the pioneer Dewey family to give quite an amount toward endowing the library on the condition that the institution should be called the "Dewey Public Library". The Dewey family had already donated several cases of valuable books and desired to have the family name thus perpetuated, but the members, or rather the officers of the library association declined the offer, preferring rather to have an independent library and hence they have one

at this time. Many years ago, however, the village and school board took a hand in it and it became a library drawing a small annual tax for its upkeep, and it is thus supported at this time. The school board has much to say about the running of this library, in a way at least.

The library had its first home in the building to the north of the Harrison National Bank, over the pool room of today. It remained there until removed to the present quarters in the basement of the courthouse, where it has been since the completion of that structure in 1895. It is an ideal place for a city library.

The records were kept for more than twenty years by Miss Martha Shotwell. The librarians have served in order as follows:

1—Miss Mary McFadden, who received twenty dollars per month; she passed from earth June 6, 1881.

2—Miss Mary McCreary.
3—Dora Leslie.
4—Miss Addie Geider, elected in 1883.
5—Miss Ella Ward, from January 1, 1892.
6—Margaret Potts, commenced December, 1906.
7—Miss Isabelle McConnell.
8—Miss Dorothy McCann.
9—Mrs. Carrie McCann.
10—Mrs. C. O. F. Brown.
11—Mrs. Addie Garvin (since May, 1919).

About 1882, Orville Dewey, of Wheeling, a former Cadiz boy, presented the Cadiz Library with the collection of rare and costly books he had spent a life-time in collecting. Among the number is the reprint of book plates used to ilustrate scenes in the life of our Saviour printed about 1520, A. D. These were taken from Wickliffe's version.

Three other rare volumes are entitled:

GV IL ET IOANNIS
BLAEV
THEATRVMFIVE
ATLAS NOVIS
Pars Tertia

Amsterdam, ————

Apud Ioh & Cornelivm Blaev
Clclccxl

The above books are really an atlas of the world, 1633 A. D. This collection of books has been estimated by book lovers who have some idea of the cost of rare editions as being worth many thousands of dollars.

Miscellaneous Items

The population of Cadiz in 1890 was 1,716; in 1900 it was 1,755; in 1910 it was placed at 1,971. The present enumeration (1920 U. S. Census) gives the population of the place at 2,084.

The present churches are the Methodist Episcopal, the African

Methodist Episcopal, the Simpson Methodist, the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, the Christian and Catholic societies, all but the last named having church edifices of their own and these have recently organized a parish and purchased a handsome residence property which serves for the present for both a church and pastor's house. For an account of these several churches the reader is referred to the general chapter on Churches of Harrison County—see index.

The civic societies include lodges of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and numerous beneficiary societies, all treated under the head of lodges of the county, elsewhere in this volume.

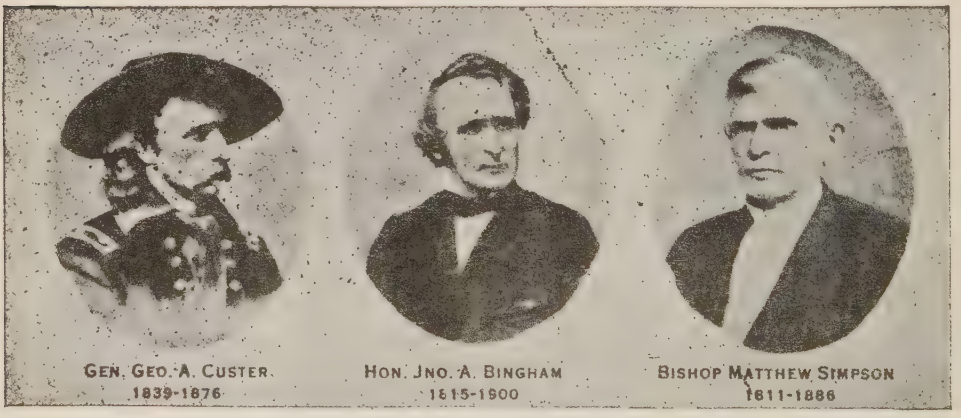
CHAPTER XXI

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF INTEREST

HISTORIC PARAGRAPHS—NOTABLE HAIL STORMS—MARKET QUOTATIONS—"UNDERGROUND RAILROAD"—BURYING GROUNDS—INDIAN TRAILS — ORIGINAL VILLAGE PLATS — UNUSUAL WEATHER PHENOMENA—BIRDS OF COUNTY—BIBLIOGRAPHY.

HISTORIC PARAGRAPHS

Edwin M. Stanton whose wonderful executive capacity as head of the War Department, has given him renown throughout all the world, was at one time an active member of the Cadiz bar and the third prosecuting attorney of Harrison County.



THREE FAMOUS CITIZENS OF HARRISON COUNTY—CUSTER, SIMPSON AND BINGHAM

The Cadiz branch of the Pennsylvania lines from Pittsburgh to St. Louis was opened to Cadiz, June 11th, 1854.

Messrs. Biggs and Beatty laid out the town of Cadiz in 1804.

New Rumley was laid out August 15, 1814; Freeport in 1814; New Athens in 1817; Deersville in 1815; Harrisville, 1817.

Magdalena Gundy is said to be the first white woman to cross the Conotton Creek west and located with her husband on the farm well known as the John M. Holmes farm, near the village of Conotton.

Dr. T. R. Crawford was pastor of the Nottingham Presbyterian church for fifty years.

April 29, 1866, the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz was robbed of $260,000. Within a few days the burglars were captured and most of the money found in their possession.

Dr. William Custer of Scio, Dr. William Beadle of Green Township, Dr. John McBean, of Cadiz and Dr. R. H. Simmons of Deersville were regarded in their day as the leading physicians of Harrison County.

John A. Bingham was elected in 1854, as a representative to the XXXIV Congress from the twenty-first Ohio district, and was a member of every Congress from the twenty-first and sixteenth Ohio districts, except the XXXVII, until March 4, 1873. In May, 1873, Mr. Bingham was appointed by President U. S. Grant, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan, which position he held for twelve years.

Matthew Simpson, D. D., LL. D., was born in Cadiz, June 20, 1811 and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1884. He was one of the most eminent preachers in the Methodist Episcopal church. He was elected a bishop in 1852.

Gen. George A. Custer, the famous cavalry leader of the War of the Rebellion, was born in New Rumley, this county, December 5, 1839.

The courthouse bell, the first one in Harrison County, was purchased in 1829. At that time the steeple was erected on the old courthouse and the bell placed therein. This steeple had three large balls upon it.

Notable Hail Storms

September 27, 1850, a remarkable hail storm visited Cadiz. The little creek was for a time choked up with large hail-stones, some being as large as hen's eggs. Quinces fell from the trees and helped stop up the waters of the stream along with the hail-stones. This occurred at Mr. McConnell's place on Warren Street. All over town, on the west and south sides of the buildings the window-glass were badly broken. Mr. McConnell was kept busy making putty while men went hurriedly to Wheeling for a supply of window lights. Some were brought here from Steubenville, too. The standard sizes those days were 8 x 10, 10 x 12, and 10 x 14 inches.

The next great hail storm was July 5, 1877, in Cadiz and surrounding country. Hail fell as large as hulled walnuts, several were found measuring eleven inches in circumference. All over Cadiz, windows on the west side of dwellings and stores were demolished. Loss at the Methodist Episcopal church was over one hundred dollars. At the house of J. W. Osburn forty-eight window lights were broken out; Thomas McFadden also had a large number of windows destroyed. The growing corn had reached the back of a horse and much of the crop here was destroyed by this local hail storm.

July 14, 1886, at day break, a gale, accompanied by sharp lightning and hail again did much damage to growing crops south of Cadiz. Hail were washed down the hillside and in many places were drifted knee-deep to a horse. Two days later (July 16) the hail was not all melted along the highways and were collected in pails and brought to Cadiz. On the farm at the old fair ground, the fruit trees were badly stripped of fruitage and leaves.

May 26, 1907, hail stones as large as hen's eggs broke windows in and near Cadiz. Tubsful of the hail were brought from ten miles east of Cadiz.

(The above facts are gleaned from items in the Cadiz Republican.)

Market Quotations

At various times in the history of Harrison County, the following market prices for produce and merchandise have obtained:

At Adena, in Jefferson County, near here, one hundred years ago and a little more, according to an old account book still preserved, the following prices were paid for certain commodities and labor. These charges were made by Benjamin Chance: Fowls, $1.00 per dozen; one hog, 131 pounds at three and one-half cents, $4.50; six pounds salt, 25 cents; 18 pounds meat at two and one-half cents, 45 cents; two pounds butter, 8 cents; 113 head of cabbage, one cent each, $1.13; one peck of dried apples, 25 cents; one pound coffee, 50 cents; one quarter pound tea, 63 cents. Another entry made in the same book dated February 15, 1810 reads: "Paid Hannah Humbertson for four weeks' spinning at fifty cents per week." "Jince Anseller was paid $2.50 for ten days' hoeing corn, and the 'old woman' was paid $1.00 for hoeing corn four days."

Pittsburgh Market Items—1865

In June, 1865, just at the close of the Civil war, these quotations were made in the papers: Cattle, $7.50 to $8.25; sheep, $6.25 to $8.25; hogs, $7.00 to $7.75; wool, per pound, 65 to 80 cents.

Cadiz Prices—1918

During the World war and in February, 1918, these prices prevailed in Cadiz and surrounding towns of Harrison County: (W. T. Wood & Son Grocers) raisins, 15 cents; can sliced pineapples, 30 cents; large can peaches, 25; Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 11; National Corn Flakes, 10; coffee, 25 to 33; Golden Sun coffee, 28 cents; Ivory, Lava, Fairy, Tar, Kirk's soap, 6 cents; Lenox soap, 5 cents per bar; Gold Medal flour, $1.75 per sack; lake herring, kit, 90 cents; evaporated peaches, 15 ents per pound; prunes, 35 cents; navy beans, three pounds for 55 cents; buckwheat flour, ten pound sack, 85 cents.

The "Underground Railroad" System

What was styled the "underground railroad" in slavery times, was a route or trail over which negroes were spirited from the slave states north into Canada where they became free. Such routes ran through parts of Harrison County. In his "Pathfinders of Jefferson County," William H. Hunter, the author, has this to say concerning the underground railroad in this county:

"The Short Creek valley from Cadiz to Mt. Pleasant and including the region about New Athens and Crabapple church, just over the divide, on the headquarters of Wheeling Creek, was noted for its warmth of abolition sentiment from 1820 down to the close of the irrepressible conflict—abolition of slavery, pure and simple; the

hard-headed austere seceders, the followers of Dr. John Walker, and other ministers of his kind, would tolerate no compromise and they looked upon Benjamin Lundy's colonization schemes with almost the same disrespect that they would consider any half way measure proposed by the pro-slavery advocates. Franklin College, founded by John Walker, was long recognized as the fountain head of the abolition sentiment of eastern Ohio, and it is but natural that the people first to drink of the stream were powerfully influenced; and further, it was in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that numerous 'underground stations,' so called because slaves were surreptitiously conveyed along certain routes kept hid during the day and hurried during the night season from one station to another on their way to Canada, should be established in this valley.

"Of course, there were stations at the mouth of Short Creek, one kept by George Craig and one by William Hogg. One was kept by Joseph Medill, on Warren Ridge, near Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church. There were many in Mt. Pleasant, the slaves being kept during daylight in any of the houses of the villages and there is an authority for the statement that one good Friend kept a number of strong negroes on his farm from cornplanting until after harvest. The house of Rev. Benjamin Mitchell was a noted station, there being a trap door in the kitchen floor through which runaway slaves reached a large hole in the ground when slave-hunters were searching the premises. The Updegraff house, a mile west of Mount Pleasant, and that of David Robinson, west of Trenton, were also well known to the slave on his way to liberty. The Bracken house in Mount Pleasant, was so constructed that the negroes could enter an attic by means of a trap door in the roof after climbing a ladder. Benjamin Ladd, the Quaker philanthropist, kept the Smithfield station. The one at Lloydstown, named for Jesse and Isaac Lloyd, was kept by Eli Nichols. One at Unity kept by Rev. John Walker, the courageous Seceder minister; at Hammond's crossroads, by Alexander and John Hammond—John Hammond, Jr., and Joseph Rogers, now of Cadiz, being conducted between this point and Hopedale; one at the house of James Hanna (brother of Rev. Thomas Hanna) near Georgetown; one at the house of Silas McNeely (founder of Hopedale College), between Hopedale and Unionvale; one at the house of Judge Thomas Lee, near Cadiz; one at Miller's station, by David Ward; one at Richmond, by James and William Ladd; and from here, the negroes were conducted to the home of Judge Thomas George, on Yellow Creek, then to Salem, in Columbiana County, from which point they had comparatively safe passage into British possessions."

Those who harbored fugitive slaves in those days ran great risks, the penalty being a thousand dollars fine and imprisonment.

Just as this chapter is being compiled in December, 1920, an obituary of Benjamin Cope, of Cadiz, in the local paper appears, he having passed from earth's shining circle last week. The following explains its appearance in this connection:

"As a young man Benjamin Cope was an ardent abolitionist, and since his father's home was one of the "stations" on the "underground road," on numerous occasions he acted as guide to runaway

slaves who were temporarily sheltered at the Cope homested, at one time there being twenty-one at the Cope home, who had escaped from their masters in Virginia, in the part of the State that is now West Virginia, some of them coming from Wheeling. They remained in hiding during the day time, and in the night time Benjamin, sometimes accompanied by his brother Oliver would guide the runaways to the home of Cyrus McNeely at Hopedale, a distance of fourteen miles, the next station on the underground railroad."

Burying Grounds of the County

While it is not practical in a work of this character to attempt to give a list of the deceased as shown by the tombstones and cemetery records of the county, it may be well to note the locations and names of the more ancient and important burying places within the county.

Beech Spring cemetery is situated at Beech Spring church, on the southwest corner of section 1, in Green Township, about two miles southeast of Hopedale.

Dickerson cemetery is situated near the center of section 32, Cadiz Township, about half way between Cadiz and New Athens.

Crabapple and Unity cemeteries are situated in Wheeling Township, Belmont County, the former about two and the latter about three miles southeast of New Athens.

Bethel cemetery is situated in the southeast quarter of section 28, in Green Township, about half a mile north of Folk's Station.

Ridge cemetery is situated in the southwest quarter of section 23, in Archer Township, about a mile southeast of Hanover.

Nottingham and Rankin cemeteries are both within Moorefield Township, the former in section 6 and about a mile southwest of Rankin, which is in section 31, one mile south of Cassville.

The list as given above comprises most of the "country burying grounds," while nearly all the villages of the county have cemeteries of their own including the two at Cadiz—the pioneer grave-yard and the latter one which is now being used and is kept in a beautiful condition.

Center Unity, over the tunnel near Cadiz Junction.

Laceyville, in Stock Township, at Pleasant Valley church.

Hines in Cadiz Township, near Asbury chapel.

Cassville, Minksville, Conotton, near United Brethren church.

Green Township cemetery; May's in Washington Township; Feed Springs in Franklin Township and Plum Run in Monroe Township.

Indian Trails and Later Highways

In A. B. Hulbert's "Indian Thoroughfares of Ohio," published in 1900 by one of the departments of the State Historical Society, is found the following concerning the Indian tract through Harrison County:

[What is designated as the Mingo trail led from the Mingo Bottoms (Steubenville), on the Ohio to Duncan's Falls, a short distance below Zanesville. This trail ran through Harrison County,

passing about two miles or less to the south of Cadiz—practically it is the real route afterward taken by the Steubenville and Cambridge road.]

Author Hulbert continues: "It is possible to believe that in the earliest times, the Indians traveled only on rivers and lakes. When they turned inland, we can be practically sure that they found ready-made and deeply worn the very routes of travel which have since borne their name. From the beginning of road-making in the central west, we must go back two centuries, when the buffalo, urged by his need of change of climate, newer feeding grounds, and fresh salt-licks, first found his way through the forests. Even if the first thoroughfares were made by the mastodon and the mound-builder, they first came to white man's knowledge as buffalo "traces" and later became Indian trails. * * * One who has any conception of the west as it was a century and a half ago, who can see the river valleys filled with immemorial plunder of the river floods, can realize that there was but one practicable passage-way across the land for either beast or man, and that on the summit of the hills. Here on the hilltops, mounting on the longest ascending ridges, lay the tawny paths of the buffalo and Indians. They were not only highways, they were the highest ways. They were chosen for the best of reasons: 1. The hilltops offered the driest course. 2. The hilltops were wind-swept. 3. The hilltops were coigns of vantage for outlook and signaling. * * *

"An interesting proof of the use made of the Indian trails by the white man is found in the blazed trees which line them. There is not an important trail in Ohio which is not blazed and it is well-known that the red men were not in the habit of blazing trees on their trails. * * * Upon the high summits of the long range of hills one may see today upon an aged tree, savage gashes made not less than a century ago, as the writer has ascertained by the study of the blazes made in Washington County on roads laid out by the surveyors of the Ohio company, 1795-1800."

While there was no wagon roads in Harrison County, it is reasonable to suppose that both the paths and trails above referred to were widened and made passable for vehicles soon after that date; for the emigration that followed the opening of the Steubenville land-office poured in like a mighty wave. In fact large numbers of people had come into adjoining counties in Pennsylvania and Virginia, months before the opening of the land office, to be on the ground ready to have their pick of choice lands, same as was later the case in the great "drives" made in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Then it can easily be understood when the bars were let down, the settlers came in with a rush; and during the next few years many of the best sections in the present townships of Short Creek, Green, Cadiz and Athens were pre-empted.

Last of Wild Animals

The Cadiz Republican, a few years since published the following facts concerning the last of several wild animals once so common in this county:

The last bear was killed on the old Walter Jamison farm, in the outskirts of Cadiz.

The last deer shot was two miles from old Asbury chapel, on or near the Pink Rogers farm.

About 1867 a large timber wolf was shot by James Chaney in the west part of Cadiz Township; she had a large family of cubs and all were killed.

In 1908, a large Golden eagle was shot near Hattonia, the last of the species ever seen in Harrison County.

Shipping Walnut Logs

In the fall of 1918, the last year of the World war, there might have been seen many loads of black walnut logs wending their way toward the Pennsylvania station in Cadiz, for shipment by the government, the same having been purchased by local dealers for United States agents, who wanted this scarce kind of timber for making gunstocks and airplanes. The loads usually consisted of three large walnut logs, and such logs sold for $60 each, delivered at the train. G. W. Rogers shipped five carloads in one day, making a total of twenty-five loads that he bought in various portions of the county. Added to this lot there was all that was purchased by four other buyers in Harrison County, something like 250 car loads of walnut logs shipped in all during that war period. This county sold more than any other county in Ohio, with Coshocton district coming in second.

Original Village Plats

The following is a list of the original village plattings in Harrison County, as shown by the county records:

Bowerston (first called Bowersville) was platted by David Bowers, Henry Hoover and Nathaniel Bowers, August 21, 1852.

Brownsville was platted by Absalam Kent, Jr., December 20, 1815; plat filed December 22, 1815.

Cadiz was platted by Zaccheus A. Beatty and Zaccheus Biggs, October 29, 1804; plat filed in Jefferson County, October 29; in Harrison County, May 24, 1813.

Deersville was platted by John Cramblett, November 25, 1815.

Fairview (Jewett) was platted by John Stahl, December 5, 1851; filed January 9, 1852.

Franklin was platted by John Marshall, March 4, 1837; plat filed March 7, 1837.

Freeport was platted by William Melton, Daniel Easly, and Jonathan Bogue; plat filed in Tuscarawas County, March 7, 1810, in Harrison County later.

Georgetown was platted by George Riggle; plat filed September 3, 1814.

Harrisville was platted by John Wells, Thomas Gray, Store Hutchinson and Robert Dutton, October 19, 1814; plat filed January 9, 1815.

Hopedale was platted by Cyrus McNeely, October 15, 1849; plat filed July 30, 1851.

One of the Big Sycamore Logs Hauled to Cadiz by J. P. Warnick's Team. It was 55 Inches in Diameter, 14 Feet Long and Contained 2,276 Feet of Inch Lumber. There Were Two Others from the Same Tree Nearly as Large. The Tree Was Valued at $200 and was Shipped to a Cleveland Dealer for Making Veneer Wood

Jefferson was platted by Frederick Zollers, December, 1815; filed January 3, 1816.

Jewett (see Fairview).

Masterville was platted by G. W. Holmes, in 1851.

Moorefield was platted by Michael Moore and Gabriel Cane, December 15, 1815. Plat was filed December 27, 1815.

New Athens was platted by Rev. John Walker and John McConnell, February 10, 1817; plat filed February 10, 1817.

New Hanover was platted by John Fisher, August 13, 1812; plat filed, July 25, 1834.

New Market (Scio) was platted March 30, 1852.

New Rumley was platted by Jacob Custer; filed August 16, 1813.

Pennsville was platted by Joseph Penn, October 30, 1851; plat filed, January 8, 1852. About the same as present Cadiz Junction.

Scio (see New Market).

Smyrna was platted by Samuel Burrows, August 4, 1817.

Tippecanoe was platted by Alfred Heacock, December 8, 1840.

New Town was platted in section 13, township 9, range 4, by John Heberling, October, 1852.

Belknap was platted in Short Creek Township in section 2, township 9, range 4, March 20, 1904, by Charles F. Bronson.

Butler was platted in section 29, township 10, range 6, by Henry Butler, March 2, 1880. It is now known as Piedmont (a portion of).

Collinsport was platted by Zacheriah Collins, in section 29, township 10, range 6, November, 1878. Is now a part of Piedmont village.

Adena was platted in section 1, township 9, range 4, April 1, 1905, by J. M. Wheeler.

Walnut Grove was platted in section 23, township 12, range 7, May 5, 1914, by O. L. Fulton.

Unusual Weather Phenomena

(Compiled by Harry B. McConnell, of Cadiz, Co-operative Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau.)

While the state of the weather is a daily concern of most people, accurate records of temperature and rainfall have been kept at Cadiz only since August 23, 1903. Joseph Holmes, of near New Athens, reported the highest and lowest temperatures, together with the measurements of rainfall and melted snow, to the Cadiz Republican from June of 1882, to October of 1889. He had standard instruments. Previous to that time the records available are based on ordinary thermometers and were kept by a few men who took an interest in taking note of unusual weather conditions. However, the following notes are based on pretty accurate information:

February 7, 1807, was long remembered as "the cold Friday."

In reporting a heavy snowfall (nine inches) that occurred on October 20, 1873, the Cadiz Republican stated that similar snowstorms occurred in October of 1812 and October of 1835.

January 1, 1864, was a memorably cold day, with thermometers marking 16° below zero and colder.

The winter of 1856-1857 was known as "the winter of the big snows." It began snowing the night before Christmas, and old resi-

Harry B. McConnell

dents state that it snowed some nearly every day and it did not grow warm enough to cause the snow on roofs of houses to drip from the eaves except on one day until after the middle of March. The packed snow was so deep as to cover the fences in the country and the crust of the snow became so heavy that it was possible to drive anywhere without regard to the main highway. Hon. O. G. Cope tells us that the lowest thermometer reading that winter was 36° below zero.

John W. Osburn, who has kept a record of the weather for many years, states that it was 40° below zero at his home near Cadiz, in February of 1881, and that seven feet of snow fell that winter and that it was all on the ground at one time. He also states that on December 17th and 18th of 1884, there was a very severe cold spell, and that the thermometer did not get above 18° below zero all day. His home is in a sort of valley and his thermometers are not of a standard make, but they surely indicated unusually cold weather on the dates named.

The memorable June frost occurred on Saturday night, June 4, 1859. It was cold enough at Cadiz to freeze tomato plants that were securely covered, indicating a temperature not far from 20°. I have often heard the older people speak of the consternation of the people at that time and of the gloom that overhung the people who attended church that Sunday morning.

According to the Cadiz Republican there was a severe thunder storm, with sharp lightning, April 9, 1874, in the midst of a snow storm that left six inches of snow on the ground.

There was a furious snow squall at Cadiz on September 29, 1888.

The winter of 1889-1890 was unusually mild. Lowman Smith, of Stock Township, had a hen to steal her nest in the woods and appeared in the barnyard on February 5th with a brood of little chicks.

The Cadiz Republican reported April of 1881 as being a regular winter month and that on March 16th and 17th of that year there was a big snow that remained on the ground until April 25th.

Peach trees were in bloom February 28, 1890. They were in bloom March 16, 1828, the birthday of the father of the writer of this sketch.

It began to rain at noon of Thursday, April 18, 1901, raining steadily until Friday afternoon, when it changed to sleet and rain and the twigs of trees that were as thick as a lead pencil became coated with ice until they were as thick as a broom handle with ice on the trunk of the trees a half inch thick. Streets and roads were blocked with fallen trees. Friday night and Saturday it snowed and on Sunday morning there were 20 inches of snow on the ground. A rather narrow strip of eastern Ohio was affected by this storm.

The thermometer remained almost continuously below zero from February 8th to the 15, 1899, reaching as low as 32° below on the morning of the 10th.

January 8, 1884, two feet of snow fell at Cadiz.

There was over 23 inches of rainfall in July and August, 1888. Rainfall for that year 65 inches.

On February 7, 1904, lightning struck five times within and near town in five minutes.

Stephen Kail was killed by lightning at New Rumley on July 1, 1904.

Plum trees were blue-black with unpicked fruit the winter of 1904-1905.

Harry Hamill killed by lightning near Conotton in May of 1906.

Twenty-nine and a half inches of snow in March of 1906.

April was a colder month than March in 1907.

A great meteor passed over this county August 10, 1907. It left a trail of sparks and was followed by a loud explosion and prolonged roar. Dishes were reported as having rattled in cupboards, etc.

May 1, 1908, came in with 4½ inches of snow on the ground, following a blizzard of the day before.

The M. E. church at Cadiz was struck by lightning and damaged by fire June 20, 1908. The U. P. church at Cadiz was damaged by a storm on July 12th, the same year, and the steeple blown off and two days later the Cadiz Presbyterian church was struck by lightning.

We were supposed to have passed through the tail of Halley's Comet on May 18th of 1910. It was visible in the eastern sky on the early mornings in May, and after the 18th it showed as a faint streak of light in the western sky.

A few flakes of snow fell on May 31, 1910.

Bessie McCort, twenty miles north of Cadiz in Carroll County, struck by lightning and killed July 10, 1912.

Snowfall on November 9, 1913, measured twenty inches.

Mrs. Ross McAfee killed by lightning at New Rumley June 23, 1914.

The government thermometer at Cadiz registered 17° below zero on February 5, 1918.

Other deaths from lightning in Harrison County not heretofore mentioned include Levi Mallernee, of Nottingham Township, June 21, 1896. Anna Dickerson, aged eleven years, of Columbus, who was visiting at the home of Samuel McFadden, near Cadiz, killed by a bolt of lightning on the front porch of the house on June 21, 1892. A young man named Ferrell was killed by lightning near Freeport, August 24, 1870.

There was a remarkable halo in the sky on April 25, 1920. The heavens were intersected with circular bands of light which were brilliantly colored, resembling rainbows.

Birds of the County

(By Harry B. McConnell.)

The following is a preliminary list of the birds of Harrison County, taken from records kept by Harry B. McConnell, of Cadiz, who also had access to notes furnished by Emmett E. Smith of near Laceyville, Harrison County, and John Worley, of Cadiz. The list is not intended to include all the birds that might be found in Harrison County, since a number of migrants and winter visitors may have escaped notice, but such a list will be useful for reference in the future.

Hole-bill Grebe. On February 6, 1905, when the temperature was below zero, some boys brought me a strange "duck" that they had seen fly against the telephone wires in an alley in Cadiz. It proved to be a Hole-bill Grebe, the only county record.

Pied-billed Grebe. Not uncommon migrant. A live one was once brought to me to identify.

Loon. This bird is almost as large as an eagle and is also known as the Great Northern Diver. I have been called on to identify at least three live specimens in the last twenty years that were captured during the spring migration.

Herring Gull. I have a single record of one I saw on the Chautauqua Lake.

American Merganser. E. E. Smith has records for this bird, also known as the Shelldrake and Fish Duck, made on April 28, 1909, and February 17, 1917.

Mallard Duck. Common migrant.

Black Duck. One record, November 22, 1912, made by E. E. Smith.

Baldpate Duck. March 26, 1915, and March 8, 1918. (Smith.)

Blue-winged Teal. E. E. Smith has seen this duck on three different dates.

Pintail. Mr. Smith has several dates for this duck.

Redhead Duck. April 24-28, 1918. (Smith.)

Lesser Scoup Duck. The most common duck seen in the migration season on the Chautauqua Lake.

Buffle-head. A pair of these ducks April 20, 1906. (Smith.)

Old-squaw Duck. Mr. Smith has one record for February 14, 1904.

American Golden-eye Duck. March 3, 1911, November 15, 1912. (Smith.)

Common Tern. Seven birds, April 23, 1911. (Smith.)

Snow Goose. Two records, February 29th and March 4, 1904. (Smith.)

Canada Goose. While frequently seen flying overhead, I once saw five birds at close range on the Chautauqua Lake.

Whistling Swan. I have records of several being shot in the county and mounted by local taxidermists.

American Bittern. One live bittern and several dead ones have been brought to me for identification.

Great Blue Heron. This bird, commonly spoken of a "Crane," is becoming rare for this part of the State. It has nested in this county.

Green Heron. Commonly known as the "Shitepoke". Formerly common on the streams in this county, is now becoming rare.

Sora Rail. Not uncommon spring and fall migrant.

Florida Gallinule. My records are of birds shot for ducks and brought to me for identification.

American Coot. Same as the preceding.

American Woodcock. An irregular migrant.

Wilson Snipe. A more common migrant in the spring than in autumn.

Least Sandpiper. Rare. Two birds May 18, 1915. (Smith.)

Pectoral Sandpiper. One record, October 16, 1917. "It had the oddest creaking note I ever heard."—Smith.

Greater Yellow-legs. Irregular migrant.

Lesser Yellow-legs. Same as the preceding.

Solitary Sandpiper. More common in the spring than in the fall.

Spotted Sandpiper. Very common summer resident.

Bartramian Sandpiper. A rare migrant.

American Golden Plover. Rare. April 3, 1911. Three birds. (Smith.)

Killdeer. Common summer resident and occasionally found in winter also.

Bob-white. Resident.

Ruffled Grouse. I once found a nest of this noble bird almost within the corporation of Cadiz. Now confined to a few timbered areas in the county.

Wild Turkey. Extinct.

Passenger Pigeon. Extinct.

Mourning Dove. Common summer resident. Decreasing.

Turkey Vulture. Casual summer resident.

Black Vulture. Very rare. One shot by Homer Moyer, December 17, 1906.

Marsh Hawk. E. E. Smith found a nest of this hawk June 17, 1914, containing four eggs. He usually finds this species every year.

Sharp-shinned Hawk. Not common resident.

Cooper Hawk. Both species are destructive to birds and young chickens. The Cooper hawk resents your intrusion in the woods and makes your presence known by an irritated kek-kek-kek.

Red-tailed Hawk. The bounty on hawks is working havoc with this species. The large hawks seen sailing out in the open are usually this species.

Red-shouldered Hawk. Not nearly so common as the preceding.

Broad-winged Hawk. April 12, 1908. (Smith.)

Golden Eagle. While Chapman states that it is his belief that the young of the Bald eagle are usually mistaken for the Golden eagle, I carefully examined a specimen in captivity at Piedmont in 1901.

Bald Eagle. The visits of this eagle to our country are so notable as to make the occasion a memorable one.

Pigeon Hawk. May 8, 1917. (Smith.)

Sparrow Hawk. Now the most common hawk.

Osprey. Several records. E. E. Smith once saw it catch a fish in Little Stillwater Creek.

Barn Owl. The "Monkey-faced" owl has been considered rare in the State, but there are several records of its occurrence in this county.

Long-eared Owl. December 26, 1915. (Smith.)

Short-eared Owl. Two took up their abode in the Cadiz cemetery one winter.

Barred Owl. Not common.

Great-horned Owl. This is the most common large owl.

Screech Owl. Common. I find the ones in the red phase of plumage more common than those in the gray phase.

Snowy Owl. A southward flight of this large Arctic owl brought a number of them to spend the winter among the pine trees in the Cadiz cemetery. Several were shot and mounted by Mr. Dallas and J. W. Scott. One captured alive by C. B. Gilleland near Cadiz in December of 1907.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo. Common summer resident.

Black-billed Cuckoo. One or two records are possible each spring.

Kingfisher. Common summer resident locally. Several winter records.

Hairy Woodpecker. Resident.

Downy Woodpecker. It requires a little practice to distinguish the difference between these two woodpeckers, but the Downy is by far the most common.

Yellow-bellied Sapsucker. Usually to be found in the spring and fall seasons, but I have several winter records. One relished unpicked grapes at the residence of Emma Ellison one winter.

Pileated Woodpecker. This large woodpecker can be found only in the more remote parts of the county. Decreasing as the timber is cleared away.

Red-headed Woodpecker. Common summer resident. Sometimes remains all winter.

Red-bellied Woodpecker. Dawson's Ohio Birds states that this bird is an occasional winter resident. It has always been a common winter resident in this section.

Northern Flicker. Resident.

Whip-poor-will. Summer resident.

Nighthawk. Rather common summer resident.

Chimney Swift. Common summer resident.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird. Summer resident.

Kingbird. Summer resident.

Crested Flycatcher. This is the bird that decorates its nest with cast-off snake skins. Summer resident.

Phebe. Summer resident.

Wood Pewee. Summer resident.

Least Flycatcher. Usually found every spring.

Green-crested Flycatcher. Known to nest in the county.

Prairie Horned Lark. Dawson's Birds of Ohio does not state positively that this bird nests in Ohio. E. E. Smith has found its nest in this county.

Blue Jay. Resident. Sometimes nests in Cadiz.

Crow. Common resident. A few remain every winter.

Bobolink. Summer resident, but decreasing in numbers.

Cowbird. Summer resident. Have one winter record.

Red-winged Blackbird. Common summer resident.

Meadowlark. Abundant summer resident. Often found in winter.

Orchard Oriole. Not common summer resident.

Baltimore Oriole. Summer resident.

Rusty Blackbird. To be found nearly every spring.

Bronzed Grackle. Abundant summer resident. Often found in winter.

Purple Finch. Spring and fall migrant.

White-winged Crossbill. November 10, 19 and 23, 1906. (Smith.)

Redpoll. Smith reports finding them nearly every winter. Not often seen about Cadiz.

Goldfinch. Common in summer, but not easily found in winter.

Pine Siskin. November 16, 17 and 21, 1913. (Smith.)

Snowflake. This is a bird I have diligently looked for in many a winter walk. Smith's records are for February 24, 1910, and January 23, 1920.

Lapland Longspur. March 25, 1912. "About forty birds. My only record."—Smith.

Vesper Sparrow. Common summer resident.

Savanna Sparrow. One record, September 22, 1911, two birds, by Smith. I am fairly certain I have seen it on one or two occasions.

Grasshopper Sparrow. To be found in upland country in summer.

Lark Sparrow. This is one of the rarer sparrow to be found in Harrison County.

White-crowned Sparrow. An aristocrat among the sparrows. Can be found during the spring migrations.

White-throated Sparrow. Common spring and fall migrant.

Tree Sparrow. The most common winter resident.

Chipping Sparrow. Once the familiar "door-step" sparrow, now decreasing in numbers, due to the English sparrow.

Field Sparrow. Common summer resident.

Slate-colored Junco. Not so common as the Tree sparrow, in winter. Late records extend into April.

Song Sparrow. Common resident.

Swamp Sparrow. A few may be found during the spring migration.

Fox Sparrow. While some authorities state that the Fox Sparrow does not sing during the spring migration, I once ran across a flock of about thirty, in full song.

Towhee. Common bird of the woods in summer. Several winter records.

Cardinal. The redbird is common throughout the year. A pure white one remained on the John S. Merryman farm for several years.

Rose-breasted Grossbeak. Not common migrant. I found it one summer in the Jamison woods, south of town.

Indigo Bunting. Summer resident.

Dickcissel. A bird that belongs in the middle west. June 19, 1909. (Smith.)

Scarlet Tanager. This bird is fairly a "torch of flame," and people are loath to believe it is not a rare bird from the tropics when they first see it, but it can readily be found every summer.

Summer Tanager. A pair seen east of town one year.

Purple Martin. Abundant summer resident where martin houses are provided for them.

Cliff Swallow. E. E. Smith reports them missing during the summer of 1920 for the first time in his experience.

Barn Swallow. Common summer resident.

Tree Swallow. A record every two or three years. (Smith.)

Bank Swallow. I first identified this swallow along the creek at Warfel.

Cedar Waxwing. Erratic. Recorded it in our Christmas census for Bird Lore in 1920. Has nested in Cadiz.

Northern Shrike. February 6, 1912. (Smith.)

Migrant Shrike. "I make records of it but never can find it nesting."—Smith.

Red-eyed Vireo. Common summer resident.

Warbling Vireo. Nests in Cadiz.

Yellow-throated Vireo. Summer resident.

Blue-headed Vireo. Rather common spring migrant.

White-eyed Vireo. The unusual song of this bird got me out of bed early one May morning, and I gave it quite a chase before I satisfactorily identified it.

Black and White Warbler. Common spring and fall migrant.

Prothonotary Warbler. An unusual bird for Ohio. I found one once in the Porter woods, near Cadiz, and observed it closely for fifteen minutes through my field glasses.

Worm-eating Warbler. Smith's one record for this bird was made in the midst of the spring migration, while my only record was made in August.

Blue-winged Warbler. I found this warbler nesting near the county infirmary several years in succession.

Sycamore Warbler. Smith has one record for this bird, September 13, 1914.

Nashville Warbler. Spring migrant.

Tennessee Warbler. Spring migrant. Hard to distinguish from the Nashville and Orange-crowned Warbler.

Northern Parula Warbler. May 6, 1906. (Smith.)

Cape May Warbler. Not very common, but have both spring and fall dates for this warbler.

Yellow Warbler. Common summer resident. Nests in Cadiz.

Black-throated Blue Warbler. Common migrant.

Myrtle Warbler. One of the first warblers to appear in the spring.

Magnolia Warbler. This beautiful warbler can be found usually every spring.

Cerulean Warbler. Nests in the county.

Chestnut-sided Warbler. One of the more common migrating warblers.

Bay-breasted Warbler. One of the last warblers to pass north. But few records.

Black-poll Warbler. I have a record made in June, a late date for the spring migration.

Blackburnian Warbler. The first sight of this beauty through field glasses tends to excite any bird lover. Common in the spring.

Black-throated Green Warbler. Spring and fall migrant.

Pine Warbler. Smith's record, as well as my own, are for September.

Oven-bird. Common resident of the deep woods.

Louisana Water Thrush. Nests along streams in the woods.

Kentucky Warbler. An easily identified woods warbler. Nests.

Mourning Warbler. Audubon reported this warbler exceedingly rare. I have found it several times in the spring and have heard it sing. Smith's one record is for August 13, 1911.

Northern Yellow-throat. Common summer resident in suitable localities.

Yellow-breasted Chat. We are fortunate in having this mimic, ventriloquist and clown among the birds with us every summer.

Hooded Warbler. An easily recognized warbler, but not common.

Wilson Warbler. One or two records a year is possible.

Canadian Warbler. Not common in the spring migration.

Redstart. An easily identified warbler that looks like a big butterfly. Nests in the county.

Pipit. While Smith reports this bird can be found every year, it is not at all common about Cadiz.

Mockingbird. This rare songster from the South is occasionally found in this county, and it has been reported to me as having nested in the county.

Catbird. Very common summer resident. One remained all winter (1918-1919) at the home of Ed C. Johnston in Cadiz.

Brown Thrasher. The "Merry Brown Thrush" of the school reader. Common summer resident.

Carolina Wren. For several years this bird was about Cadiz throughout the year, and its song could be heard on winter days, but it is becoming rare.

Bewick's Wren. Not common resident.

House Wren. Common summer resident.

Winter Wren. Migrant. Have no winter dates.

Brown Creeper. Migrant. A number of winter records.

White-breasted Nuthatch. Common resident. More common in winter than in summer.

Red-breasted Nuthatch. John Worley reports that one lone bird spent the winter of 1912-1913 in the Cadiz cemetery.

Tufted Titmouse. Common resident.

Chickadee. Common resident.

Golden-crowned Kinglet. Usually common spring and fall migrant and occasionally found in the winter. Reported as decreasing in numbers.

Ruby-crowned Kinglet. Fairly common migrant.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. Summer resident.

Wood Thrush. Common summer resident. Nests in Cadiz.

Wilson Thrush. Migrant.

Gray-cheeked Thrush. Not common migrant.

Olive-back Thrush. Spring and fall migrant.

Hermit Thrush. This bird has the reputation of being the finest songster among the American birds, and E. E. Smith had the rare

good fortune to hear it sing, but it is generally silent during the migration season. John Worley found one on November 30, 1912.

Robin. Abundant summer resident. A few usually remain all winter.

Bluebird. Common summer resident, although a few are often found in the winter season.

Ring-necked Pheasant. Introduced. A few wintered in the suburbs of Cadiz, and even came into town, winter of 1920-1921.

English Starling. John Worley, Harry McConnell and Milton Ronsheim found a flock of these birds December 26, 1920, the first record for the county of a bird promises to become as great a nuisance as the English Sparrow, another "introduced" species.

County Bibliography

(Compiled by Harry B. McConnell.)

The following list of books relate in some way to Harrison County, either by reason of the authors having resided in the county, or are at present residents of the county, while a part of them refer to the county in the text matter. Several are novels founded on incidents and personages belonging to the county, or else the scenes are laid in the county. It is understood that it is the intention of the owner of the collection to turn the books over to the Cadiz Public Library for preservation for future reference.

"The Wilderness Trail," (2 vols.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1911.

"The Scotch-Irish," (2 vols.) G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Historical Collections of Harrison County, Ohio."

The foregoing three books were written by Charles A. Hanna, of New York, who was born and raised at Cadiz, and are the most pretentious books, in all respects, of any that relate to Harrison County.

The Calvanistic Family Library," (devoted to the re-publication of standard Calvanistic Works.)

"The Historical Family Library," (devoted to the re-publication of Family History.)

The foregoing two volumes were published by David Christy, editor of the Harrison Telegraph (later the Cadiz Republican), and were printed in his office at Cadiz in 1835-1836.

"Down the O-hi-o," by Charles Humphrey Roberts, a native of Shortcreek Township. Most of the incidents described happened in Harrison County, including an account of the Colerain (Harrison) County fair.

"Lucile Vernon; or, the Church at Lansington," by Dr. William T. Meloy, formerly pastor of the Cadiz United Presbyterian church. Lansington is another name for Cadiz.

"Everard and Eulalie," by Ed Wright, formerly of Freeport, now of Brooklyn, N. Y. Most of the incidents and scenes recorded happened at Freeport.

"Shifting Shadows," by S. E. Simmonds. The author was a Franklin College student when he wrote and published this book.

"The World to Come," by Adolph Lehman, D. D., former pastor of the Nottingham Presbyterian Church.

"Abraham Lincoln: An Appreciation—by One Who Knew Him," by Gen. Benjamin Rush Cowen, who was born at Moorefield.

"Breeding and Care of Rabbits," by Charles S. Gibson, of Detroit, formerly of Scio.

"Franklin College." Biographical and Historical. Published by the Board of Trustees, 1908.

Biographical Sketch of Gen. D. A. Hollingsworth.

"The Life of Charles Sumner," by Walter G. Shotwell, of Cadiz.

"Forty Years Pastorate and Reminiscenes," by Rev. T. R. Crawford, pastor of the Nottingham Presbyterian church.

"The Elements of Law," by J. Ross Lee, formerly of Jewett.

"Cycling Art, Energy and Locomotion," by Robert P. Scott, of Cadiz.

"Early American Families," by Rev. W. A. Williams, D. D., former president of Franklin College.

"The American Family of Reverend Obadiah Holmes," by Col. J. T. Holmes, formerly of Shortcreek Township.

"The Genealogy and History of the Haverfield Family in America," by Dr. Wallace Taylor of Oberlin. This book deals largely with Harrison County families.

"Poems," by Mrs. Frances B. M. Brotherson. This volume contains 518 pages of poetry, written by Mrs. Brotherson during and subsequent to her residence in Cadiz.

"Early Efforts," by Linda Warfel, a Cadiz girl.

"Freedmen of the South," by Linda Warfel Slaughter.

Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, of Detroit, is the most prolific writer of books of any person who was born in Harrison County. He is a minister of the M. E. church, and has served as Biblical instructor in the Garrett Institute and has been prominently connected with a number of theological seminaries and other institutions of learning. He was born at Cadiz on September 10, 1877. The following is a list of his books:

"Athanasius: The Hero."
"The Lure of Books."
"The Men of the Gospels."
"The Quest for Wonder."
"In the Valley of Decision."
"The Theology of a Preacher."
"The Man of Power."
"A Living Book in a Living Age."
"The Significance of the Protestant Reformation."
"The Productive Beliefs."
"The Clean Sword."
"The Eyes of Faith."
"The Little Old Lady."
"Flying Over London." (Poems.)

The following books relate to Bishop Matthew Simpson, the great Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, who was born at Cadiz:

"The Cyclopaedia of Methodism."
"Serms by Bishop Simpson."
"Lectures on Preaching," by Bishop Simpson.
"One Hundred Years of Methodism," by Bishop Simpson.

"Our Martyred President, Abraham Lincoln." (Contains Bishop Simpson's oration at the tomb of Lincoln.)

"The Peerless Orator," by E. M. Wood.

"The Life of Bishop Simpson," by George R. Crooks.

"Howe's Historical Collections of Ohio," (2 vols).

"Ohio Centennial Celebration." (Contains a mention of Franklin College, etc.)

"Daring and Suffering," by Rev. William Pittenger.

"The Great Locomotive Chase," by Reverend Pittenger. This being an enlarged edition of "Daring and Suffering."

The following are the Custer books:

"The Threat of Sitting Bull," by D. Lange.

"A Life of Major General George A. Custer," by Frederick Whittaker.

"George Armstrong Custer," by Frederick S. Dellenbaugh. (True Stories of Great Americans Series.)

"Life on the Plains," by Gen. G. A. Custer.

"Tenting on the Plains, or General Custer in Kansas and Texas," by Mrs. E. B. Custer.

"Following the Guidon," by Elizabeth B. Custer.

"Boots and Saddles," by Mrs. Custer.

"On the Plains With Custer," by Edwin L. Sabin. (The Trail Blazers Series.)

The following are the Edwin M. Stanton books. (Mr. Stanton was elected as prosecuting attorney during his residence at Cadiz.)

"Life and Public Services of Edwin M. Stanton," by George C. Gorham (2 vols.).

"Edwin McMasters Stanton," by Frank A. Flower.

"In Memoriam: Edwin McMasters Stanton, His Life and Work," by Joseph B. Doyle.

"Caldwell's Atlas of Harrison County, 1875."

Souvenir edition of the Harrison County Democrat, 1909.

Report of the Ohio Antietam Battlefield Commission, by Major David Cunningham, of Cadiz.

"Commemorative Biographical Record of the Counties of Harrison and Carroll," 1891.

"A Brief History of Harrison County," by Dr. S. B. McGavran. (Paper.)

"Opportunities in the Colonies and Cuba." (The chapter on "Opportunities in the Philippines" was written by M. E. Beall, of the Division of Insular Affairs, who is a native of Harrison County.)

"Lawyer's History of Ohio." (Contains a county sketch, etc., of Harrison County.)

"Ray's Astronomy and Ray's Mathematical Series." Joseph Ray was a graduate of Franklin College.

"Word and Work of David J. Lewis." Contains an introduction by his wife, Shortcreek Township, December, 1899.

"Life and Times of Rev. Thomas M. Hudson." Contains an account of a camp-meeting near Cadiz, where Matthew Simpson was converted.

Books by Melvin Grove Kyle, D. D., a Harrison County boy:

"Moses and the Monuments."

"The Problem of the Pentateuch."

"The Deciding Voice of the Monuments in Biblical Criticism."

Three books by Hon. J. J. Burns, a former resident of Cadiz, and former State commissioner of public schools.

"English Kings According to Shakespeare."

"How To Teach Reading and Composition."

"Eclectic School Geometry."

William Henry Holmes, head curator, Department of Anthropology, Washington, D. C., has written a large number of books on scientific subjects. He is a native of Shortcreek Township, and ranks as one of the most prominent men who can claim this county as a former home. On his seventieth birthday his friends and co-laborers presented him with a magnificent volume of Anthropological Essays, published under the title of "The Holmes' Anniversary Volume." The following titles indicate the nature of Professor Holmes' work:

"Aboriginal Pottery of the Eastern United States."

"Stone Implements of the Tide Water Province."

"Archeological Studies Among the Ancient Cities of Mexico."

"Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities."

"Biographical Annals of the Civil Government of the United States." This book contains a sketch of John A. Bingham. Similar books and cyclopaedias also contain sketches of the life of Mr. Bingham.

"The Impeachment of Andrew Johnson," (2 vols.). A government publication. Many references to the part John A. Bingham had in this famous trial.

"From Boniface to Bank Robber," by George W. White. Concerns the Cadiz Bank robbery.

Zane Grey's books—"The Spirit of the Border," "The Last Trail," and "Betty Zane," and "Under Mad Anthony's Banner," by James Ball Naylor, contain references to events that happened in this part of Ohio in the days of the pioneer.

"The Quest of John Chapman," by Newell Dwight Hillis. This book is about Johnny Appleseed, who planted his first nursery in Jefferson County. He undoubtedly visited Harrison County and planted apple trees within its borders.

Map of Harrison County. Published by Jacob Jarvis, 1862.

Map of Harrison County. Published by W. F. Lemmon, 1904.

"Flowers of the Wildwood," a collection of poems, by Demaris Irwin, of Deersville. Paper bound. Published by the Uhrichsville Chronicle, 1875.

"Wanderings in Europe," by Dr. W. T. Meloy.

This book was printed at the LaMonte, O'Donnell & Co., establishment in Chicago, at the time George E. McConnell, formerly of Cadiz, was foreman of the composing room in that office, and Doctor Meloy conferred with him every few days regarding the proof reading and make-up of the book.

CHAPTER XXII

ARCHER TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—STREAMS—POPULATION—ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—ONE OF THE OLDEST CIVIL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE COUNTY

Archer Township, formed in 1799—121 years ago—is in the eastern central part of the county, with Rumley Township on the north, Green on the east, with a small portion of German, at the northeastern corner, and Cadiz Township on the south. The topography of Archer Township is, in common with most parts of the county, quite rough. There are no large streams, but many small creeks, here and there over the entire surface. There are no railway stations or villages within Archer Township, but it is situated between Cadiz and Jewett, thus has fair marketing places for its farming population.

POPULATION

The United States census reports for 1890, 1900 and 1910 gave the population of Archer Township as follows: In 1890 it was 737, in 1900 it had 700 and in 1910 only 567. The present (1920) census figures give this township 498.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Archer civil township is among the oldest in Harrison County. It was formed in 1799 as one of the sub-divisions in Jefferson County. It then included much of the territory of what is now known as Harrison County. It took on its present boundary March, 1833. Its affairs have been managed, as a rule, in a business-like manner, in keeping with the general policy of the county at large.

RAILROADS

While this township has no railway stations, there are two lines of railway passing through its corners—the Pennsylvania which courses through the southeastern corner, enroute from Cadiz to Cadiz Junction, in a diagonal direction, and the Wheeling & Lake Erie touching the corner of the township at the northeast.

EARLY SETTLERS

Although not a complete list, the subjoined gives a greater portion of the pioneer settlers of Archer Township, prior to 1814:

Samuel Amspoker, 1803; William Anderson, 1811; Comfort Arnols, 1810, from Pennsylvania; Daniel Blair, 1812, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; William Barnhill, 1811; John P. Pond, 1811;

Samuel Boyd, 1812; John Buseby, before 1812 from Maryland; Zebeduah Cox, 1810; Alexander Crawford, 1808, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Edward Crawford, 1806, from Brooke County, West Virginia; James Devore, 1811; Andrew Endsley, 1810; David Endsley, 1808; John Endsley, 1810; Andrew Farrier, 1808; Samuel Ferguson, 1812; George Fisher, 1811, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; James Fisher, 1811; Isabella Haggerty, 1811; George Harriman, 1811, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Thomas Hitchcock, before 1809 from Maryland; Gabriel Holland, before 1812, from Maryland; Peter Kail, 1810; Isaac Lemasters, 1813, from Western Virginia; William Lisle, 1811; Joseph McClain, 1812, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; William McCreary, 1811, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Robert McKee, before 1811, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Alexander McKittrick, 1813, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Robert Meeks, 1812; David Moody, 1813; Hugh Orr, 1812, from Westmoreland County; Isaac Osburn, 1809; Charles Porter, 1813; Arthur Reed, 1810, from Pennsylvania; John Roush, 1812; James Stewart, 1813, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; William Wartembe, 1807, from Brooke County, West Virginia; John Welch, about 1804, from Pennsylvania; Thomas Williams, 1812, from Brooke County, West Virginia.

Old Mill, Athens Township, Harrison County

CHAPTER XXIII

ATHENS TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY — ORGANIZATION — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT—VILLAGE OF NEW ATHENS.

Athens Township is on the southern line of Harrison County, with Belmont County at the south; Shortcreek Township, Harrison County at the east; Moorefield Township on the west, and Cadiz Township on the north. (See chapter on County and Township Organization for numbers of sections, etc., as related to government surveys of this township.)

Among the streams of this township may be mentioned Campbell Run, Crabapple Creek, South Fork, Jockey Fork, Boggs Fork and lesser streams.

This township is not yet touched by a railroad, and the only village within the limits of the township is New Athens, of which later mention is made in this chapter as well as in the educational chapter.

ORGANIZATION

Athens Township was organized December 6, 1824 by the county commissioners, four other civil townships being formed the same date —German, Moorefield, Freeport and Washington.

POPULATION

The United States census returns for the present census period have not yet been made public as to sub-divisions of counties, but this township had a population in the three previous enumeration years as follows: In 1890 it had 1,195; in 1900 it was 1,081 and in 1910 was 943.

OTHER FEATURES

The reader will find much concerning the schools, churches, lodges and other features in the general county chapters—see index.

SETTLEMENT OF ATHENS TOWNSHIP

Before 1814 came in the following settlers: Simpson Bethel, 1806, from Loudoun County, Virginia; Stacy Bevan, 1811; Jacob Black, Sr., 1808, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; James Cooke, before 1810, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Joseph Covert, 1813, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; William Crawford, 1809; David Cunningham, 1811, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Joshua Dickerson, 1811, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; David Drake, 1806; Adam Dunlap, before 1809, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Dunlap, 1812, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; William Dunlap,

1806, from Fayette County Pennsylvania; John Fagley, 1811; Samuel Foster, 1813, from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Thomas Gordon, 1811; Samuel Hanna, 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Joseph Hollaway, 1810; Samuel Hutchison, 1810, from Chester County, Pennsylvania; Robert Innis, 1812, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Samuel Jumps, 1812; Samuel Knight, 1808; Job Lewis, 1811; John Loney, 1812; John Love, 1808, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John McAdams, 1811, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; George McConnell, 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John McConnell, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John McCoy, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Thomas McCoy, before 1810, from West Virginia; Robert McCracken, 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; James McDowell, 1806, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John McDowell, 1809, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Samuel McDowell, Jr., 1806, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Maholm, 1812; Alexander Moore, 1813; Nathaniel Parramour, 1811; Caleb Pumphrey, 1808; John Reed, 1812; Nathan Shepherd, 1807, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Roger Toothacre, 1811; Jacob Webb, from Fayette County, in 1806.

New Athens

The village of New Athens, on the St. Clairsville and Cadiz pike, is seven miles south of Cadiz, and has long been the seat of Franklin College. In 1889 its public school census was 156. At that date there were Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal churches and one banking house, operated by John Dunlap, Jr.

The present (1920-1921) business and professional interests of New Athens are as follows: Lorain Johnson, general store; J. H. Estep, druggist; J. K. Douglas, restaurant; Ross Horton, furniture repairs; Murry Shivers, meats; J. C. Hughes, tin shop; Hill's Grocery; Will McFadden, hardware; Bentley Williams, paper and paint store; Ed Harris, barber; Frank Parrishm, blacksmith; D. D. Bear, grocery; Cloyd McFadden, grocery; C. B. Dawson, undertaker; Bert Blacksmith; G. W. Harris, shoemaker, also harness supplies.

New Athens is an incorporated village and now has about 600 population. Franklin College, established in 1825, will probably close its doors permanently at the end of this year. (See Educational Chapter.)

The following have served as postmasters of recent years: Messrs. J. H. Estep, William Cook, James J. Justice and Mary Horton.

The present physicians of the village are Drs. James A. McGrew and A. B. Tubbs.

The churches found here are the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian and United Presbyterian denominations. There are no secret societies in the village at this time.

An Historic Flouring Mill

What is known usually as the Shannon Mill in Athens Township, on the headwaters of the Little Stillwater Creek on land owned by the Dunlap estate, is almost, if not quite, 100 years old. It is a log-

Steam Wagon

frame structure and has many adzed timbers about its make-up. The last miller employed there was Amon Shannon hence the name "Shannon Mills." Down stream a mile west, was the old William Gregg mill; and a half mile further down stream was the famous Dickerson mills and two miles down stream was the old Lafferty mills. The first was only a saw mill, while the two latter were combined flour and saw mills. The Dickerson mill was built by Samuel Jones in 1832 and re-built in 1852 by John and Adam Dickerson, father and uncle of S. C. Dickerson of Cadiz. It was torn down and moved to Piedmont in 1886, and was converted into a steam mill in 1872. The Dickerson mill became famous for the grade of flour that run from its burrs and a ready sale was had for the products of the mill in the markets of Wheeling, Bridgeport and other Ohio River points. The flour was transported to market overland in large high-wheeled, deep-bedded wagons in use in those days. Here within four miles existed for years three mills, along the same stream, operated by the waters from a race run from a distance of five miles from the very head-waters of the Little Stillwater.

The illustration of this old mill (still standing, though in decay), shows the old twenty foot overshot water wheel at the side of the mill-race. Indeed a wonderful story could this old land-mark tell had it only a tongue.

First Traction Engine in the United States

What is believed to have been the first steam wagon or steam propelled vehicle in the United States (if not the world) was the one made by Oliver H. Burdette, of New Athens, about 1872-1873. Mr. Burdette not having much means took a partner in with him from Athens, Illinois, by the name of Webb, hence the steam wagon was styled the "Webb and Burdette Steam Wagon." Burdette was the originator of the scheme to run vehicles on land and for handling loads and machinery the same as the modern tractor, only that it was to be run by steam and succeeded so well that he had it in trim at the County Fair in 1873 and went around the track twice, before the horse races commenced one day. After making the run he shut off steam and raised his large black beaver hat and commenced to sing in a loud voice, "Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory, Etc." amidst deafening shouts from the multitude present. That was forty-eight years ago—long decades before the present automobile or traction engines and trucks were dreamed of. It must be recorded that others took advantage of this inventor and he never realized any compensation for his genius and labor. He also invented the Burdette Endless Chain for machinery, so common today, and it is said that western machine men combined in beating him out of his patents on the same. At the age of about eighty-four Mr. Burdette passed from earth's toiling millions. He died poor but highly respected.

CHAPTER XXIV

CADIZ TOWNSHIP

Township's Age—Boundary—Topography—Population—Organization—Cadiz the County Seat—Railroads—Early Settlement—Mining and Gas Wells.

Cadiz Township, (formed in 1803), is bounded on the north by Stock and Archer townships, on the east by Green and Short Creek townships, and on the south by Moorefield and Athens townships. It was embraced in Jefferson County before the organization of Harrison. Of the coal mines and gas wells the chapter on geology will treat for the county including this particular township.

Organization

This sub-division of Harrison County was organized while the county was yet a part of Jefferson County, in 1803, as previously stated, but took on its present form and size by act of the Harrison County commissioners in 1833. Its officers have worked in harmony with those from other townships in helping to build up and support a good county government.

Railroad and County Seat Town

Cadiz Township has one railroad—the spur of the Pennsylvania system running southeast from Cadiz Junction to the village of Cadiz, which place is the only village within the township, and of which this work treats later. At present there are auto-bus lines conveying passengers and carrying mail from East Cadiz, a few miles to the east of Cadiz, and also one from Cadiz south to New Athens. The bus line from Cadiz to East Cadiz connects with trains on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad.

Population

The government reports give the census figures for three decades prior to the present one, as follows: Cadiz Township, 3,041 in 1890; in 1900 it had 2,993; in 1910 it had 3,076, including the village of Cadiz. The 1920 census returns just issued by the department gives the population at 3,109 for the township and village. Cadiz village is given at 2,084.

Pioneer Settlement

Before 1814 (exclusive of Cadiz village) came the following settlers: John Agnew 1807, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Reuben Allen, 1812, from Maryland; James Allison. about 1810;

George Barricklow, 1812, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Henry Barricklow, 1809, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Valentine Barriger, 1813, from Adams County, Pennsylvania; Arthur Barrett, 1808, from Frederick County, Virginia; John Baxter, 1812, from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Zaccheus A. Beatty, 1804; Zaccheus Biggs, Steubenville, 1806; John Blair, before 1810; Rannel Blair, 1809, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Thomas Burkhead, 1812; Samuel Carnahan, 1806; Joshua Cecil, 1813; Nathan Chaney, 1805, from Virginia; Robert Cochran, before 1805, from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Samuel Dunlap, 1805, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Eagleson, 1813 from Maryland; Abraham Furney, before 1805, from Germany; John Gilchrist, 1811, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Francis Gilmore, 1808; Samuel Gilmore, before 1805, from Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; William Grimes, 1813; Jesse Haines, 1811; James Haverfield, before 1810, from Huntington County, Pennsylvania; Samuel Heavlin, 1812; Samuel Hedges, before 1810, from Virginia; Alexander Henderson, 1813, from Pennsylvania; John Jamison, before 1805, from Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; Absolom Kent, 1805, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; George Leporth, 1806; Samuel McDowell, 1811; John McFadden, before 1805, from Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; Joseph McFadden, before 1805, from Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; John McMillan, 1807; Andrew McNeely, before 1805, from Berks County, Pennsylvania; James Mahon, 1812; Arthur Martin, 1813, from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania; Matthew Mitchell, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Morris, 1813, from Western Virginia; John Oglevee, before 1805, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Perry, 1813; James Porter, before 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Samuel Porter, before 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Joseph Rogers, 1808, from Maryland; William Rogers, 1811, from Maryland; Adam Ross, 1804, from York County, Pennsylvania; John Ross, 1804, from Pennsylvania; Joseph Steer, 1805; James Stewart, 1812; David Thompson, about 1814, from Tyrone, Ireland; Elizabeth Toole, 1810; Bazaleel Wells, of Steubenville, 1806; Charles D. Wells, 1813; Robert Wilkin, before 1802, from Pennsylvania; Thomas Wilson, 1812, from Brooke County, Western Virginia.

CHAPTER XXV

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP

Its Boundary—Topography—Population—Organic Early Settlement—Village History.

Franklin Township was carved from parts of what was once Jefferson County, at a very early day. Its boundaries are as follows: It is south of Monroe Township, west of Stock, north of Washington and Nottingham and east of Tuscarawas County.

This is a rough surfaced township, with hills and dales. Its streams are not large but numerous. Its area is four and one-half miles by five miles. The chief resources are from the farms and live stock. Its villages of which further mention is made, include Deersville, Brownsville and Franklin, or Tappan postoffice, as now known.

Population

The official census returns for this township are: In 1890, it was 1,119; in 1900 it was 933; in 1910 it was 939 and the present (1920) United States census returns gives the township 632; that of the village of Deersville is 115; total of village and township, 517.

Organization of the Township

March 24, 1833 Harrison County was divided into civil townships as they appear today, including Franklin. Since then the township has been governed in compliance with the rules of the county commissioners, in common with other sub-divisions of the county. It has had its share of county officers with the passing of the years.

The public schools, lodges and churches are represented in the general chapters of this work under proper headings, hence need not here be further mentioned.

Early Settlers in Township

Before 1814 the following immigrants came to this township and made permanent settlement: Walter Craig, 1809; William Craig, 1809, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Benjamin Johnson, 1812, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Joel Johnson, 1812, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Joseph Johnson, 1811, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Benjamin Price, before 1805; Jonathan West, 1811, from Pennsylvania.

Village of Franklin

This inland village was platted by John Marshall, March 4, 1837 in section 34. Before the days of free rural delivery this was quite

an important postoffice of the county. It has never been more than a country hamlet with little business transacted.

Deersville

Deersville, in the extreme southeastern corner of the township in section 25, was platted by John Cramblett, November 25, 1815. As a community center it has been quite a noted and interesting place, but as a commercial point not of great importance.

Brownsville

Brownsville, another inland country hamlet in section 32, was platted by Absolom Kent, Jr., December 20, 1815.

Concerning this township let it be said that Franklin Township, according to its size and population, in proportion, has furnished more county officers than any other township in Harrison County; and the same is true of Deersville as a village compared with any other village.

CHAPTER XXVI

FREEPORT TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY — ORGANIZATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT — VILLAGES—POPULATION.

Freeport Township is situated in the extreme southwestern corner of Harrison County. It is four miles from north to south and six miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by Washington Township, on the east by Moorefield Township, on the south by Guernsey County, and on the west by Guernsey County. Its topography is quite rough surfaced and in places its scenery is most beautiful and picturesque, with its almost mountain-like hills and deep valleys. On a small scale it resembles some of the world-famous mountain scenery of the far western country. At the village of Freeport, one may get a fine view of such scenery, going from the railway station to the village proper. The scene is one of a natural park once observed remains a vision of beauty forever. The hills, the narrow valley, the railway tracks winding through the scene and the waters of the Big Stillwater meandering its course through the landscape is indeed charming to behold. Crab Orchard Creek and scores of lesser streams are found in every part of the township, making the territory an ideal stock section, and as such it has been developed and utilized for many decades with great profit to the husbandmen.

POPULATION

The census figures for the period from 1890 to 1910 show these facts: In 1890 there were 1,422 inhabitants; in 1900, 1,379; and in 1910 it was placed at 1,193. Present census figures (1920) are 1,074.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Freeport Township was organized on December 6, 1824, along with Athens, Moorefield, German and Washington townships. This was by order of the Harrison County commissioners. The villages of the township are Freeport and Smyrna of which see later.

The railroad facilities of this part of Harrison County are obtained through the Baltimore & Ohio system of steam railroad, with a good station point in this township at the village of Freeport.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Before 1814 the settlers in Freeport Township were: Isaac Cadwallader, 1808, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Samuel Colvin, 1812, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Daniel Easley, 1810, from Halifax County, Virginia; John Gilmore, 1810, from New York;

John Hollett, about 1806, from Maryland; Berriman McLaughlin, 1808; William Milton, 1812, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; James, John, Richard, Thomas and William Reeves, 1813; Henry Stevens, 1808.

Village of Freeport

This beautiful village with scenery scarcely found elsewhere in the commonwealth of Ohio, is situated on Stillwater Creek in the northeastern part of Freeport civil township, and has for its railroad the great Baltimore & Ohio system. It present population is 626. The United States census in 1890 gave it as having 672; in 1900 it was 690; in 1910 it was placed by the same report at only 624.

It has a Methodist Episcopal, a Presbyterian and a Friends church, an account of which denominations will be found elsewhere in this work. The secret orders of Freeport are inclusive of the

Civil War Postoffice of Freeport

Masonic, Blue Lodge and Eastern Star Chapter, the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. The K. of P. has not been active for several years but the others named are in a flourishing condition, and their history will be found under the heading of Lodges, elsewhere in this work.

Banking is carried on by the Freeport State Bank and the newspaper press is ably represented by the Press, an account of which is found in the Newspaper History elsewhere in this volume.

Here one finds a modern school building erected in 1912 at a cost of $18,000—see Educational Chapter.

The postoffice of Freeport has been in only a few men's hands since 1860 when Joseph Allen was postmaster. He was succeeded in order as follows: Israel Holliday, W. P. Holliday, S. C. Kelley, 1886 to 1890; R. M. Black, four-year term, after which D. M. Starkey was postmaster for eighteen years; next came W. A. Zellars followed by the present postmaster, L. S. Green.

In early days it is related by old settlers how when mail was received at this office, the postmaster would put on his glasses and look the letters over carefully and call out the names so that he might speedily deliver it should the person be present. "Here is a letter from Sal Jones to John Ross. Here John, is your dear letter." This was a sample of how publicity was given to mail in the '50s and '60s in these country postoffices.

Incorporation History

Freeport was incorporated in 1880 and its first officers were: Allen Jones, mayor; Andrew H. Steadman, clerk; William Pierce, treasurer; councilmen: William Wherry, Z. Z. Courtwright, R. M. Black, Jonathan Dick, Abraham Slonaker and F. M. Knox; marshal, John Harris.

Allen Jones served as mayor until 1890. The first clerk, Andrew H. Steadman, is the author of the Steadman system of penmanship, which is the present system throughout the State of Ohio. Since 1891 the mayors have been—S. C. Kelley, 1891-95; B. W. Rowland, 1895-98; William B. Bartholomew, 1898-1900; L. B. Williams, 1900-06; N. R. Pettay, 1906-08; Boyd Kerr, 1908-10; Frank D. Green, 1910-12; T. M. Johnston, 1912-16; Clyde Derry, 1916-20; H. C. Chaney, 1920.

The present 1920 officers are: H. C. Chaney, mayor; Charles Linard, clerk; A. B. Dunlap, treasurer; O. H. Fisher, marshal; councilmen: R. W. McCullough, R. A. Saviers, O. G. Bair, W. O. Cole, James Clendening, L. E. Perkins; board of public affairs: O. C. Brower, W. L. Gray, J. R. Morris.

Freeport owns and operates its own waterworks system, which was newly constructed and laid in 1919, with a total cost of $18,000 which is standing out in bonds, and the village has a total indebtedness of $19,000.

The fire protection is 1,500 feet of good hose, a volunteer fire fighting force and gravity pressure which has proven efficient.

A good public hall is owned by George W. Young & Son which gives good accommodations and has a seating capacity of 350 people.

The resources are mostly agriculture. The chief employment for the small amount of labor is L. D. Latham & Sons, lumber dealers; Saviers Bros., building contractors; L. W. Gilchers Foundry Co., and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and two small operating coal mines.

Freeport Special School District

Freeport is in a special school district and its present board of education is as follows: S. G. Cole, J. H. Young, O. C. Brower, R. A. Saviers, D. C. Clendening; clerk, Charles Linard.

The school building consists of a good six room building, with arrangements for building two more rooms. The cost of the building and grounds was about $18,000 in 1911; value today, $40,000.

The bonded indebtedness of the school district in 1920 is $11,600.

Commercial Interests.

In the autumn of 1920 the business and professional interests of Freeport were as follows:

Banking—The Freeport State Bank.
Newspaper—The Press.
Dentist—H. L. Bower.
Physicians—Drs. W. A. Zellars, W. H. Black, C. C. Whitsett.
General Merchandise—L. E. Perkins & Co., Cole & Cole, and E. T. Romans.
Grocer—Charles Reaves.
Furniture—O. G. Bair.
Undertaker—E. D. Adams.
Hardware—George Young & Son, B. F. Davidson.
Jeweler—Heaston.
Farm Implements—L. D. Latham & Sons.
Meats—James Sweaney.
Drugs—D. M. Starkey.
Harness—A. W. Yarnell.
Shoe Repairs—A. D. Taylor.
Merchant Tailor—I. N. Pettay.
Millinery—Mrs. S. G. Cole.
Milling—The Freeport Milling Company, steam mill of a fifty barrel capacity daily.
Iron Foundry—The Freeport Foundry Co., L. W. Gilcher, manager.
Creamery—The Freeport Creamery Company.
Telephone—The Freeport Telephone Company—among the best in Ohio.
Garages—Oscar Brower and Ralph Reynolds.
Stock Buyer—Arthur Miller.
Grain Buyers—The Milling Company.
Lumber Dealers—Savier Brothers, who also do mill work.
Coal—The Orchard Coal Company, near town produce coal by the inclined system and employ about twenty men at present.
Barbers—E. J. Nolan, Clyde Derry.
Livery—Thomas Crabtree.
Hotel—The Star and the Valley Hotel.
Insurance—Fire and Life, by James V. Latham.
Opera Hall—George Young & Son.

What is known as the Bear's Den Park is controlled by the citizens and has come to be a noted summer retreat—well worth one's time to visit.

Village of Smyrna

The defunct village of Smyrna is situated in the southwest quarter of section 4, in Freeport Township. It was platted by Samuel Burrows, August 4, 1817 and filed on the same day of its platting. It is on the southern line of Harrison County and at an early date was an important postoffice and trading place for the surrounding community.

Smyrna is in both Guernsey and Harrison counties—the larger part being in Guernsey County. A fair is held there annually, patronized by three counties—Belmont, Harrison and Guernsey—and it has its annual picnic which is looked forward to with much interest.

CHAPTER XXVII

GERMAN TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—NATURAL FEATURES—ORGANIZATION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—POPULATION—RAILROADS—VILLAGE AND HAMLET HISTORIES.

This was among the later civil sub-divisions of Harrison County and was not made a separate township until after 1832. The records are silent as to its early history.

It is situated south of the Carroll County line, west of Jefferson County, north of Green Township in this county, and east of Rumley and Archer townships. It is five miles from north to south and the same from east to west or twenty-five sections of land. Owing to the "correction line" running through the county this township is cut in two parts by it—the two lower tier sections being to the south of this line of survey. The streams are numerous but quite small. While the land is uneven and cut up by hills and ravines, yet there are hundreds of people farming and stock raising within the limits of the township. Here one finds a happy and contented people. The mining interest has of late years come to be quite profitable here, as in other portions of the county.

POPULATION

The actual figures for the population of this township in 1920 are 1,074; the earlier reports say in 1910, the township had 1,107; in 1900 it was 1,203; in 1890 it was 1,254.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Before 1814 the settlers in German Township were as follows: George Abel, from Loudoun County, Virginia; John Abrahams, 1811; George Atkinson, 1804, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Jacob Beckley, 1812; Robert Birney, 1807, from Chester County, Pennsylvania; Stephen Ford, 1807; William Gallaher, 1809, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; David Gibson, 1809, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Nicholas Gutshall, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; James Hanna, 1810, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; George Hartford, 1809, from Brooke County, West Virginia; James Hazlett, 1812, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Henry Heisler, 1806, from Northumberland County, Pennsylvania; Peter Hesser, 1807; Francis Holmes, 1811; Nathan Johnson, 1812; Jacob Kail, before 1806, from Pennsylvania; John Kail, before 1810, from Pennsylvania; James Kelly, 1809; Robert Kelly, 1811, from Brooke County, West Virginia; William Kelly, 1812, from Brooke County, West Virginia; James B. Magrew, 1806, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Peter Markley, 1811, from Washington County, Pennsyl-

vania; Benjamin Menyard, 1811; David Miller, 1812; William Nichols, 1813; George Pfautz, 1805, from Cumberland County, Pennsylvania; Fred Reed, 1807; John Riddle, 1812, from Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; Jacob Sadler, 1806; George Shultz, 1810, from Loudoun County, Virginia; Jacob Smyer, 1810; Joseph Sprott, 1806, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Jacob Stees, 1812; Matthias Stohl, 1806; William Wallace, 1809, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Benjamin Wheeler, 1806, from Baltimore County, Maryland; Nicholas Wheeler, before 1810, from Maryland; John Winnance, 1812.

Railroads

This township is well supplied with railway trackage, having the Lake Erie & Western and the Pennsylvania lines, the latter through the southern portion of its territory while the northeastern part is traversed by the Lake Erie & Western. At Cadiz Junction the Cadiz branch of the Pennsylvania line extends to Cadiz, the county seat, the lines all touching German township at some one or more points. The stations in the township are Germano, Carman, Cadiz Junction.

Villages of the Township

Cadiz Junction, quite a railway center, has less than 150 inhabitants. It was platted a short distance west of the present depot many years ago. At this date there are a few small stores and shops and a restaurant at this junction point. These with the railway interests make up the sum total of Cadiz Junction. The postoffice here is known as Means.

The village of Carman is situated in the southeastern part of the township, on the Pennsylvania railroad. It has less than 100 population.

Germano village in the northwestern part of German township. The station point on the railroad near by is called Apex. It has a population of about 300, with the ordinary stores and shops of a place of its size. This place is the same, in reality as Jefferson or New Jefferson, the inland place is now styled Germano and the railway station is Apex. Germano is situated in section 26.

Business and Professional Interests—1920

Auto Garage—E. B. Tedrow.

Barber Shop—C. C. Lowmiller.

Furniture Dealer—A. B. Roberts.

General Dealers—Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware—B. C. Scott, C. L. Adrian.

Shoe Repairs—George Clowman and Andrew Kuhn.

Dentist—William Spence.

The churches of the village are the Methodist Episcopal, Reform and Lutheran, all of which will be treated in the general chapter on the Churches of Harrison County.

There is a township high school here—see Educational Chapter.

CHAPTER XXVIII

GREEN TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—VILLAGES — HOPEDALE — FOLK — UNIONVALE — SKIT—GINTHER—RAILROADS—ORGANIC.

Green Township is situated along the eastern line of Harrison County and is bounded by German Township on the north, Jefferson County on the east, Shortcreek Township on the south and Archer and Cadiz townships on the west. This is a rough surfaced area of land and has many coal mines within its limits which are being extensively worked today. Numerous small streams course their way through this part of the county. Aside from the mining interests at Unionvale and other points in the township, it is an excellent farming and stock raising section. Its territory is five by seven miles in extent.

THE RAILROADS OF THIS TOWNSHIP

The township is better supplied with steam railroads than any other part of Harrison County. These railways are the Wabash, the Lake Erie & Western, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania system. (See Railroad Chapter of this volume.)

ORGANIC

Green Township was organized in 1807 while Harrison was yet a part of Jefferson County. It took on its present boundary in 1833 when the present sub-divisions of the county were formed by the county commissioners. With the multiplied years the people of this township have been ever ready in times of war and in days of peace, to aid in doing its share toward making an excellent county government.

POPULATION

In 1890 the United States census gave this township a population of 1,650; in 1900 it had 1,468, and in 1910 it was placed at 1,618. The recent United States census returns gives the population of this township as 2,008.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Before 1814 the following settlers came to Green Township: John Baker, before 1805, from Pennsylvania; Henry Barriger, 1813, from Adams County, Pennsylvania; William Birney, 1813; James Black, 1806, from Adams County, Pennsylvania; Anthony Bricker, 1804; George Brokaw, before 1805, from Pennsylvania; John Calwell, 1808, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Alexander Cassil, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Joseph Clark, 1806, from West-

moreland County; John Craig, 1803, from Donegal Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Croskey, before 1805, from New Jersey; Robert Croskey, before 1805, from Pennsylvania; Robert Davidson, before 1805, from Pennsylvania; Phillip Deleny, 1806; Henry Ferguson, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Archibald Fletcher, 1813, from Adams County, Pennsylvania; James Ford, 1808, from Brooke County, West Virginia; John Fowler, before 1810, from Maryland; John Fulton, 1806, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Gardner, 1810, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Hugh Gwynn, 1813; William Hanna, 1805, from Pennsylvania; William Hogg, 1804, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; William Holmes, before 1804, from Pennsylvania; Joseph Kent, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Laughlin, before 1806, from Pennsylvania; Caleb Merryman, 1807, from Baltimore County, Maryland; Jane Milligan, 1811, from Adams County, Pennsylvania; Mark Milliken, before 1812, from Pennsylvania; William Moore, before 1805, from Hopewell Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Nicodemus, before 1805; John Oldshoe, before 1806; Robert Orr, before 1805, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; William Orr, 1812; Joseph Pumphrey, 1806; William Pumphrey, 1806; John Ramsey, before 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Thomas Rankin, before 1807; Rev. John Rea, 1804, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Shephard, 1807; Jacob Shepler, 1806, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Martin Snyder, before 1805; John Stapler, 1806, from Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Galbreath Stewart, 1805, from West Middletown, Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Taggaert, before 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Hugh Tease, 1806; Edmund Tipton, about 1814; John Wallace, 1804, from Tork County, Pennsylvania; William Watt, before 1804, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Bazaleel Wells, of Steubenville, 1805; Daniel Welch, before 1803, from Cecil Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Wilson, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Young, 1814, from Anne Arundel County, Maryland.

Village of Hopedale

Hopedale, better known than any other place in the township, possibly as well as any place in the county, on account of its having been the seat of Hopedale College so long a term of years—See Educational Chapter.

This village was platted by Cyrus McNeely, October 15, 1849 and filed for record July 30, 1851. It is situated in section 9, and is now within the point made by the Wabash and Lake Erie & Wheeling railways and is more than a half mile from either highway.

Hopedale has a Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal and a Christian or Disciples Church, and the reader is referred to the chapter on the churches of the county in this volume.

Several years ago there was a Woodman lodge organized in Hopedale, but the details of the same are not at hand at this time.

The business interests of the village in the autumn of 1920 were as follows:

Postoffice of the fourth class, with W. S. Eagleson as postmaster. One rural free delivery route extends to the outlying country.

Banking—The First National Bank.

Hardware—T. B. Patton.

Groceries—S. A. Hines, A. D. Finnicum, T. W. Liggett, Jr., Frank Genangel, Mrs. James Nichols, Roy Hoogler, and a small stock of confectionery and groceries with school supplies are sold at the postoffice by W. S. Eagleson.

Meat Market—This is kept by J. W. Fogle and T. W. Liggett, Jr.

Millinery Store—Hattie Minor.

Blacksmith Shop—James Frazier and Fred Christian.

Shoe shop, a bakery and the flouring mills, with an incorporated creamery company operating successfully, completes the list of dealers of today. The physician of Hopedale is now Dr. W. S. Spence.

Of the Hopedale mills it should be recorded that they are of a very early date. The four-story structure is built in the pioneer fashion of fourteen inch hewed timber frame, with pegs or wooden pins holding the joints together. Originally it was run as a steam mill and used the old style mill-stones, but for many years it has been a roller process mill and has run by both natural gas and crude oil. For more than ten years it has been owned and operated by the Stringer Brothers.

Hopedale is an incorporated village; its present clerk is U. G. Kyle.

The present population is 561.

Coal Mining Industry

The entire country at and near Hopedale is underlaid with a good, paying quality and quantity of soft coal—the celebrated Pittsburgh or seam No. 8, predominating. In the last few years this industry has taken on a new mode of operation. Dozens of steam shovels are at work in Green Township and Hopedale, at stripping the rich soil from off the bed of coal and shipping in immense amounts. There is some combined shaft and stripping coal mining, but largely confined to stripping, as the coal is gotten out much cheaper. Of course this generation is not looking to the interests of the succeeding generation, otherwise this stripping and destroying the fertile farming lands would not be permitted or thought of being engaged in by capitalists. But be that as it may the coal fields about Hopedale are producing large amounts of excellent coal which is easily transported, for there are three railroads within the short radius of the best mines.

Hamlet of Folk

This is simply a railroad junction point of the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Pennsylvania midway between Cadiz and Cadiz junction.

Skit Station

Skit is a station on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad in section 28 and is between Jewett and Folk station.

Ginther

Ginther is a station point on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway in section 10. It has less than one hundred population.

Unionvale Village

Unionvale Village is situated in the center of section 17, and is not a platted corporation, but a center of a mining region and is supplied largely from Cadiz merchants with its necessary merchandise. A large number of Austrians and other foreigners are here employed as coal miners. It is about four miles to the east of Cadiz. Unionvale is on the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad.

CHAPTER XXIX

MONROE TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—RAILROADS—POPULATION—EARLY SETTLEMENT—VILLAGE OF BOWERSTON—SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES—ORGANIC.

Monroe Township is the northwestern civil township in Harrison County and is geographically bounded as follows: On the north by Carroll County, on the east by North Township, on the south by Franklin and Stock townships and on the west by Tuscarawas County. Its territory is four miles wide from north to south and six miles from east to west.

There are the usual number of small creeks coursing through this township, but no streams of any considerable size. The surface is broken by hills and valleys, but there remains much good farming land and sheep and other stock have for many years been "paying propositions" to the many farmers within the border of this township.

RAILROAD FACILITIES

The railway facilities in this section of Harrison County are effected by the great lines of the Pennsylvania and the Wheeling and Lake Erie. The former extends across the entire township from section 13 on the western line to section 21 on the northeastern part of the territory with stations at Philadelphia Roads (Station Fifteen) and Bowerston Village.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie coming down out of Carroll County enters Monroe Township in section 27, at Bowerston and parallels the "Pennsylvania" through several Harrison County townships. Its only station in this county is Bowerston.

POPULATION

The United States census for 1920 is not completed and the number of people living in various townships has not been made public since 1910 but the population of this township in 1890 was 1,882; in 1900 it was 1,481 and in 1910 it was 1,479. In 1920 it is 1,223—Bowerston is 500.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES

The general chapters on the public schools and the various churches found within Monroe Township will give the history of such topics in common with others of the county—See index.

Early Settlers

Prior to 1814 the following had effected permanent settlement in Monroe Township: William Baun, 1801; Bernard Bower, 1812; John Bower, 1809; Jacob Easterday, 1811; John Fry, 1813.

Organic

Monroe civil township was formed, with a number of other subdivisions of the county, on March 24, 1833, since which time its citizens have vied with the neighboring townships of Harrison County, in making a good local government. The chief business of its people has been farming, stock-raising and seeing that the schooling and church life of their families have not been neglected. A number of county officials have come from this part of the county.

Village of Philadelphia Roads

Philadelphia Roads, in section 13 of Monroe Township, is a small hamlet postoffice, with a railroad station named "Station Fifteen" near by. It is situated on the Pennsylvania railroad, is a convenient stopping place but of no considerable commercial importance.

The Village of Bowerston

Bowerston is an enterprising, up-to-date business point—a station on the "Pennsylvania" system and also the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad. It is within the civil township of Monroe, not far distant from the Harrison and Carroll county line. It's population is now about five hundred. It has a Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren, Presbyterian and an Evangelical church—see church chapter of this work for particulars concerning these various churches.

The lodge chapter for Harrison County gives an account of these secret orders: Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Maccabees and Sons of Veterans.

Bowerston was platted by David Bowers, Henry Hoover and Nathaniel Bowers August 21, 1852 and at first was platted and known as "Bowersville."

Business Interests

The oldest mercantile establishment is the Penn department store, under the name of the W. B. Penn Company, established in 1878—forty-two years ago and is now an incorporated concern of much financial importance. The waters of the rapid running Conotton furnishes power sufficient to propel a flouring mill, now operated by the Bowerston Milling Company, with J. E. Molesiworth as its manager.

A paying vein of coal is mined at this point. The "drift" was commenced in 1918 and now runs fully four feet in thickness.

Among the highly prized home factories is the Mining Safety Device Company, now manufacturing and assembling together all sorts of safety devices for mining, the same having been invented and

patented by J. A. Nolan. The product of this plant goes to all coal mining districts in the United States, to Canada and to South America.

1920 Business Directory

General Dealers—The W. B. Penn Company, J. N. Dunlap.
Grocers and Meats—J. C. Borland.
Meat Market—Price & Holmes.
Confectionery—W. H. Scott, L. D. Holmes and G. C. Archer.
Exclusive Hardware—S. B. Boor.
Hotel—Jennie Porter.
Creamery—The Co-operative Creamery Company, now operated under a lease of the stockholders.
Lumber—G. H. Johnson.
Garage—Gordon Brothers, now employing five men constantly.
Auto Livery—C. R. Birney.
Ice Dealer—Price & Moreworth.
Blacksmithing—L. G. Newell.
Shoe Shop—J. J. Cotter, with all modern appliances.
Banking—The First National Bank—see bank chapter.
Farm Implements—S. B. Boor, in connection with hardware. The Penn Company also handle such goods.
Physicians—Dr. W. E. Masters, Dr. H. A. Mackaman.
Barbers—E. G. Bishop, Clifford Hart.
Undertaker—W. D. Boor.
Insurance and Real Estate—W. B. Law.

Postoffice Affairs

This is a third class postoffice with two rural deliveries, twenty-four and twenty-seven miles in length. The carriers in the autumn of 1920, are: J. E. Mehaffey and Claire S. Tate.

The following have served as postmasters at Bowerston: Charles McKean, about 1870, W. B. Penn, D. R. Phillips, J. A. McKean, D. R. Phillips, L. D. Price, Olive Price, C. D. Royer, J. H. Brooks and present postmaster C. A. Bower who commenced to serve January 21, 1919.

Village Incorporation

Bowerston became an incorporated village in 1881. Its present town hall is in fact a township hall, erected in 1904. The village improvements are not extensive, but the government is good and order and quiet usually obtain. The present (1920) officers of the corporation are as follows: Mayor, R. E. Talkington; marshal, A. E. Kerby; clerk, W. B. Masters; councilmen, E. B. Milliken, S. W. Price, L. G. Newell, William Host, G. H. Johnson, Frank Quinn and the village treasurer is J. C. Lyons.

A new schoolhouse was erected in 1914 for high school purposes at a cost of $25,000. It is a two story modern, eight room building where six female teachers care for the instruction of the village's pupils.

CHAPTER XXX

MOOREFIELD TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY — ORGANIZATION — POPULATION — RAILROAD—EARLY SETTLEMENT—VILLAGES OF PIEDMONT AND MOOREFIELD.

Moorefield is one of the large subdivisions of Harrison County. It is four miles from north to south and seven miles from east to west. It was named for the pioneer family of Moores in that vicinity. It is bounded on the north by Nottingham and Cadiz townships, on the east by Athens Township, on the south by Belmont County and on the west by Freeport and Washington townships.

Stillwater Creek, Rush Run, Plum Run, Beggs Fork and scores of smaller streams flow through the various sections of this township. Farming, lumbering and stock raising comprise the chief business of the citizens of this goodly township.

Its only railroad line is the Baltimore & Ohio line running through the southwestern corner, with a station at Piedmont—see village history.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIP

Since December 6, 1824, the boundaries of this township have been about the same as they stand today. During the passing years the citizens have sought to be law-abiding and support schools, churches and other societies for the upbuilding and betterment of the whole county. General chapters of this work will give an account of many things connected with the history of this township. The educational chapter and church chapter treats on those topics and they can be found by consulting the index.

POPULATION

In 1890 the population of this township was, according to the census returns 1,150; in 1900 it was 1,222; in 1910 it stood only 1,116. The 1920 enumeration gives the township 1,059 including village of Piedmont.

EARLY SETTLERS

Before 1814 these had settled in what is now Moorefield Township: Robert Baxter, 1812; Robert Bell, 1811; John Cadwallader, Jr., 1812; Thomas Crabbtree, 1812; Robert Hurton, 1811, from Ohio County, West Virginia; Henry Johnson, 1812, from Allegheny County, Maryland; Joseph and Lemuel Johnson, 1812; William Johnson, 1810, from Allegheny County, Maryland; John Kennedy, 1811, from Scotland and the District of Columbia; John Knight, 1812;

from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Matthew Kennedy, 1811, Edward Lafferty, 1810, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; James Lamb, 1810; John Lamb, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Peter John Lance, 1812; Anne Mifflin, of Philadelphia, 1807; William Ramage, 1808; Thomas Rankin, 1805, from Mt. Pleasant Township, Washington County, Pennsylvania; Rachel Titus, 1812; Alexander Wilson, before 1810; Israel Wilson, 1811; James Wilson, 1812; Jonathan Wright, 1811.

The Village of Piedmont

Piedmont is situated in Moorefield Township, Harrison County, Ohio. It is on what is now styled the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. It is within civil township 10, range 6, as will be observed in the Moorefield Township history. The United States census reports gave the population of Piedmont and Moorefield townships at 1,150; in 1900 it was 1,222; in 1910 was placed at 1,016. The best estimates of the population of the village alone in 1920 is 275.

From J. J. Sears and other citizens of Piedmont, the following historic facts have been gleaned:

The first building (aside from the farm home of Lewis Bethel) was built in 1879 by George H. Collins who later occupied it as a general store room. The first family to remain over night here was J. J. Sears who came from Barnsville, Ohio, on April 29, 1880. Mr. George H. Collins above mentioned, began setting up a stock of goods in April, going home to the farm over night and was married during that season and then occupied his dwelling built in connection with his store room.

What was called the Cleveland, Tuscarawas Valley and Wheeling Railroad was constructed through the place in 1880; the first passenger train arrived during the month of February. The name of the railway was changed to Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling and is now owned by the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

The Baptist church was built during 1881; the first pastor was Reverend Temple, followed by Reverends Cross, Boyd, Wilson and present pastor Reverend Golf.

The Methodist Episcopal church was built during 1890, was dedicated in November. Reverend Davidson officiated, Rev. S. F. Wood being the pastor. Then followed Reverends Anderson, Rowland, Ulman, St. John, Martin, Wyrick, McCarty, Piggott, Bright, Rose, Miller, Staufer, Danford, Hanson, Raines, Coss, Calfee, Harrison and Albright the present pastor.

A fine Sabbath school and Epworth League are maintained.

The first general store was conducted by George H. Collins before mentioned, then Greenfield, Goodmen, Hibbs & Co., E. G. Frezzell & Co., T. S. Beatty, Martin & Adams, Compher & Barclay, besides numerous groceries by J. M. Davis, Ben Huff, John Dadisman, William McClelland, Isaac Vickers, J. E. Moon, Emma Reynolds, G. F. Jackson, S. B. Randolph.

Among the various butchers of the village have been Isaac Vickers, Hughe, G. F. Jackson, J. E. Moore, Abe Heins, S. B. Rudolph, Clark Harney, Bert Huffling, I. L. Crossley.

The pioneer blacksmith was John Boswell in 1880, then followed Adolph Johnson, Wallace Harding, Nat Harding, T. S. Beatty, J. W. Nichols, John Green, Mr. Thompson and I. T. Arter, the present "village blacksmith."

The first furniture store was opened by John Dadisman, then came J. R. Hibbs and Morton Shepherd.

The livery business was first conducted by John Latham, after which came Clark Harney, Samuel Lantz, D. N. Reynolds, I. L. Crossley, F. A. McCoy, and John Tarbert.

The first postmaster was W. T. Martin, followed by George H. Collins, Samuel Smith, George H. Collins, Samuel Smith, Simeon Compher and T. B. Coulson, the present efficient postmaster.

This village was at first called Butler in honor of Harvey Butler who owned the land and gave away the depot grounds and right-of-way. There was much confusion for a while on account of goods going to Butler, Richland County, this State, so our station and village was changed to Piedmont.

All of that part of this village lying north of the Cadiz and Cambridge road or street and west of the railway is known on the records as Collinsport in honor of Zachariah Collins who formerly owned the land.

The first planing mill was built by Briggs, Sears & Co., in 1880, then it was owned by Wilkins Brothers, Close Brothers, Jo Morton, J. W. Moore, George P. Collins, David McClellan, Talbott Brothers, Harvey Moore, W. M. Corban, W. A. Clay and J. W. Vickers & Son who also operate a handle factory, giving employment to a large number of men and teams; they also operate a saw mill and lumber business on a large scale.

J. W. Goodman engaged in the produce business in 1884, then the firm of Goodman, Heibbs & Co. was formed which business has been continued and is now conducted by R. S. Heibbs in the firm name of Goodman, Heibbs & Co.; also Isaac Vickers and others.

The first hotel was in 1880 and was conducted by Shaw Sproul; later landlords were Joseph Davis, Nat Harding, Wallace Harding, T. J. Rickey, H. B. Gray, McSheppard, T. A. McCoy, Charles Robinson.

In 1886 Nat Harding built a flouring mill, sold to Love Brothers and they to Martin & Adams, they to Heaston & McConnell, which is now being operated by McConnell & Curtis.

A large hardware and implement house was built by Carothers & Hutchinson and was well stocked and ready for big trade, but was burned, the same being the first in the village. Following came J. R. Hibbs who did an extensive business in farm machinery and implements; after his death he was succeeded by his son, Oscar Hibbs, who conducted the business until his death and since then the business is conducted by E. G. Frizzell. O. E. Hall also conducted a hardware store and continued until May, 1920.

Banking was first established at Piedmont about January, 1900, by Goodman, Heibbs & Co.—See banking chapter.

The undertaking business was carried on for a time by both J. R. Hibbs and Martin Sheppard.

In 1885 the public school building was erected, in which a progressive school has since been conducted. Among the teachers here were N. B. Collins, Miss Barclay, Miss Bethel, Miss Holliday, Miss Reynolds, Miss Niblock, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Walker, Mr. Hammill, Miss Sears, Miss Rowland, Miss Guthrie, Mr. Mong, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Deselves, Miss Burney, Miss Smylie and Miss Nichols. Miss Miller is the present efficient instructor.

The physicians of Piedmont have included the following: Doctor Trueman, then came Doctor Copeland, Doctor Cole, Doctor Keenan, Doctor Long, Doctor Dow and Doctor Curtis.

The barber business has been in the hands of these: The first was a Mr. Crim, then Anderson, McClelland, Copes, Stine, Tedrick and the present barber, Mr. Moerz.

The first child born on the village plat was Ross Sears. The first death was an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Crebbs.

Village of Moorefield

In section 23 of this township is the village of olden times known as Moorefield. It was platted by Michael Moore and Gabriel Cane, December 15, 1815. So it will be seen that it is one of the oldest village sites within the county and one hundred and five years old. During the century and more of its existence there has been many interesting events transpiring in the community which called this its center. Its commercial interests, of course, were never large, but many pioneers appreciated the stocks of goods carried there; also the shops, etc., which accommodated the surrounding farming section. The Civil war days also took many brave young and middle-aged men from its environments. Had the interesting events of the long ago been preserved what a valuable article could be penned for the now defunct village.

Julius M. Schreiber was for forty years a leading man—a merchant and suffered by reason of the famous Morgan raiders. He recovered his fortune by handling wool and pork. He was the local "banker." His son, J. M. Schreiber became the first cashier in the Fourth National Bank at Cadiz at its organization.

CHAPTER XXXI

NORTH TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION—ORGANIZATION— RAILROADS —VILLAGE OF SCIO—EARLY SETTLEMENT—ETC.

North Township lies on the northern boundary line of Harrison County. It is south of Carroll County, west of Rumley Township, north of Stock and Archer townships and east of Monroe Township. It is four and one-half miles from north to south and five miles from east to west.

In common with most of the townships in Harrison County the surface of the land is somewhat rough and hilly, but the hillsides as well as the valley lands produce abundant crops of all grains and grasses common to this soil and latitude. Sheep raising for scores of years has been a paying industry. The numerous streams and valleys make an ideal place for sheep. Coal mining, gas and oil also have been great industries in this section of the county. See later in this chapter and also in the chapter on geology where these subjects are treated at considerable length.

POPULATION

The census reports in 1890 gave this township a population of 1,499; in 1900 it was 2,248 and in 1910 it fell back to 1,624 on account of the giving out of the oil and gas wells of that section. Today's population is 1,478.

ORGANIZATION

North civil township was organized June 11, 1813, by the board of Harrison County commissioners. Its citizens have sought, as a rule, to be township and county builders in the true sense of the word. In times of war such as the Rebellion, the Spanish-American and the great World war, her brave sons have gone forth to defend the flag of our country, forgetting not their sister countries in Europe and the far off isles of the sea.

RAILROADS

North Township has for its railway facilities the Pennsylvania line with Scio as its chief station. This road enters the township in section 15 and passes southeasterly leaving the territory from section 30. The Wheeling & Lake Erie road parallels the Pennsylvania its entire length through this township and has a station at Scio. Freight and passenger traffic on both of these steam highways is very heavy.

Early Settlement

The first settlement in this township was made before 1814 as follows: Jacob Albert, 1811; Martin Boghart, 1812, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Christian Canaga, 1807, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Jacob Canaga, 1807; Phillip Creplever, 1812, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; James English, 1812, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John and Philip Firebaugh, 1812, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Nancy Forney, 1812, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; Peter Forney, 1810, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Joseph Gunfy, 1812, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Joseph Keiser, 1812; Henry Miser, 1811; Peter Smith, 1812, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Thomas Yarnell, 1811, from Washington County, Pennsylvania.

The Village of Scio

Among the numerous villages within Harrison County, few if indeed any, possess a stronger disposition to do and to dare in their business undertakings than Scio, the history of which, however, has been somewhat unfortunate and fraught with not a few misfortunes. Her future now looks brighter than for many years to its citizens. The cause will be observed later in the reading of this chapter.

Location, Platting and Population

It was platted March 30, 1852 in section 31 and at first known as New Market. This village is situated in the southeast portion of South Township. Both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Wheeling & Lake Erie line runs through Scio, giving it most excellent shipping facilities. The United States census reports for the enumeration periods of the last three decades place the population of this village at 616 in 1890; 1,214 in 1900; 958 in 1910, and the 1920 census gives it 861.

The churches are the Presbyterian with a frame edifice and the Methodist Episcopal with a brick structure. The civic societies include the Masonic, Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows. The local newspaper is the Herald. The last named several important factors of this village are fully treated in the general chapters of this work, under the headings of churches, lodges, newspapers, etc.

The Postoffice

The Scio postoffice is a third class office with three rural delivery routes extending out to the surrounding country. For thirteen years this postoffice has been located in the Knights of Pythias building. The postmasters who have served here have been in about the following order: John Giles, sixteen years; D. J. Snyder, four years; E. B. Kirby, four years; E. H. Kennedy, four years; William H. H. Masters, eight years; James A. Downs, eight years; George O. Canaga, present postmaster since 1915. Under the postmastership of Mr. Masters the postoffice was burned.

Corporation Facts

Scio is an incorporated village with the following as its present village officers: J. W. Welling, mayor; L. V. Marquis, clerk; H. D. Starkey, treasurer; town council, H. W. Strayer, president, A. C. Spiker, T. T. Moore, E. H. Kerr, R. T. Arrowsmith, Elmer Markel. The village marshal is J. Woods.

The village has an excellent waterwork plant with a pumping capacity of one million gallons per day; they employ an eighty-horse-power gas engine. There is also a reservoir and two steel tanks holding 95,000 gallons. The water is pumped to a distance of 225 feet from the base of the street. The water mains consist of four and two-thirds miles of cast-iron pipes. The number of street hydrants, or fire plugs, is forty-one. The normal pressure is one hundred pounds per square inch. The fire department consists of forty volunteers aided by H. A. Wood, fire chief and four hand-drawn hose carts, with three hundred feet of hose each; one hand hook and ladder truck.

A fire bell is connected with the town hall. At one time the village was lighted with natural gas but finally it became too expensive.

Commercial Interests in 1920

In the autumn of 1920 the following comprised a list of business and professional men of Scio:

General Dealers—Canaga-Scott Company, F. B. Willet.

Hardware—M. M. Webster, J. G. Croghan.

Furniture—James F. Cairus, E. H. Kerr, both also do undertaking.

Hotel—The Cutshall sisters, a private place, now accommodates the traveling public in the absence of any regular hotel.

Meat Markets—D. N. Bower and J. A. Ritchie.

Grocer—Shambaugh & Cunningham, D. A. Maxwell, J. G. Bundy, H. T. Pittinger.

Confectionery—C. F. Kirby.

Building and Loan Association—"The Home."

Banking—The Scio Bank Company (see Banking Chapter).

Bakery—R. C. Robb.

Newspaper—The Herald, Mrs. John Foley.

Flouring Mill—J. E. Sargent's frame building with steam and gasoline power.

Ladies Furnishings—Dux Coleman, Richard Shildt.

Millinery Store—Mrs. H. L. Menkel.

Harness—J. R. Stephenson.

Shoe Repairs—Hans Cloman.

Dentist—Dr. George Love, Dr. C. R. Morris.

Physicians—Dr. J. M. Scott, Dr. G. D. Custer.

Jeweler—J. A. Slonecker.

Cream Station—The Medina Company, O. O. Hines.

Clothing—"Scio Clothing Company."

Barbers—W. O. Snyder, E. A. Carpenter and Mr. Woods.

Sign Painter—H. A. Woods.

Insurance Agency—E. H. Wilson is agent for the Hartford Fire Company; Home Insurance Company of North America; Aetna Insurance Company; West Chester Company, Underwriters, Royal Queens, Sun, National, American, Eagle. In life insurance he handles such companies as these: New York Life, Fidelity & Casuality Company, National Surety, Hartford Live Stock, etc. Mr. Wilson purchased this agency from L. V. Marquis in September, 1920.

Marble Works—O. O. Amos.
Auctioneer—O. O. Amos, also Oliver Amos.
Pool Halls—J. G. Bundy and Paul Scott.
Garage—T. E. Chambers & Co.
Stock Dealers—H. W. Strayer, E. C. Spiker.
Lumber—J. W. Welling.
Job Printer—R. Dewey.

Coal Oil Days of Prosperity

Scio was not unlike many another Ohio town of its size until a paying amount of coal oil was struck in 1898 and the wells continued to flow freely for at least three years thereafter. About 1900 the former village of a few hundred had grown to between four and five thousand souls. Everything was on a boom standard. But when the oil field gave out the commercial interests of Scio, of course, went down to the normal again.

Scio College

A Methodist Episcopal church educational institution known as Scio College was chartered in 1866 and its seat was at the village of Scio, and it flourished many years, educating its hundreds. Its full history is given in the educational chapter of this work. When this college ceased, the village of Scio met with another loss it could not well sustain at the time.

Before the finding of oil Scio had a population of about 900 composed largely of retired farmers and others in well-to-do circumstances. It had long been a favored place for retired Methodist ministers who moved there because of the advantages which the college offered their children, as well as for the healthfulness of the location, the moral tone of the community, and the pleasant social conditions. The village had no manufacturies, but derived its support from the students and the farmers of the surrounding country. Once only in eighteen years was there a saloon in the town, and that one was soon driven out by the angry citizens. Billiard halls and bowling alleys were conspicuously absent, while card parties and dances were in bad repute. The discovery of oil worked the most sudden revolution ever seen in an Ohio town. The population of 900 in 1898 increased with an amazing rapidity, and it is estimated by good men and the professors of Scio College that in the following January and February, it had risen to 12,000, though other well-informed persons put the figure considerably lower.

The people came principally from the oil fields of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Northwestern Ohio, and consisted of operators,

drillers and teamsters. With these came those who supplied the necessities of life, boarding-house keepers, hotel men, butchers, etc. But with those necessary to develop the territory came a large number who maintained themselves by preying on the weaknesses of men, the fakir, gambler, saloon keeper and dissolute women were conspicuously present. There were eleven saloons in the town and an unknown number of "Speak-easies." Three or four variety theatres were started, and the nights were made hideous by the barkers of all kinds. These features so horrified the staid citizens that they sold or rented their property and moved away. The village was unable to care properly for one-tenth of the people who had so suddenly gathered there. They lived in tents, shanties, reconstructed stables, boiler houses or wherever they could find shelter. Many slept in chairs, hundreds unable to find lodging, left on evening trains for near-by towns, returning the following morning. Finally the Pennsylvania Railroad put on an extra train to accommodate the crowd. It ran between Pittsburgh and Dennison, and was popularly known as the "Greaser" because its patronage consisted largely of oil men. Rooms which previously rented at sixty cents per week commanded from $5.00 to $10 for the same period.

The macadamized streets of the village were soon cut through by the heavy loads of oil supplies and converted into mere mud canals, in many places so deep that the axles of an ordinary wagon would drag. It was not uncommon to have horses mire in the deeper places, and have to be pulled out by another team.

The demand for men and teams was of course very heavy, and exorbitant rates were charged. Forty dollars per day were frequently paid, and one operator reported having given twenty dollars to have an ordinary boiler dragged sixty feet. The two railroads greatly increased their sidings to accommodate the cars loaded with boilers, rig-timbers, engines, machinery, etc. It was not uncommon to have supplies remain on the cars ten days before they could be unloaded, so great was the rush. As the number of wells increased the danger of fires became so great that nearly every policy in town was revoked, but later several companies took risks on what they regarded as choice locations, charging as high as a hundred dollars per month, where from five to six dollars had been charged before. Several large fires occurred and when the danger was at its height. A number of public-spirited citizens began the construction of a system of water works, which however, was not completed until the greatest danger was past. The cost of the plant was about $30,000.

It is hardly necessary to state that the general conditions then existing were very disastrous to the college. In eight weeks' time the attendance dropped from three hundred to about twenty-five and all departments of the school, except two, were moved to New Philadelphia, twenty-four miles distant. After about four months however these were taken back to Scio.

The time of greatest excitement was during the first three or four months of 1889, when there was seventy-five strings of tools at work. After that a decline set in and this was almost as rapid as the growth of the boom. The village, however, did not drop back to

quite its former condition, the population of 1901 being between 1,200 and 1,300. An immense amount of money was left in the community and the wells were an important source of revenue for a number of years.

Of the early companies in the field, the most active was the Allegheny. After having drilled twenty-six wells in and near Scio, the company sold a part of its property to the United States Oil Company for $450,000, an exorbitant price and later sold the remainder to the Consolidated Oil Company for an unknown sum. The most extensive operators in the field were the E. H. Jennings Brothers & Company of Pittsburgh, who had about 140 wells, nearly all of which produced a number of years—up to 1901.

The Latest Business Boom

The dawn of a brighter day seems almost insured since the Albright China Company have located in the place and have already commenced extensive building operations, preparatory to the manufacture of various grades of plain and fancy china ware. When fully equipped the plant now contracted for will employ constantly, not less than three hundred men, and this pay roll of itself will be of great financial advantage to Scio. The chief advantages offered this company of china makers was the bonus given by the citizens of the place and the fact that a village of the size and location of Scio is a much cheaper point at which to operate a factory than in a large city, while the railroad facilities here are excellent, being on two great trunk lines of railway.

Village of Hanover—Defunct

Hanover, platted by John Fisher, August 13, 1912, was situated in the northwest quarter of section 29, of North Township, but the record shows it was not filed until July, 1834. Its fondest hopes soon decayed and nothing remains of the place save a partial record of its platting.

CHAPTER XXXII

NOTTINGHAM TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARIES—TOPOGRAPHY—ORGANIZATION — POPULATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT—HAMLETS—SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

Nottingham Township is situated south of Franklin and Stock townships, west of Cadiz, north of Moorefield and east of Washington Township. It is five miles from north to south and six miles from east to west. Brushy Fork of Stillwater Creek in the southwestern part of the township, together with dozens of lesser streamlets wind their way through various other parts of the county. These water courses water and drain the territory and make glad the heart of man and beast. These small streams and occasional springs of living water make this part of the county ideal for stock raisnig. There are no towns of consequence in this township, neither any railroads.

ORGANIZATION

Nottingham Township was formed in 1809 while this county was included in Jefferson County. With the passage of more than a century the people of this section have furnished many representatives to the county government, and have performed their part well in administering their own local affairs, their schools and highways, etc., being fully up to the Harrison County standard.

POPULATION

At three decade periods the population of this township has been as follows: In 1890 it was 880; in 1900 it was placed at 746 and in 1910 at 617. The latest United States census gives this township a population of 494.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES

The history of the schools and churches supported by this township, the reader is referred to general chapters on such subjects found elsewhere in this volume.

EARLY SETTLERS

Before 1814 these had settled in what is now Nottingham Township: William Arnst, 1811; James Caldwell, 1813; George Carothers, 1811, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Carson, before 1812, from Maryland; Peter Crabtree, 1812, from western Pennsylvania; William Grist, of West Nottingham Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1809; Isaac Haines, 1812; Thomas Haines,

1807; John Hines, before 1810, from Westmoreland County, Virginia; Benjamin Johnson, 1810, from Allegheny County, Maryland; John Johnson, 1810; John McCorkle, 1812; William Phillips, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1809; John Pugh, 1807, from Chester County, Pennsylvania; John Richardson, 1813; John Riley, 1812; Jonathan Sayes, 1811.

Minksville

The only hamlet within this township is Minksville, where for years there has been a schoolhouse and country store, with other business interests at various times in its history.

CHAPTER XXXIII

RUMLEY TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY — POPULATION — ORGANIZATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT—RAILROADS—VILLAGES.

Rumley Township on the northern boundary of Harrison County, is bounded on the north by Carroll County, on the east by German Township, on the south by Archer and a small section of German Township, and on the west by North Township. It is four and one-half miles from north to south and five miles from east to west.

There are many small streams hardly large enough to be dignified by a name on the map, but of much value, beauty and utility to the dwellers of the township. Among the larger of these streams may be named Alder Lick Fork.

POPULATION

While the present United States census returns are not made public at this time, it may be stated that in 1890 the population was 1,368; in 1900 it was 1,586 and in 1910 it was 1,562. The latest census, that of 1920, gives the township's population as 1,416.

ORGANIZATION

This civil township was organized in March, 1833, when the subdivisions of Harrison County were bounded and described as they stand today. For these more than four score years the people residing in this part of the county have been fully abreast with the times in which they have lived, labored and achieved in trying to build well and worthily in both township and county government.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Before 1814 the following had settled in Rumley Township: Samuel Buchanan, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; David Custer, 1811; Emanuel Custer, 1812, from Allegheny County, Maryland; George Custer, 1804, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Andrew Hendricks, 1812, from Allegheny County, Maryland; John and Joseph Hendricks, 1813, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; Adam Kimmel, 1813; Leonard Kimmel, 1807, from Somerset County, Pennsylvania; John Lowmiller, 1808, from Pennsylvania; Joseph McLain, 1812, from Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania; John Miller, 1806, from Frederick County, Maryland; Abraham Noffsker, 1806; Abraham Pittenger, 1813, from New Jersey; John Rough, 1812; Jacob Turney, 1813.

The Village of Jewett

The village of Jewett is situated in the southeastern portion of Rumley Township, on both the Pennsylvania and Lake Erie and Wheeling Railroad lines. It was platted by John Stahl and first called "Fairview." It was platted January, 1852, filed for record January 9th. It was incorporated as a village in April, 1886—see municipal history later in this chapter. The population of this place at various United States census periods has been as follows: In 1900 it was 748; in 1910 it was 917 and official returns for the 1920 census enumeration gives it 852. Jewett is the home village and community of many of the early pioneers of Harrison County, the descendants of whom still reside there and important factors in a social and business way. The churches and lodges, each having interesting history, will be treated in special chapters on these subjects for the entire county—see elsewhere.

Commercial Interests

It is not always an easy matter to determine just who were the first to engage in various business lines in any given village or city, but from the best memory of old settlers and native-born citizens in Jewett, it is believed that the business has been carried on chiefly as follows: The pioneer general dealer was probably Jacob Richey, who established a general merchandise store there before the Civil war period and is well remembered by men now living who were born in the county. He was still in trade in the sixties.

Other early dealers in general merchandise were: J. C. Booth, Buchanan & Anderson, then John Reed, after which the business was carried on by Buchanan alone, then by H. F. Wilson, who was succeeded by Spence & Sawvel, which firm is now known as Spence, Roberts & Co.

James A. McKee is a general merchant today also.

In the grocery trade the present business of B. Frank Thompson was established by C. H. Thompson, then C. S. Beetham, then as Thompson Brothers, but at present is known as the store of B. Frank Thompson.

Another firm doing a grocery business in Jewett is that of A. L. Purviance, which was first operated by M. L. Hauck followed by George Harriman.

Other present-day grocers are: S. V. Host, Howell Brothers, the "Greek-American" grocery and fruit store which was established in the winter of 1919-20 by a Grecian.

The present bakery business is in the hands of Orr Brothers, who also carry a supply of family groceries.

The restaurant of Jewett is conducted near the depot by George Traylor and he also conducts the only hotel of the village. J. A. Copeland, however, runs a rooming house, sometimes known as the second hotel of the village.

The hardware trade is in the hands of R. M. Harding, who succeeded his father, John Harding; the other present dealer is the firm of Stewart Brothers.

In the line of furniture it may be said that the first real furniture dealer of the place was M. Kersell, who was followed by W. S. Vasbinder, merged into Mikesell & Vasbinder, followed by H. W. Porter, who also carries on the undertaking business of the village. The above were all undertakers as well as furniture dealers.

The banking of Jewett is conducted by the State Bank, a history of which appears in the chapter on banks and banking in this volume. This was founded as a private bank in 1898, by R. W. Reed and others.

The millinery business is in the hands of two sisters, Miss Zoo McMannis and Mrs. Johnson.

The phyicians are Drs. W. L. England and A. C. Grove.

The dentist of the community is Dr. Frank Dennis.

A creamery and ice cream plant is conducted by a home stock company, and is managed by Charles McMannis.

The "village blacksmiths" are now R. L. Braden and a Mr. Lightell.

The shoe repairing business is conducted by Albert Hauck and R. Henry Toner.

A small, but most excellent machine shop is operated at Jewett by William Lucas.

An automobile garage is run by Hennis & Lappan.

Meat Markets—I. A. Stewart and Howell Brothers.

Ice—This commodity is now being supplied by the creamery and is usually shipped in from outside points; at one time the village had a fair sized ice house.

The barbers of the place at present are J. F. Hosterman and Charles Snyder.

Pool halls are operated by J. M. Hanna and Charles Snyder.

The feed store is conducted by J. H. Devore and he also buys grain in a small way.

Tombstone and monumental work is executed by J. A. Copeland.

The enterprising druggist of Jewett is Doctor England.

An excellent flouring mill, propelled by a gas engine, furnishes a good quantity as well as a fine quality of family flour. At first this was a steam mill built by Uriah Simmons and was of the old-time mill-stone type of mill. It was changed to a "roller process" mill by Lucas Brothers, and its present proprietor, Ross Thompson, changed from steam to gas engine power.

Municipal Government

April, 1886, Jewett became an incorporated "village" under the Ohio law. The original mayor was S. R. Devore and the first clerk was C. W. Reed. The list of mayors is as follows: S. R. Devore, J. R. Roberts, John A. Roberts, R. W. Reed, John C. McMannis, W. K. Haverfield, C. Totten, R. W. Reed, three terms; J. C. Landkrohn, six months; J. A. Copeland, present mayor.

The various persons holding the office of village clerk have been: Messrs. C. W. Reed, J. P. Stewart, A. Hauck, J. O. McGrew and present clerk, T. N. Osborn.

The 1920 village officers are as follows: Mayor, J. A. Copeland; clerk, T. N. Osborn; treasurer, W. E. Roberts; marshal, E. E. Salmon; health officer, Dr. W. L. England; councilmen, J. A. McKee, John Devore, E. L. Sawvel, H. W. McNamee, E. H. Collins and David Hosterman.

Jewett has had a water-work system provided after a unique plan. Many years ago, a few of the citizens of the village conceived the idea of conducting the water from a fine spring on the hillside within the limits of the village, to a point at the foot of the hill and on the main street. From this pipe a few residents got permission to tap this pipe and convey water to their own houses. Years passed and as the supply of water was needed in other portions of the place, others were allowed to connect up with this pipe. Finally a few men got control by legal permission and they improved the system to a certain extent, and supplied the village with its water for a small amount yearly. But for the last five or six years the village government again took control of the water interests of the place and in 1918 bonds amounting to $30,000 were voted for the establishing of a regular modern system by which numerous drive wells are being sunk and have been sunk by which an inexhaustible supply of water is obtained.

The people of this village are supplied at present with gas light and gas heat by the American Gas Company, who have recently doubled the rates on their commodity.

Coal Mining

An excellent grade of soft coal is found lying all around this village. It has been mined by drifting in to the hillsides from away back to an early date. While some coal is now being shipped in for home consumption, yet most of the coal used is produced from home mines. It cannot be classed among the "mining towns" of the county, however.

Railroad Interests

The railway interests of this village are great and of late growing to be more than ordinary in their scope. The railways are the "Pennsylvania" lines and the Wheeling & Lake Erie. The latter are now in the midst of making large changes at the village of Jewett, and vast improvements are being planned for the near future. They have already secured a strip of land more than one mile in length adjoining the village platting and will put in scores of side tracks on this land, also large machine shops for division purposes. Just what the nature of these proposed improvements will be, no one but those on the "inside" of railroad circles can even conjecture

The Pennsylvania railroad was constructed through Jewett in 1853 and one of its officers was named T. L. Jewett, for whom an early locomotive on this road was named, also the village bears his name today.

The Cadiz branch of this system was completed to Cadiz in 1854.

The Postoffice

Jewett postoffice is now a third class postoffice—was made such under Postmaster McMannis. It is equipped with all postal facilities and departments—the money order, savings department, parcel post, etc., with three rural free delivery routes extending out from the village into the surrounding country. The carriers on these routes are veterans, two having served from the establishment of the routes eighteen years ago, while the other carrier has been in service for fourteen years. Their names are James Harriman, route one; J. Lee Mikesell, route two; Harry E. Thompson, route three.

The building in which the office is kept is leased to the government, commencing in 1909. The property belongs to the Jewett State Bank.

The following have served as postmasters at this point since the establishment of the postoffice: B. P. Scott, 1860-63; James Aiken, 1863-67; Philip Jolley, 1867-70; George Wirt, 1870; Dr. McGuire, N. B. Winnings, A. O. Arbaugh, commenced in 1884; Dr. W. L. England, 1888-92; A. O. Arbaugh, four years, and was succeeded by J. C. McMannis who held office eighteen years, and was succeeded August, 1915, by present postmaster, A. O. Arbaugh.

General Appearance

To the stranger who chances to pass through the village of Jewett the place indicates thrift and sobriety, and a clean, neat village wherein are to be seen numerous well-built business houses and many fine "homelike" residences, the homes of pioneers and their children and grandchildren, with occasionally a few new comers to the place, but each and all, seem intent on doing all in their power to make a good village.

New Rumley

What is known as New Rumley, situated in section 4 of this township, was platted by Jacob Custer, August 16, 1813. It has hence been known for more than a century as a country village of Harrison County. It was in this neighborhood that was born the famous cavalrymen and Indian fighter, General Custer, of whom mention is made in this work.

CHAPTER XXXIV

SHORT CREEK TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION—VILLAGES—EARLY SETTLEMENT—RAILROADS—HURFORD—SCIENCE HILL—GEORGETOWN—HARRISVILLE—ROBYVILLE—SHORT CREEK.

The southeastern civil township in Harrison County is known as Shortcreek. It is five miles from north to south and six miles from east to west. It is in townships 8 and 9 of range 4. It is bounded on the north by Green Township, on the east by Jefferson County, on the south by Belmont County, on the west by Cadiz and Athens townships.

This township has more villages and hamlets than any other in Harrison County, though none are very large. Its soil and surface shows almost all kinds of topography. Here one finds the beautfiul little valleys where farming and successful stock-raising are carried on with pleasure and profit; the hill sides where not used for grazing purposes have for many years been cultivated and have produced their annual crop of every variety of grain and grasses, as well as fruits and vegetables common to the climate of Harrison County and Eastern Ohio. Coal mining is another paying industry of later years, but this industry is mentioned in other chapters hence only here referred to.

POPULATION

The population of Shortcreek Township in 1890 was 1,712; in 1900 it was placed at 1,608 and in 1910 at 2,000, and in 1920 it was 3,212. The people have ever been noted for their good, loyal and religious traits of character—real true, substantial County, State and Nation builders. Several county officials have from time to time been selected from out the citizens of this civil township and they have usually proven themselves as the right men in the places for which they have been selected.

EARLY SETTLERS

Prior to 1814 the following were the actual settlers: John Adams, 1805, from the North of Ireland; Thomas Anderson, before 1805; Joseph Applegate, 1805, from Brooke County, West Virginia; James Beatty, 1803; John Beatty, 1803; David Belknap, 1807; Robert Braden, 1802, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; William Brown, 1805, from Brooke County, West Virginia; James Carrick, 1812, from Adams County, Pennsylvania; Sarah Chambers, 1806, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Joshua Clark, 1808, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Cope, 1813, from Frederick County, Virginia; Thomas Crumley, 1812, from Virginia; Robert Culbertson,

1811, from the North of Ireland; Thomas Dickerson, before 1805, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; James Erving, 1812, from Maryland; James Finney, 1806, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; John Fuller, 1806; Joseph Gill, 1806; Samuel Hanna, before 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Simpkins Harryman, 1802, from Maryland; Samuel Haund, 1801; Robert Hill, 1807; Isaac Holmes, about 1800, from Brooke County, West Virginia; Joseph Holmes, about 1800; Ellis Hoopes, 1812; Nathan Hoopes, 1809; Joseph Huff, before 1800, from Brooke County, West Virginia; John Hurford, before 1810, from Culpeper County, Virginia; Abner Hutton, 1805; Jonathan Jessop, 1806; John Johnson, 1807, from Westmoreland County; William Johnson, about 1804, from Pennsylvania; Enoch Jones, 1806; James Kerr, 1807, from Adams and Westmoreland counties, Pennsylvania; James McBride, 1809, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Vincent Metcalf, before 1804; Baldwin Parsons, 1803; Samuel Primes, 1806; Andrew Ritchey, Jr., before 1805, from York and Washington counties, Pennsylvania; Charles Ritchie, 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; John Ritchie, about 1807, from York and Washington counties, Pennsylvania; Richard Ridgway, 1803; James Roberts, before 1806; Hugh Roberts, 1806, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; William Rouse, 1805; William Sherrod, 1804; John Singer, about 1808, from Virginia; William Smith, 1812; Benjamin Stanton, 1803; Silas Stephen, about 1810; Jacob Styers, 1812; Jonathan Taylor, 1813; Bradway Thompson, 1804, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Isaac Thomas, 1812; Thomas and William Thorn, 1806; Joseph Townsend, about 1812, from Bucks County, Pennsylvania; Nathan Updegraff, 1806; Thomas Vambuskirk, 1804; Joseph Vanlaw, 1805, from Burlington County, New Jersey; William Walraven, before 1805; John Wells, 1806; Ezra Wharton, 1806, from Bucks County, Pennsylvania; William Wiley, 1804, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Michael Yost, 1806, from Frederick County, Virginia; Charles Young, 1805, from Washington County, Pennsylvania. From that date on the settlers came in all too rapidly to be here enumerated and located by sections.

Villages

Of platted and unplatted villages and hamlets within the limits of Shortcreek Township there are several to be mentioned briefly in this connection. Hammond Cross Roads, sections 23 and 29, in the southwestern portion of the township is such as its name would indicate.

Science Hill situated in section 26 is a small community center, as is also Hurford in section 3, in the northeastern part of the township.

Georgetown is on the Harrisonville pike road, seven miles southeast of Cadiz. It has a population of about 150, with business as follows: J. W. Adams, general dealer; H. H. Barcus, grocery; Gilbert B. Dickerson, blacksmith; William A. Smith, carpenter.

The Shortcreek Coal Company has large coal mining interests right near the village of Georgetown. The railway facilities consist of a spur division link of the Wheeling & Lake Erie system.

The village has a Methodist Episcopal and a Friends church, the pastor of the former is Rev. George Scott while of the latter it is Rev. Bernard Mott.

Shortcreek village in section 1, of township 9, range 4, of this civil township, is on the extreme eastern edge of the township and county. It has less than 200 inhabitants.

Robyville, about a half mile to the south of Shortcreek is a station on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad. It has a population of less than 100.

Harrisville, in section 5, township 8, range 4, was platted by John Wells, Thomas Gray, Store Hutchinson and Robert Dutton, October 19, 1914. For present history see later in this chapter.

Railroad of the Township

The steam railroad of Shortcreek Township is the Wheeling & Lake Erie, an account of which appears in the Railroad chapter in this work.

Harrisville of Today

Concerning the village of Harrisville it may be said that today the business and professional interests of the place are about as follows:

The business interests in December, 1920, were as follows:

Auto Garages—Grant Morton, Floyd Coulter and R. L. Galispie.

Blacksmith Shop—Joseph Johnson.

General Merchandise Dealers—F. M. Farnsworth, W. N. Hall, Miner's Co-Operative Supply Company, (incorporated).

Restaurant and Ice Cream—J. B. Giffin.

Hotel—J. L. Beck.

Meat Market—William Moore.

Shoe Repair Shop—A. W. Toland.

Creamery—The United Dairy Company.

Freight Line—From Harrisville to Wheeling, daily, by the United Dairy Company.

Auto Hack—Daily to Wheeling.

Postmistress—Mrs. Gertrude Mercer.

Physician—Dr. J. C. McClester.

The churches of Harrisville are the Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Protestant and the United Presbyterian.

The lodges of the village at present are the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen.

The public school house is a four-room brick structure with a second frame high school.

The latest census returns gives Harrisville village 356.

Harrisville is located ten miles southeast of Cadiz. In a description of the village in 1889 it is given as having a United Presbyterian, a Methodist Episcopal and a Methodist Protestant church. The school census was 143 at that time.

CHAPTER XXXV

STOCK TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY—TOPOGRAPHY — POPULATION — ORGANIZATION — EARLY SETTLEMENT—HAMLETS.

Stock civil township is situated south of Monroe and North townships, west of Archer, north of Cadiz and Nottingham townships and east of Franklin Township. It is four and one-half miles from north to south and six miles from east to west. See surveyed or government survey for the land within this civil township elsewhere in this volume.

This is among the finest townships, as to surface, in the county. Here general agriculture and stock raising, with sheep and poultry in the lead for many years has attracted the attention of many to its borders. It is, however, an inland township, having neither village of importance nor railway line within its borders.

POPULATION

The population in 1890 was 714; in 1900 it was 591; in 1910 it was 489 and in 1920 it was 439. Many families removed from this part of the State to other parts and on to the great West beyond the Mississippi where cheaper lands might be obtained.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

Stock Township was organized June 5th, 1815—105 years ago. Many township officers have been elected, served and gave place to others during these years, and all have performed their part in helping to build up and maintain a good county government.

LACEYVILLE

This little hamlet is situated in the center of section 8. It is not a platted village but has for many years had a place as one of the community centers of Harrison County, where a general store and postoffice were maintained for many years. It now has less than 100 population.

EARLY SETTLEMENT

Before 1814 the subjoined persons had settled within what is now Stock Township: Michael Coaway, before 1810; James Hoagland, before 1811; Isaac Johnson, 1812; William Johnson, 1812; Hugh McDonough, 1812; Alexander Moore, 1811; Charles Prather, 1811, from Brooke County, Virginia; John Simpson, before 1810, from Washington County, Pennsylvania; Aquila Tipton, before 1812; George Venamon, 1809, from Washington County, Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XXXVI

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP

BOUNDARY — TOPOGRAPHY—POPULATION—RAILROAD—ORGANIZATION —VILLAGE HISTORY—MILLS AND MINING.

Washington Township was organized December 6, 1824. It is bounded on the north by Tuscarawas County and Franklin Township in Harrison County—this being the three-mile jog occasioned by the correction in the government surveys. On the east of Washington Township is Nottingham and a small section of Moorefield Township; on the south is Freeport Township. Washington Township is five by six miles in size—five miles from north to south and six miles from east to west.

It is a well situated, highly developed section of Harrison County. Its streams are numerous and some fair-sized, such as Big Stillwater and its tributaries, whose waters used to propel flouring and saw mills. The soil is suitable in many places for agriculture and the forests and mineral wealth in the decades gone by, have made the inhabitants independent in their financial circumstances and they have improved the township in a commendable manner, so that today one finds a happy, contented and prosperous class of citizens.

POPULATION

The United States Census reports for 1890, 1900 and 1910 gave the following figures concerning the population of this township for those three enumeration periods—1890 it was 1,207; in 1900 it was 1,247 and in 1910 it was given as 986. The removals from quarries, mines and mills partly account for the decrease in population in this part of the county. The 1920 census returns give the township a population of 976.

RAILROAD FACILITIES

The chapter on Railways in this volume will treat at length on the railroad running through this township—the Baltimore & Ohio line which has for its station the village of Tippecanoe, a history of which is found within this chapter.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIP

Washington Township was organized December 6, 1824, by the board of county commissioners. The passing years have found good men in the various township offices and some have faithfully served as county officials, too.

Early Settlers

Prior to 1814 the following had effected settlement in Washington Township: John Henry Carver, 1812, from Germany; John Cooper, 1813; Lewis Davidson, 1809, from Fayette County, Pennsylvania; Nathan Gilmore, 1811; Jesse Huff, 1811; John Huff, 1812; William Huff, 1810; Robert Parks, 1810.

Village of Tippecanoe

In going south from Urichville, Ohio, over the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the first village of note after crossing the county line into Harrison County one finds a small place nestled in the picturesque valley of the Stillwater Creek, known as Tippecanoe, named for the 1840 Presidential campaign slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" during the William Henry Harrison contest. It now has a population of about 500. It was platted in December, 1840, by Alfred Heacock and is situated near the geographical center of the township of Washington.

It is on Stillwater Creek. It has two church buildings—the Methodist Episcopal and Christian, but the latter does not at this date have a regular pastor. It has a good school building and a Knights of Pythias lodge. Of these last named subjects general chapters of this work will treat in full, hence need not be further mentioned in this connection.

Postoffice History

Prior to the laying out of Tippecanoe there was a postoffice established here known as Norrisville and mail was received from Steubenville. The present office is a fourth class office with rural delivery carriers as follows: No. 1—J. B. Gallaher; No. 2—Robert McConnell, and No. 3—J. G. Coventry.

Just after the Civil war, William Dunlap was postmaster and kept the office in a 10 by 12 building which stood intact until recently, having been occupied all these eventful years. The next postmaster was John Stewart, who came in when mail was being brought from Uhrichsville twice a week. The mail was thrown on a table and the patrons invited to "look and see if you have anything there." Along in the '80s the postmaster was C. A. Spiker; next came Robert Custer, then came C. A. Spiker the second time. Following him were postmasters—Mack Cheney, J. W. Fritz for six or eight years, then in President Taft's administration the office was given to the present postmaster, D. C. Bower. W. A. Boyd, the present furniture dealer, has been assistant postmaster and general all-round utility man in postal affairs in Tippecanoe for many years and under nearly all the various Presidents since the Civil war period.

Mining and Milling, Etc.

Coal has been mined from the hill sides in the environments of this village for more than a hundred years and is still being mined with good success. The first hotel in Tippecanoe was kept in the large

frame building in which W. A. Boyd's furniture stock is carried. At the beginning of 1920 there were five residences in the village that were built in 1840 and are still used and in good repair.

The rushing, gurgling waters of Stillwater Creek have afforded ample water power for propelling the flouring mills at this village from its earliest history. Alfred Heacock, who laid out the town, built this flouring mill and it was operated until about 1908, when it was entirely abandoned. From 1840 to 1846 it was conducted by Heacock, then sold to William Boyd, Sr., and he sold a half interest to James Dix; later William Boyd sold to George Boyd and George purchased the interest held by James Dix. The Boyds operated this mill upwards of forty years, down to 1890, when William Boyd took the property over and continued until 1900, and from that date to 1908, when the plant was shut down, it was run by H. M. Auld. It was in 1889 when the Boyds took out the old burr stone system and put in the roller process.

Of the coal mining industry it may be added that at present about 160 tons are mined daily by the Stillwater Mining Company, who go down 112 feet. Until 1890 coal was only obtained here by drifting into the side of the bluff.

The stone quarrying industry was once quite extensive at Tippecanoe. Machinery of the most improved kinds was employed in sawing immense amounts of excellent flagging stone; also vast quantities of grind-stones were here turned out, as well as builders' material, such as window caps, window and door water-tables, etc. The ledge from which the grind-stones were taken finally had to be abandoned on account of a thin streak of flinty rock in the main mass. This streak was too hard to admit of merchantable grind-stones. Then the introduction of builders' cement killed off the flagging industry for now all sidewalks and curbings are made of cement and sand. From about 1905 the stone industry here went down, practically. For many years J. G. Coventry was foreman and aided in carrying on a large business in the materials above enumerated. So now the small number of coal miners working near Tippecanoe are all there are employed as vital supporters of the village. With the change of times and customs in building, the one word—inevitable—covers the case to date.

Business Interests in 1920

General Dealers—C. M. Barr, K. Billinsley, J. C. Merriman and J. H. Septer.
Hardware—D. H. Voor & Son.
Farm Implements—R. R. Baker.
Restaurant—Mrs. P. Shook.
Hotel—Cliff Stillian.
Blacksmithing—M. L. Bean.
Furniture and Undertaking—W. A. Boyd.
Barber—John Stevens.
Cream Station—Miss Jessie Baker, manager.
Meats—I. D. Craigo.
Ice Cream Factory—J. C. Stewart.

Druggist—J. C. Stewart.
Lumber Dealers—E. J. Neff, Bean & Kennedy.
Livery—J. G. Coventry owns a livery barn which he conducted about twenty years until the introduction of automobiles destroyed his business.
Physician—Dr. H. G. Bonnell.
Veterinary—W. A. Stevens.
Postmaster—D. C. Bower.

Noted Characters

Some of the noted characters (now deceased) of the above townships in this county include these:

In Monroe Township—S. S. Hamill (commonly known as Ves Hamill), who was an old Civil war veteran; sheriff and State Representative. He kept fast horses and really loved the horse kind intensely.

Wilson Fisher, who was a contractor residing just west of the Tunnel, was a man who was never known to swear or get drunk.

Joseph Overholt, "farmer, miller, merchant, Lutheran and a republican," was his own description of himself.

In South Township—Aaron Moore, tank pumper for the railroad company at Scio, was discovered by the Scio College students to be a wonderful mathematician and astronomer, and a college graduate, able to solve almost any difficult problem presented to him for solution.

William B. Law (still living) known in the northern part of the county as the "Judge," was a justice of the peace for more than thirty years.

In Freeport—Ridgeway Bethel, the fighting Quaker, was a soldier in the Civil war.

Aaron Green—farmer, wool buyer, merchant and banker. Was founder of Green's Bank, then later became Green Co.'s Bank; still later the Freeport Bank which failed, and was followed by the Freeport State Bank.

Nelson Driggs, who was known as a counterfeiter in the early days in several counties hereabouts and who paid the penalty in two or three prisons for the crime committed against the government. He died in prison.

Archer Township—Rev. Robert Herron, Presbyterian preacher, farmer, banker, who preached plain sermons, lived them, and was straight. (No implication other preachers do not do the same.)

Moorefield Township—See Schreiber before given.

German Township—Henry Spence, the merchant at Germano (New Jefferson); John Ferguson, the postmaster; William Stenger, furniture and undertaker; "Billie" Duffield and Jackson Crosley, all were moulders of public opinion.

The Goliah Tedrow family, near Cadiz Junction, were known as money-getters, and the Winings forebears were among the best farmers.

Franklin Township—Jacob Cranblett, as a wool buyer could not be deceived in quality of wool.

John M. Welch, the doctor, lawyer of Deersville, who worked at both professions.

George W. Hines, (an old soldier, now on his bed in perhaps his last illness), Deersville, was for years known as "Squire"; was mayor of Deersville, school director, road supervisor, township clerk, and assessor. He said it hurt him to resign all these local positions when he was elected county recorder.

CHAPTER XXXVII

DAYS OF MOURNING

Memorial Services for President Abraham Lincoln, 1865—Memorial Services for President James Abram Garfield, 1881—Memorial Services for President William McKinley, 1901—Death of President U. S. Grant, 1885.

This nation has seen its own peculiar days and seasons of sorrow. Commencing with the closing of the Civil war, with the sudden cutting off of the immortal Lincoln, the country has been called upon to mourn the death by assassination of three Presidents, besides those who died as ex-Presidents while living in private life. That the people, regardless of political party lines, felt deep sorrow, here in Harrison County, as well as throughout the nation, the following items concerning the various memorial services held at the county seat—Cadiz—are here given, the same taken largely from the facts stated at the time of these sad services, in the local newspapers:

The Assassination of Lincoln

Leading up to the memorial services held for the lamented President, Abraham Lincoln, April 14, 1865, the following bit of history, which was noted in the Cadiz Republican, in substance was the following intelligence: On the outside pages of the local newspaper just named, printed the day before the death of Mr. Lincoln, was the Washington correspondence dated April 10, in which was the following—"Washington is intoxicated with joy over the news of the surrender and early prospects of peace. The merchants have closed their places of business and the workmen and mechanics have left their shops and are marching the streets of Washington, with bands of music and banners flying. The town is a perfect babel of excitement, such as has never before been witnessed. All the departments are closed and the clerks are participating in the general rejoicing. Several popular demonstrations were made in front of the Executive mansion. The mechanics and working men from the Navy Yard, with their cannon, saluted the President by firing 100 guns, immediately in front of the mansion. At 12 o'clock noon, the President made his appearance and was received in the most enthusiastic manner. At the request of Mr. Lincoln, the band played "Dixie," as he said it had always been a favorite of his, and now that legally we had captured the Confederacy that this, of course, was captured with it and now belonged to us.

The inside pages (the latest printed) of this same Cadiz Republican, (on its fiftieth anniversary day) had an account of the assassination of the President on the night of the 14th of April, at Ford's Theatre, by J. Wilkes Booth.

At noon on Wednesday, the city of Cadiz and immediate vicinity, according to arrangements made a day or two before, assembled at the Methodist Episcopal church to testify their respect for the late President, who had fallen by the hand of a rebel assassin. At 11 o'clock, the business houses were all closed and nearly all went to the church by noon. The house was draped in mourning and sorrow was depicted on the faces of most every person who attended the services. The services were conducted by Rev. S. Grimes, Reverend Frazier and Reverend Carr. Hon. John A. Bingham made a speech—brief but very eloquent and impressive, and in closing he said: "Our patriotic President, though dead by the hand of a traitor, will live again, and be honored in all the hereafter—

',For humanity sweeps onward where today the martyr sleeps
"On the morrow, crouchès Judas, with the silver in his hands.
"While the hooting mob of yesterday, with silent awe returns,
"To glean up the scattered ashes, into history's golden urn.

"Aye, on tomorrow, the hooting mob who but yesterday laid in wait for our President's life and with suppressed breath cried, crucify him, crucify him, will, consumed by remorse, in silent awe return, to pay that homage to his perished dust which they denied to his pure gentle spirit."

The same file of the Republican had an item showing that Bishop Simpson preached an eloquent sermon at the tomb of Lincoln at Springfield, Illinois, upon the arrival of the remains—one of the gems along that line of sermons ever preached in America.

There are numerous people residing in Cadiz today who in their youth recall that day of National sorrow.

Garfield Memorial Services

Not having any night telegraph operator in the summer of 1881 at Cadiz, the news of President Garfield's death was not received until Tuesday morning after the sad event. The President's lamp of life had been flickering for several days and when finally it flashed out, the people were prepared for the shock. They were not dumbfounded like they were when on the fated day on which he was shot, July 2, more than two months prior to his death. But deep sorrow was depicted on the faces of every loyal American citizen upon receiving the intelligence of the good President's death. The bell began tolling and flags draped in mourning were soon seen flying throughout the town of Cadiz. At the Central Hotel a long festoon of evergreens and crape was suspended on the outside below the second story windows. The public schools were closed during the entire day, and business generally suspended.

A proclamation was issued by the mayor calling for a general memorial service to be held at 10 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. None of the business houses opened that morning in Cadiz. The church was packed long before the hour set for the services. The building was appropriately decorated and draped in emblems of deep mourning. The arch in the rear of the pulpit was spanned with two

immense flags draped and festooned in back of the space. Beneath this hung a large portrait of Garfield, also heavily draped. The windows, at the side of the organ loft, were likewise festooned with crape and decorated with flags. On a table in front of the pulpit was an elegant bouquet of tube roses representing a broken column over which hovered a white dove.

Dr. Dickerson lead in prayer. Among the speakers recalled were: Messrs. Estep, Colonel Pearce, James Moore, W. H. Lucas (colored) who was very eloquent on behalf of the colored people of this community, who had ever found in the lamented President a firm friend; he placed Garfield alongside Lincoln and Washington.

The Cadiz local papers mentioned the fact about the date of this memorial service an incident in the career of Garfield which may be here mentioned as an historic fact:

"James A. Garfield, about 1858, applied for a place in Hopedale Normal School, as its president, and all arrangements were made, as the offer was accepted, but for some unknown reason he never came on to take his chair at Hopedale, but did accept the presidency of Hiram College. If Garfield had come to Harrison County as he intended, he might never have been President of the United States, but remained among our peaceful citizens; it is not likely that he would have been shot at the hand of a crazy assassin."

William McKinley Memorial Services

President William McKinley, the third President of the United States to be killed by an assassin, fell while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York, in September, 1901, a few months after his second inaugural. No deeper grief was ever felt at the death of any American citizen, save possibly that of President Lincoln.

Appropriate memorial services were held in Cadiz on Thursday afternoon. All schools were closed as well as all business houses. In the afternoon the tolling of the bells proclaimed the fact that the funeral cortege had started for the cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio. At 2 o'clock the services were opened here in the Presbytrian church. The interior of the building had been neatly and impressively draped for the mournful occasion. The audience room was filled to its utmost capacity and the services were very impressive.

The program as arranged the Saturday evening previous was as follows and was carried out for the most part:

Rev. J. S. Plumer presided.

Organ voluntary by Miss Isabella Houser.

Reverend Butler read the Scriptures and offered prayer.

Music—"Lead Kindly Light."

Speakers included—W. H. Arnold, Rev. H. F. Fox, W. B. Hearn, Col. J. S. Pearce, D. A. Hollingsworth, with "McKinley as a Man."

W. C. Bigger—"McKinley as a Citizen."

Music—"Crossing the Bar."

Miss Harriet Lemmon, on the Home Life of McKinley.

Benediction by Dr. J. S. Plumer.

General Grant's Memorial Services

Thursday, July 23, 1885, at eight minutes after 8 o'clock in the morning, the spirit of U. S. Grant—the great American chieftain and ex-President—passed from the mortal body (which had been racked with pain so many long, weary months), finding peace in another realm.

Saturday, August 8, 1885, the day on which Grant's funeral was being held in New York City, the self-same hour was observed in a memorial service in Cadiz. It had been planned at a preliminary meeting held a few days before and committees had been appointed as follows: Committee on arrangements—D. Cunningham, J. M. Garven, W. O. Potts, Rev. S. M. Bailey, Rev. W. T. Maxwell, Rev. S. Kennedy; on finance—J. C. Carver and J. M. Garven; committee on securing a church—Reverends Kennedy and Bailey; on drapery—Mrs. Captain McCready, Mrs. W. S. Cessna, Mrs. Ephriam Clark, Mrs. J. M. Sharon, Miss May Welch, Miss Annie Knox and Messrs. Clark Jamison, J. R. Christy and Frank Fogle; the committee on music was—Dr. H. H. Harrison and W. B. Hearn.

The program included the members of the J. S. McCready Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and drum corps to meet in full uniform at the courthouse at 1 o'clock. The memorial services were to commence at 2 o'clock at the Presbyterian church. The program there was—Music; reading of the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic; music; address by James Moore; address by W. H. Lucas; music; address by Gen. D. A. Hollingsworth on "Grant as a Statesman"; address by J. M. Estep. on "Grant in His Domestic Life." Each speaker was limited to ten minutes.

All business in Cadiz was closed; public offices were draped and a profusion of flags and crape were seen throughout the town. Among the features of decoration at the church is recalled the large-sized portrait of General Grant festooned in flags and crape above and to the interior of the pulpit.

The entire exercises consumed about two hours, each part being complete and impressive in itself.

At the village of Bowerston at 2 o'clock on Saturday a procession formed on Main street, headed by the New Hagerstown band and Bowerston drum corps, followed by members of the Grand Army of the Republic and citizens. Bells tolled and the procession moved to the Methodist Episcopal church on Jarvis street. Rev. H. A. Dowling of the United Brethren church delivered a well-timed address. The choir sang "The General's Grave." Next was an address by Reverend Taggart of the Presbyterian church of New Hagerstown, Ohio. Reverend Dowling also talked touchingly concerning the departed chieftain.

The places of business were generally closed throughout the exercises. All places were heavily draped in mourning emblems, paying great honor and respect for that bright star of the Civil war period who after the war ended said, "Let us have peace."

Fasting Day

In the month of June, 1865, through a proclamation issued by President Andrew Johnson, a day of fasting and prayer was called throughout the country and the same was observed in Cadiz. Business places were generally closed and at 11 o'clock in the morning the citizens repaired to the United Presbyterian church where an eloquent sermon was listened to from the then recently appointed minister, Reverend Meloy.

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